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Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 42, 5th January 1935

Settlement—Resettlement—South Kanara exclusive of Amindivi Islands—Scheme report—Orders passed.

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Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 42, 5th January 1935.

Settlement—Resettlement—South Kanara exclusive of Amindivi Islands—Scheme report—Orders passed.

READ—the following papers :—

I

From the Special Settlement Officer, No. IV Party, dated 1st January 1934, R. Dis. No. 3171/33.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 3rd July 1934, No. 85-Press.

* Printed in G.O. No 1416, Revenue, dated 19th July 1934.

II

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 26th October 1934, Mis. No. 3850.

C. F. BRACKENBURY, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following :—

(i)

Endorsement from Government, Revenue Department, No. 3410-E/34-1, dated the 24th September 1934.

(ii)

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. P. KRISHNAN NAYAR Avargal, B.A., Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue and Settlement, through the Collector of South Kanara, dated Mangalore, 26th September 1934, R.O.C. No. A-1-2165/34-3.

[Settlement—Resettlement—South Kanara—Scheme Report—Representations—*Reference.*—Board's Reference F. No. 3345/34-1, dated 3rd September 1934.]

As instructed in paragraph 2 of Board's Reference F. No. 2030/33-2, dated 28th ıne 1933, the Scheme Report together with a notification inviting representations on was published in the *South Kanara District Gazette* both in English and the vernaılar on 20th April 1934. Three months' time was allowed for making representations G.O. Ms. No. 1162, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1933, communicated in B.P. Ms. o. 1971, dated 13th July 1933, but at the request of the South Kanara Landholders' ssociation the period was afterwards extended from 20th July 1934 to 1st September 134 in G.O. No. Ms. 1513, dated 31st July 1934.

2. *Number of representations received.*—Altogether 116 * representations have been ceived so far : 97 up to 1st September 1934 and the rest after that date. Annexures 1-A ıd 1-B furnish their particulars. Nos. 1 and 2 in annexure 1-A are not exactly reprentations on the Scheme Report. The former is a copy of the proceedings of the ıttur Taluk Landholders' Association in May last year and the latter, a memorandum esented to the Hon'ble the Revenue Member at Mangalore by the South Kanara andholders' Association in August last year. These two communications are included the list in accordance with Board's endorsement F. No. 2168/34, dated 4th July 1934. ıe representations received with Board's endorsements F. No. 2191/34, dated 12th ly 1934, F. No. 2719/34-1, dated 24th July 1934, F. No. 2819/31, dated 30th July 34, F. No. 2879/34, dated 11th August 1934 and F. No. 3295/34, dated 4th September 34, are also included. The remarks contained in the following paragraphs deal with e points raised in the 97 representations received up to 1st September 1934. Those ceived after that date—shown in annexure 1-B—being not in time, are not considered.

1-1, 5-9, 13-29, 23-9, 24-1, 46-13.

Each representation is given a serial number and its pages are numbered separately. The pages in the whole bundle do not thus bear consecutive numbers but only those of each representation are so numbered. Against each objection dealt with below will be noted in the margin the number of the representation together with the number of the concerned page in it. The object is to indicate the source clearly and facilitate reference to it.

Out of 97 representations received in time, so many as 67 came in within a week of the expiry of the time allowed. About 50 per cent were received during the last two days. Most of them are in Kanarese and they have had to be translated and typed copies of the translation are put up with them.

Petitions dealing with individual survey fields have not been brought to the lists but have been sent to Settlement Tahsildars for necessary action but, where, along with applications for transfer from one head to another, a request has also been made either to lower the group or reduce the taram of particular fields, they have been treated as representations on the Scheme Report.

The representations received up to 1st September 1934 as well as those received later are submitted herewith in two separate bundles.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B., advocate, has in his capacity as the Assistant Editor of the 'Konkni Dirven', a local journal of the Roman Catholic community, sent a copy of his notes on the 'proposed land revenue settlement' in the issues of his journal, dated 2nd August 1934, 16th August 1934 and 2nd September 1934. I have not included it in the list of 'representations' but it is submitted herewith for reference.

3. *Summary of main objections.*—The objections advanced in the several representations are substantially the same as those urged before the Hon'ble the Revenue Member by the South Kanara Landholders' Association during his visit to this district in August last year. The following is a brief summary. The last settlement contained numerous defects and errors. The result is that the district was assessed heavily. The over-assessment was, however, not greatly felt so long as the agricultural produce commanded good prices. With the abnormal fall in prices in recent years the existing assessment presses heavily on the ryots and they are unable to pay it fully. This is a time, therefore, for a substantial remission of revenue and the proposed enhancement is unjustifiable and should not be introduced. The defects and mistakes of the last settlement should, on the other hand, be remedied now and considerable changes effected in grouping and taram. Dry lands converted to wet or garden at great expense by the ryots should not be reclassified as wet or garden. It will be taxing ryots' improvements which Government have repeatedly promised not to do.

4. *Defects and errors of the last settlement.*—(*a*) It is surprising to see still left, a body of opinion, however small, seriously questioning the right of the Government to revise rates of assessment at periodical settlements. The Coondapoor Taluk Landholders' Association points out the omission in the warg chittas issued under the 'tharao' settlement of 1819 to notify future revision of assessments and in proved cases of over assessment the institution of a new class of holdings called 'tharao kambharti' wargs instead of the revision of the 'tharao' rates of 1819 and deduces therefrom the theory that the Government intended the 1819 rates of assessment to be unalterable. Another exponent of the view that Government had no right to revise assessments at the last settlement is a Mangalore lawyer who refers to the minute of the Hon'ble Mr. W. Robinson (Board's Proceedings No. 1222, dated 21st March 1871) and detects a plot in the Government's notification assuring permanency of rates and refusal at the same time issue sanads to wargdars and he thinks that the Government of Bombay 'enforced t decision' in *Vaikunta Bapuji* v. *the Government of Bombay* in which it was held that the 'tharao' settlement was not a permanent one. There appears to be a confusion between Munroe's settlement and 'tharao' which was not authorized by Government and even as regards the former the untenability of the objection that it is perpetual and unalterable has clearly been exposed in Board's Proceedings No. 542, dated 6th December 1900, printed in the 'land revenue policy of the Indian Government'. The contention that periodical revision of assessments is illegal does not deserve consideration. It does not also appear necessary to comment on such general remarks about the last settlement as that it was carried out by officers familiar only with east-coast conditions and was based on mistaken notions of classification, that only a few places were inspected, that the
7. mistakes were deliberate, 'average being cooked up' and 'rates manipulated to show
2. taxable surplus' and that the ryots being ignorant and afraid to speak out failed to state their case properly. In G.O. No. 725, Revenue, dated 8th August 1905, are read many memorials from landholders from different parts of the district. The specific defects and mistakes alleged are dealt with below.

(*b*) Undue enhancement of the average outturn of produce resulting from incorrect
8. method of calculation.

The period of crop experiments was inadequate, the duration being only two years for Coondapoor and Udipi and four for Mangalore and Kasaragod. The number of crop experiments was not sufficient for each individual group of villages, especially of poorer soils. The result was an incorrect and unduly high average. In striking the average only two higher sorts of crops (good and middling) were taken into account and the third sort (bad) was entirely left out. Even in regard to the averages of the higher sorts the method of calculation adopted was incorrect. 7-5, 35-15, 36-10. 7-6, 35-15. 7-6, 35-15, 36-19.

These points were taken in objection at the time of the last settlement and were fully investigated. They are dealt with in the correspondence printed in G.O. No. 725, Revenue, dated 8th August 1905—pages 5, 6, 14 and 15. Paragraph 4 of the Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905 shows that there was no error in calculation as alleged.

(*c*) Adoption of unduly high commutation rate for paddy. 7-15, 12-9.

The average price of paddy and rice was worked out for all the 12 months of the year instead of for the ryots' selling months and in calculating the commutation price of paddy the years in which rice was dearer than 12 seers a rupee were omitted. The Board's commutation average 21·4 seers of paddy a rupee (against the Deputy Commissioner's 28·5 seers) was wrong and unfair. It ought to have been 29·6 seers. (In another representation it is said that the correct figure would be 34·5 seers.) 7-7, 12-9. 35-15, 36-19. 35-15, 36-19. 7-8, 12-20, 21. 17-2, 36-20. 80-8.

Similar allegation was made in 1903 and it is stated in paragraph 6 of Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905, in which it was fully discussed that there was no mistake in calculating the commutation rate.

(*d*) Insufficient allowance for shrinkage of paddy. 7-15, 80-9.

The allowance made for shrinkage was 15 per cent. The District Landholders' Association claimed only so much. It was, however, complained later that it was inadequate. The same plea is now raised and it is suggested that the redrial of paddy just before it is put into the barn may produce a further shrinkage to the extent of 5 per cent. This is clearly an exaggeration and, as stated in paragraph 5 of Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905, the plea of inadequacy of the allowance is not supported by facts. 83-10, 88-3.

(*e*) Inadequate allowance for cultivation expenses and undue reduction of such expenses in the case of inferior soils. 7-15, 80-9, 88-3.

Certain agricultural implements indispensable to the ryot such as wooden thrashing frame, fork for manure, cattle trough and kaipalai were omitted. The cost of manuring nursery beds was also not taken into account. The average number of ploughings required was taken as 6 instead of 8 and wages under that head were wrongly shown as 60 seers of paddy instead of 80. Feeding of ploughing cattle with gram which costs Re. 1 an acre should also have been allowed. Towards the wages of a watchman 144 seers of paddy for an acre should have been put in. Allowance should also have been made for 'farming profits'. An average was worked out for I class wet lands and was then proportionately reduced for II and III class lands. This was wrong as the scale of cultivation expenses increases, and not diminishes, with the inferiority of the soil as admitted in the Madras Manual of Administration, page 109. In assessing the money value of expenses the price of paddy adopted was the actual price and not the commutation price fixed by the Board. This resulted in undervaluation to the extent of Rs. 3-8-0 or 26½ per cent. 7-11, 7-15, 12-25. 80-9. 7-9. 12-25, 36-20, 39-12. 7-9, 12-25. 7-9, 12-25, 26-15, 35-16, 36-20.

Want of sufficient deduction for expenses of cultivation was one of the objections taken in 1903 and 1904 and it was found that, instead of the deduction being low, a much higher allowance had been given than in the district of Malabar, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Please see paragraph 8 of Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905, in which the point is discussed.

(*f*) Insufficient deduction for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas. 7-15, 35-15, 80-9.

It is claimed that 20 per cent should have been allowed instead of 15. Paragraph 7 of Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905, deals with it. It is shown there that losses on account of vicissitudes of season being a negligible item in this district the allowance of 15 per cent was excessively liberal.

(*g*) Mistakes in classification of soils.

It is alleged that whereas VI-I soil (best clay in the red ferruginous series) is shown in the table of rates under each one of the four groups, there is actually no such soil anywhere in South Kanara. As a matter of fact the soil is seen in many villages in Mangalore taluk, particularly No. 99, Ambalamogar and No. 114, Mogaru and in a few villages each in every other taluk. It is then pointed out that there are no arenacious 83-11

83-11 soils in II and III groups but no such soil classification is shown in the table—vide taluk statement in page 23 of the scheme report. Mistakes in description and taram are also
33-23 alleged but no specific instances are given.

80-7, 86-1. (*h*) Indiscriminate clubbing of villages at the old survey, placing fertile and unfertile tracts together leading to inequitable grouping and consequent over-assessment. This like (*g*) above is an objection which does not appear to have been raised in 1903 and
35-18, 1904. It is suggested that grouping should not have been done according to the 'com-
36-20. mercial position' of the village but according to the nature of soil climatic conditions and
36-20. irrigation source, the question of communications being of secondary importance. The
39-12. object of grouping being, as laid down in paragraph 10 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902, 'to apply differential scales of rates to differently situated lands of the same soil and class', the question of communications and the position of the village with reference to ports and markets are the important factors and grouping has to be based on situation and not soil. No specific instances of the alleged indiscriminate clubbing of villages are mentioned but it appears from the petitions received for the revision of grouping of village No. 3, Baindur and some neighbouring villages in Coondapoor taluk that in Baindur and the tract around it hamlets which are hilly were clubbed
8-1, 2 with those situated along the coast and placed in the I-group. It is seen from paragraph 10
10-1, 2. of Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905, that in such cases necessary relief
11-1, 2. was granted where it was deserved and 'the chief landholders expressed satisfaction at the liberality of the reduction made'.

7-15. (*i*) Inadequate reduction allowed in the case of inferior groups.

It is not clear what is meant by this objection. It was raised in 1903 and in paragraph 9 of Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905, it was rejected as the result of a misconception.

2-4, 7-12. (*j*) Adoption of ragi as the standard dry crop.

It is objected that ragi, being an unimportant crop in this district, should not have been taken as the normal dry crop following the procedure in eastern districts and
-4, 7-12, commutation price should not have been based on it. The result of this was that dry
18-8, 9. wastes which only afford pasture or manure leaves and being but aids to wet cultivation
26-15, are never cultivated were assessed at high rates.
80-11.

The circumstances in which ragi was adopted as the standard grain for dry are explained in paragraph 72 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter, dated 30th March 1898, printed in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902. 'Modan' or 'thadachal' paddy, the principle dry crop of Malabar, was confined then as now to one taluk practically Kasaragod. Among the crops grown on dry lands ragi covered the largest extent, though not in itself considerable and, being a food grain, it was preferred to horsegram which came next in area and for which no price lists had been maintained. The contention that by reason of the adoption of ragi as the standard grain the dry lands happened to be over-assessed is not correct. In working out the dry rates very liberal allowances were made. The outturn fixed was less by 25 per cent than the Presidency average and a deduction of 20 per cent was allowed for cartage and merchants' profits and another 20 per cent for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas. A sum of Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 was allowed for expenses of cultivation and the rates finally sanctioned were appreciably less than those worked out.

7-15, 35-16, (*k*) Imposition of a second-crop charge on wet lands in the absence of supply of
80-8, 9, Government water and after the abolition of the 'kattutar' remission.
88-3.

The remission known as 'kattutar' granted towards the cost of cross-bunding channels and clearing them of silt was done away with at the last settlement, as the amount actually spent for such purposes was found to be trivial. The objection to the levy of the second-crop charge was raised in 1901 and was considered untenable in paragraph 11 of Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905.

7-15, 80-10, (*l*) Imposition of unduly high garden rates and the adoption of a low minimum of
88-1. 16 trees to the acre for garden classification.

The number of coco trees which should have been prescribed as the minimum is variously given. One representation suggests 30 but many are of opinion that the
80-14. number should be not less than 50. One favours 60 trees to the acre while according
7-13, 12-27, to another, who apparently has no idea of the consequences of over-crowding, a scale
34-22 should have been fixed such as 90 trees and more for the first taram, 80 to 90 for the
35-17, second and so on.
36-21,
37-20.

The objection regarding garden classification and excessive rates was considered in paragraph 12 of the Board's Resolution quoted above it was held that there was no reasonable ground for complaint.

1-7, 1-10, (*m*) Inclusion of mango, palmyra, jack and tamarind in the list of garden trees.
26-15,
80-10.

Mango and palmyra have since been excluded. It is said that 50 per cent of the jacks are barren and the rest do not yield every year and the fruits in many places have no demand and are mostly used as fodder and, as regards tamarind, that 90 per cent of them do not bear and the rest do not bear regularly. The cost of conveyance of jack fruits in places, it is alleged, often exceeds the price realized and even half a dozen jacks or tamarinds are considered to be not equal to one coco. 80-14, 15. 7-19. 34-22, 36-21, 37-20, 38-15, 39-12, 52-16, 38-15, 39-12, 56-8. 7-19. 80-15.

These statements are greatly exaggerated and it does not appear to have been contended at any time before that jack and tamarind should be altogether omitted as garden trees throughout the district or that their value in terms of coco trees should be reduced.

(*n*) Formation of a special wet group. 24-5, 12-15.

It is contended that there is no reason why a distinction should have been drawn between the wet lands along the coast to the north of the Chandragiri river and those to the south and why again the garden and dry should not have been placed in the special group. The view is urged in this connection that the tract to the south of the Chandragiri river is more fertile. 24-5.

The objection was raised at the time of the last settlement and it was pointed out in paragraph 10 of Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905, that there was nothing wrong in ' special grouping ' and that the villages in question possessed superior advantages with reference to communications and their proximity to ports and markets.

5. *Rectification of the mistakes of last settlement.*—It is stated that as a result of these mistakes and defects the assessment was raised so much as greatly to exceed that of other districts: Malabar and North Kanara and also Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Salem, Kistna and Godavari. In another representation it is said that the assessment in North Kanara was equally high, being double the Presidency average and that the result of it was that a third of the district has now become jungle. Such wild exaggerations and conflicting statements are a common feature of the representations. As the conditions of each district vary, comparisons of rates of assessment are misleading and of no value (vide paragraph 3 of Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905) and it is surprising that the same old plea that Malabar is more fertile should again have been put forward. To rectify the mistakes it is suggested that irrespective of considerations of the cost involved fresh crop experiments should be undertaken and correct figures of average outturn and commutation price worked out, there should be a recalculation of the cultivation expenses, gardens so registered because of mango, palmyra, jack and tamarind trees on them should be restored as dry, the occupied dry lands kept waste should be exempted from assessment or their existing assessment should be reduced to two annas an acre or by half or to three annas in group I, six annas in group II, four annas in group III and two annas in IV and that the change of groups now proposed in the scheme report being unsatisfactory and ' a perfunctory attempt to redress the errors of the last settlement ' and the proposed reduction of tarams being ' only a show ', there should be a wholesale re-grouping. 7-16. 2-15,— 88-1. 83-7, 8, 11. 83-2. 80-5 88-1 7-5 7-14, 19, 12-25 2-4 7-12, 19. 9-3, 13-16. 7-12, 19, 51-2. 42-9. 80-17. 7-19. 9-10.

In view of the fact pointed out in the preceding paragraph that there were no errors or defects in the last settlement as alleged the consideration of these claims does not arise. The question of re-grouping will, however, be dealt with separately in paragraph 9 below.

6. *Objections to scheme report.*—It is pointed out in one representation that the report should have been published in Malayalam in addition to Kanarese but Malayalam is not a court language nor are village accounts written anywhere in the district in Malayalam. Such general criticisms as that there is ' no judicial reasoning ' in the report and it is only ' a special pleading to enhance the existing rates ' and is unacceptable, having been ' prepared on incorrect evidences recorded by Government servants ' and that the reasons given and proposals outlined are inaccurate and unfair and misleading call for no remarks. It is not clear what exactly is meant by the objection that the Parliamentary Select Committee in 1919 conceded the justice of the claim to replace the system of revision of assessment by executive orders with a system based on legislative enactment and that when a reformed Government is in sight the scheme report of this kind should not have been thrust on the public. The democratic points of view urged, that the proposals should have been drawn up on the basis of particulars supplied by ryots in conference in each firka and that a representative committee of ryots should be appointed to visit each place in the district and conduct enquiries are not in keeping with the resettlement procedure now in force. 13-3. 3-3. 4-4. 52-17. 7-18. 12-5. 38-14. 52-18.

Almost every statement of fact or inference in the report is disputed. The old complaint that the heavy rainfall, instead of being beneficial, helps to wash away all 2-3

7-3. manure and rob the soil of its richness and is not evenly distributed and is not regular
12-7. as again trotted out. It is seriously alleged that the first (enal) crop is often washed
7-5. away on account of floods and that 'any slight variation in rainfall completely upsets
12-7. the cultivation resulting in considerable loss and that it cannot be denied by any one
80-12, 83-11, 7-5 who knows the district that this has been repeatedly happening. The copious monsoon
4-3. is said to be 'more a curse than a blessing.' From the increase in figures under excise
3-3. is deduced the fact that 'people drown their sorrows in drink' and to the increase in
3-3. population is attributed a decrease in rents. The improvement in communications is not disputed but it is stated to have 'helped imports but not exports.' The same authority considers the co-operative movement fast deteriorating and challenges the truth
4-3. of the statement that there has been an increase in the number of people going to the
7-11, 14-5, ghauts. Another representation also declares that there has been no increase in migration
40-5, but the large increase is emphasized by others as a reason for the scarcity of labour in
70-5. their villages. The inference drawn from the regularity in the payment of revenue
7-17. without coercive processes of light incidence of assessment is widely disputed. The
2-8, 7-18, 12-13, 13-6, regular payment is attributed to the law-abiding nature of the ryot and to his fear of
32-27, dishonour consequent on distraint. The increase in litigation is considered a sign of
37-19, 47-9, growing poverty rather than of prosperity and the import of rice from abroad is said to
54-7, 80-12. be due to the heavier cost of production here on account of the over-assessment. Such
18-9. criticisms obviously need no comments.
18-3.

7-2, 12-7. The objection that the Special Settlement Officer's tour was not sufficiently advertised and that ryots could not represent their grievances is not true. Please see paragraph 2 of the scheme report. The copies of the tour programme supplied to editors of local papers were actually published in their papers and the fact has now been verified by reference to the previous issues of the Kanarese weeklies 'Rashtrabandhu' and
7-2. 'Navayuga.' There is also no truth in the statement that the inspection of villages was
12-7, 7-19. inadequate, perfunctory and not thorough. Very many interior villages were inspected and detailed notes drawn up.
12-13.

7-13. As regards the ratio of 5·6 : 1 between rent and assessment it is contended that it is a misrepresentation based on slender data, that the number of lease deeds examined was not sufficient and that the lease deeds do not represent the actual facts as a higher
43-5, 45-5. figure is shown there than is actually received and as even this amount is very much
12-15, in arrears. In one representation it is admitted that high rents are received but the
13-11, reason given is not that the lands are highly productive but that agriculture in
18-9 the district has become so unprofitable 'that the landlord has no other go but to reduce the tenant's share and compel him to live on an uneconomical wage.' I have personally enquired about the current rents on wet lands in every village which I have visited in each taluk and there is not the slightest doubt that on the average the landlord actually gets from the tenant even now four and five times of what he has to pay as assessment. In special group villages it is more.

7-16, 12-15, 26-14, 32-27, 34-21, 35-16, 37-19, 38-14, 40-5. 26-14. Regarding the commutation price it is objected that the fifteen years from 1914 to 1928, being an exceptional period because of the Great War and the consequent inflation of prices, should not have been taken into account and that only the prices of 1931-34 should be considered. The period referred to was a season of marked prosperity to the ryots who during a part of it made unprecedented profits. The suggestion that Government should have no share at all of these huge profits and that for purposes of working out the commutation rate only the average of the lean years should be taken is unreasonable. The revised rates are to be in force for a period of 30 years and cannot obviously be based on prices prevailing at the time of their introduction or for a few years immediately before it.

12-25, 26-15, 7-10, 49-5. 12-25, 40-5, 13-9, 40-5. 18-6. 7-8. 13-8. Another objection raised is about the omission to recalculate cultivation expenses. It is said that the cost of labour has risen by 50 per cent or more. The price of implements and ploughing cattle is also said to have risen but the extent of increase is variously estimated. For the former one representation mentions 50 per cent and another over 75 per cent; for the latter one version is 100 per cent, another 200 per cent and a third is that the price equals the assessment. It is not denied that there has been some increase in the cost of cultivation but the statement that it has doubled while the yield has gone down is a clear exaggeration. As pointed out in paragraph 47 of the scheme report the increase 'lags well behind the general increase in the price of food grains' and is not sufficient to warrant a recalculation of the cultivation expenses.

1-3 & 9, 7-16, 9-2, 13-6, 14-6, 23-4, 26-13, 31-13, 32-7, 38-3, 80-6, 90-7. 7. *Economic depression.*—The abnormal fall in prices is pointed out and it is urged that it is not fair to introduce the proposed enhancement of 12½ per cent when people find it difficult to pay the existing assessment and have been praying for a substantial reduction. The statement that the resettlement operations were suspended in 1931 in

consideration of the economic distress is not correct; the suspension was due to retrenchment. The reference to the condition prescribed in the Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government (page 183) for an enhancement of assessment, namely, a tendency for increase in the prices of land and agricultural produce and to the need laid down in the same policy (pages 47 to 49) for moderation in enhancement and reduction of assessment in cases of local deterioration is not relevent in view of the general economic development of the district and the substantial increase in the average prices during the last 30 years. As for the appropriateness of raising the assessment at a periodical revision during times of economic depression, it is examined at length in the Press Communiqué issued in G.O. No. 73, Revenue, dated 10th January 1934, and the pamphlet annexed to G.O. No. 590, dated 22nd March 1934. 2-1, 2-6. 12-29.

8. (1) *Reclassification.*—The objection is raised that dry lands being converted to wet or garden by ryots at considerable expense, the imposition of wet or garden rates on them amounts to taxing ryots' improvements which the Government have promised not to do and reference is made to the Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government (page 24), the Resettlement Manual and the Press Communiqué issued in G.O. No. 73, Revenue, dated 10th January 1934. These authorities lay down the general rule in regard to assessing improvements but a partial exception has been made in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara where the right to introduce, on the expiry of the settlement period, such changes in the classification and assessment of 'wet,' 'dry' and 'garden' lands as may then seem proper has been reserved to Government. This has been embodied in paragraph 20 of the settlement notification and in paragraph 4 of Board's Standing Order No. 1. It is alleged that a vast amount of labour and money is spent in turning dry lands into paddy fields or coco or areca gardens and in spite of the remarks in paragraph 2 of Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905, the quotations from Sir Thomas Munroe's letter to his mother in 1862 about the soil of this district being 'perhaps the poorest in India' and from the inspection notes of Sir Henry Winterbotham in 1898 emphassing the need for lenient treatment—employed unsuccessfully at the time of the last settlement—are again put forward and attention is also drawn to a speech of the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce in the Madras Legislative Council in 1924. In one representation it is stated that it will be illegal to reclassify dry lands assigned on darkhast prior to the issue of the correction slip, dated 24th July 1922, to Board's Standing Order No. 15 as the assignment was not subject to the condition that the assessment was liable to periodical revision at resettlement. In another the view is urged that such reclassification will tend to bar the progress of cultivation. The estimates of expenditure incurred are grossly exaggerated, no money practically having to be spent in the generality of conversions of dry to wet and the authorities quoted do not affect the specific provision in paragraph 20 of the settlement notification. 1-4, 2-11, 7-14 & 19. 12-27. 13-12. 17-3, 18-3, 23-4, 26-15, 29-3, 32-7, 33-23. 34-22. 35-17. 36-20. 37-19. 38-15. 39-12. 42-9, 43-6, 45-5, 46-21, 49-5, 90-7, 92-6. 18-3, 2-12, 7-14, 13-12, 46-21 & 22. 13-12. 80-17. 52-16.

(2) In view of this clear provision in the settlement notification the contention that the reclassification of dry can be taken up only on condition that wet and garden lands which have deteriorated should be transferred to dry is untenable. The request that the reclassified lands should be assessed not at their appropriate but only at the lowest wet and garden rates cannot also be supported. Such concessions will be wrong in principle but the lands will have the benefit of increment remission. The suggestion that part conversions should straightaway be subdivided and demarcated separately is not practicable in view of the cost involved and the inability of the district maintenance staff to cope with the work. 1-4 & 9 2-12. 7-15. 7-15, 7-19.

In this connexion a request is made that registered wet and garden lands which have become permanently unfit for wet and garden owing to causes beyond the ryots' control may be transferred to dry without application from ryots. This will entail, if there is to be uniformity in treatment, an inspection of all the registered wet and garden lands which it is clearly not possible to undertake. The condition that there should be a written application from the ryot should stand. 80-14. 80-16.

The tentative orders issued in G.O. No. 147, Revenue, dated 23rd January 1929, may be confirmed.

(3) In the case of registered wet lands another request is preferred, namely, that either the old 'kattutar' remission may be restored or that the second crop charge may be abolished or the assessment on the lands concerned reduced by one taram. In the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 4 (*k*) above, there are no valid grounds to recommend any of the courses. In the matter of the second crop charge the ryots of this district have to be thankful that they have not to pay, like those of Malabar, for occasional second crop cultivation. 20-1, 22-4, 80-13, 92-5, 95-8. 17-3.

(4) In regard to new gardens, objection is taken to the procedure of registering the whole field as garden where only a portion of it contains the garden trees. Dry lands were not subdivided in Malabar for purposes of transferring parts of them to garden and 23-15.

the same procedure is being followed in the district under B.P. Mis. No. 612, dated 21st February 1933. In Malabar there were many such cases of the 'spread over' system and in G.O. No. 248, Revenue, dated 7th February 1934, it was recognized that it caused hardship in some instances and relief was directed by way of reduction of taram or partial remission of assessment. In this district, however, such cases are rare and the discretion allowed to the Settlement Officer, which he had not in Malabar, to waive the lowest adjoining old garden rate in favour of a more suitable one (paragraphs 52–57 of the scheme report) or even to retain the land as dry where desirable (G.O. Ms. No. 351, Revenue, dated 20th February 1934, communicated in B.P. Mis. No. 636, dated 24th February 1934) furnishes the required corrective. No cases of hardship will therefore arise and no subdivision is necessary or desirable.

7–13, 7–19, 38–15, 39–12, 52–16 and 80–14. 34–22.

As for the removal of jack and tamarind from the list of garden trees dealt with in paragraph 4 (*m*) above or of pepper vine, the allegation that they give no proper return is unfounded. In many places jacks and tamarind yield each not less than Rs. 3 while a sight of the pepper gardens of the kumari villages will show that the value of pepper vine fixed in terms of coco is very low indeed. Where there are only jacks, tamarind or pepper vines and no coco or areca, a concession is given in the rates of assessment, one taram lower than the adjoining lowest taram being adopted (paragraph 52 of the scheme report—page 32.) The concessions mentioned above will enable reduction of assessment where either the low number of trees or their meagre yield justifies such reduction and not change is necessary either in the list of garden trees except in regard to jack on the III and IV group villages as proposed in the scheme report or the minimum number prescribed to the acre. It is suggested that unprofitable land should not be classed as garden; under the discretionary powers given in G.O. Ms. No. 351, Revenue, dated 20th February 1934 (B.P. Mis. No. 636, dated 24th February 1934), such dry lands as cannot bear even the lowest garden rate will be retained as dry even though it may contain the required number of bearing trees.

62–7–75–3.

(5) In the case of 'mulpatta' lands (which are also being reclassified like ordinary dry) it is requested that they may altogether be exempted from assessment as they are neither useful nor profitable to wargdars and only afford shelter to wild beasts. This is not true of the generality of such lands many of which have been improved and are being either assessed at ordinary dry rates or reclassified mainly as garden. The request is not supported by valid grounds.

7–19, 9–10. 24–5, 38–15. 38–15

9. *Regrouping and reduction of tarams.*—It is proposed in the scheme report (pages 125–129) to lower the group of so many as 55 villages and reduce tarams in an equal number. This is considered far from sufficient and it is airily suggested that the special group should be abolished altogether and replaced by first group, the remaining groups being correspondingly lowered. Petitions have also been received from particular villages applying for change of group or reduction of taram or both. Two statements are enclosed in which the requests are tabulated. Annexure II-A shows the re-grouping and Annexure II-B the reduction of taram asked for. Against each village is given the number of the representation concerned and the number of its page. In Karkal taluk, villages Nos. 2 and 8 which are asked to be moved to group IV have already been proposed in the scheme report (page 126) for transfer to the IV group. For the remaining villages which number so many as 132, the scheme report has proposed no change. Except in the case of the special group, the real reason for asking for the changes is the proposal in the scheme report to move an adjacent or even a neighbouring village to a lower ground. The usual reasons advanced, however, are presence of or proximity to forests, malaria, ravages by wild beasts, scarcity of labour, distance from markets and want of roads. They are mentioned in almost every application whether such disabilities exist or not. The requests for transfer are made in the same irresponsible manner in which the entire abolition of the special group is suggested and where for the same village more than one petition is sent conflicting requests are not uncommon. In Karkal taluk, for instance, for village No. 50, transfer from I group to II group is asked for in one representation and to IV group in another. I have inspected this village. It is on the Mangalore-Karkal road but 2 miles from Mudabidri, a place of Jain pilgrimage and an important town. Another road going to Mulki, a town of importance on the sea coast, also passes through this village. There are hills here and there as in almost every village removed from the coast but there is no trace of malaria and no scarcity at all of labour and with road connexions with Mangalore, Karkal and Mulki and busses and lorries going about constantly there is every facility for marketting the agricultural produce. In the same taluk for village No. 12 one representation applies for transfer of group III and another to IV. In Udipi taluk for village No. 106 one request is for transfer from special group to I group and the other to III group. I have walked through this village. It is close to the coast road and is only about half a mile from Kaup, a seacoast town. It possesses all the advantages of special group villages and no responsible person would ask for its

7–3 79–3

7–3, 63–5 & 6. 41–9.

transfer to III group. In the same taluk for villages Nos. 93 and 107, it is requested in some representations that they may be shifted to the II group and in another representation to the III group. In Coondapoor taluk, for villages Nos. 15, 28 and 32, transfer to II group is applied for in some petitions and to III group in others. For village No. 17 one representation suggests its change from III to IV group while two other representations ask only for transfer to III group. There are still more cases of this kind which indicate that these requests for change of groups do not deserve serious consideration. In Karkal taluk I have also inspected villages Nos. 43, 44, 45 and 48 which the objectors want to be transferred from I to II group, also Nos. 5 and 6 which they want to shift from II to III and Nos. 3 and 4 which are to remove from III to IV group. In no of these cases are the contentions true. In almost every village there are hills and it w not be false to say that there are wild beasts who are sometimes a source of trouble b as to want of tenants or scarcity of labour or the poor nature of the crops the allegations are unfounded. In No. 6 village some of the allegations are that there are no good communications and markets are distant and wet fields are left waste for want of tenants. A good road with busses and lorries plying over it passes through the village and there is a river and three miles off is a market. I saw a wet field left waste and it was waste because the tenant refused to pay the rent of about Rs. 15 an acre which he was giving for a few years and which the landlord insisted on getting even after the fall in the price of paddy. The rents on wet lands in this and the adjacent villages Nos. 4 and 5, I found surprisingly high. In the case of special group villages the disabilities generally alleged as reason for transfer to I group are floods and constant loss of enal (first) crop, distance from which manure leaves and fuel have to be brought, want of grazing ground and influx of salt water. I have inspected seven such villages in Coodapoor taluk (Nos. 10, 11, 13, 14, 36, 42 and 43) for which application for transfer to I group is made and six villages in Udipi (Nos. 87 and 95 to 99). In none of these villages are the allegations found true. After reading the petitions I expected to see in villages Nos. 87 and 95 to 99 of Udipi taluk which I inspected about three weeks ago a portion at least of the 'enal' crop damaged but everywhere the crops were in excellent condition and I do not think I have seen finer paddy crop elsewhere. The inundation complained of lasts only for a day or two and is, as a matter of fact, greatly beneficial to the field in that a rich deposit of the mud from the river is thrown on it. (I have seen such mud being brought in boats and used for manuring coco trees also). For the first paddy crop no manure leaves are used because of this deposit. The allegation that no second paddy crops are sown is untrue; every first-class wet land grows two paddy crops, if not also a third and in second class wet lands a second dry crop is invariably grown. For the second paddy crop manure leaves are brought from about four miles off and the cost is very much less than what is alleged. It cannot be denied that the special group villages possess marked advantages and their existing assessment is certainly not high and the request for reduction of group does not deserve consideration. Of the 30 special group villages in Coondapoor and 13 in Udipi, application is made for the transfer to I group of so many as 11 and 23 villages, respectively. The ryots of Udipi objected to the special group at the time of the last settlement and the objection is dealt with in paragraph 10 of Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905 (vide also page 10 of G.O. No. 725, Revenue, dated 8th August 1905). As regards the reduction of tarams (annexure II-B) the request for the formation of a special group for the sub-ghaut villages of Puttur taluk has been practically conceded by the reduction of two tarams for wet in the IV group villages proposed in page 128 of the scheme report. The other requests have been made, as in the case of grouping, in consequence of the liberal proposals outlined in the scheme report. Where the latter proposes lowering of a group, reduction of tarams is asked for and where it proposes reduction of dry rates from Re. 1 to 12 annas a further reduction to 'two or three annas' is applied for and so on. None of the requests in Annexure I-B have any valid grounds to support them. The proposals in the scheme report have been made after careful consideration and no change is necessary.

34–22
34–22, 35–18 41–9
80–20
85–1 & 2 84–1 & 2.
50–5
16–1 & 2
80–20
5–1 & 2, 7–3, 58–5 & 6
14–2, 3, 37–20, 21 49–5, 6, 37–20, 21.
1–5, 8

10. *Kistbandi.*—The objection to commence kist from February is unanimous. The proposal to collect the assessment in four instalments is welcomed provided that the first instalment is made due in March. It is said that rents from tenants are not realized before March and that if March to June is not acceptable the existing kistbandi may be retained. If the Collector sees no administrative inconvenience in the present system, it may in the circumstances explained by the objectors be retained.

7–19
7–19, 14–6

11. *General remarks.*—I submit that on a perusal of the several representations the objection to the resettlement proposals appears to be based on a gross misconception of the factors to be considered in fixing assessment. The ruling idea seems to be that the income from the land after paying off assessment should suffice to meet all the needs of not only the landlord and his family but also of the tenant and his family. Among

the items of expenditure for which deduction is claimed are the household expenses of the ryot and his family, cost of erecting a substantial dwelling house for the landlord and houses and outhouses for tenants, educational expenses of the family, price of jewels, expenses of marriage and other ceremonies, cost of litigation and interest on money paid
13-10 for purchase of lands. The claim is made in all seriousness by a responsible member of society and it is clear from the tenor of the majority of the representations that his view is also that of the general public. Entertaining such opinions, it is no matter for surprise that the objectors should claim to have discovered so many errors and defects in the old settlement and should ask for a recommencement of the original operations by conducting fresh crop experiments, a recalculation of cultivation expenses and a thorough re-grouping.

ANNEXURE I-A.

List of representations received on the Scheme Report of South Kanara up to 1st September 1934.

Serial number and by whom made	Date of the communication.	Date of receipt in this office.	Current number of this office.	Remarks.
	1933	1934		
1 Puttur taluk Landholders' Association, Puttur.	1st June	7th July	..	A 1-2056-34. Received with Board's Endorsement No. F. 2468/34, dated 4th July 1934. Proceedings of the Puttur Landholders' Association at a conference on 29th May 1934.
2 South Kanara Landholders' Association, Mangalore.	23rd August	Do.	..	A 1-2056-34. Memorandum presented to the Hon'ble the Revenue Member at Mangalore in August last year.
	1934.			
3 Bar Association, Coondapoor.	7th July	Do.	2073	Proceedings of a meeting of the Bar Association on 29th June 1934.
4 M.R.Ry. K. L. Bhandri Avargal, B.A., Member, Co-operative Union, Coondapoor.	Do.	Do.	2074	
5 Ryots of village No. 6. Shivapur, Karkal taluk.	24th June	Do.	2075	(Plus. 2143.) Another copy received with Board's endorsement No. F. 2491-34, dated 12th July 1934.
6 Ryots of village No. 18. Yelajit, Coondapoor taluk.	10th July	14th July	2148	
7 Karkal Taluk Landholders' Association, Karkal.	Do.	17th July	2178	
8 M.R.Ry. Seshi Shedthy and Venkappa Shetty, village No. 3. Baindur, Coondapoor taluk.	15th July	18th July	2187	
9 Branch of the South Kanara Landholders' Association, village No. 20. Nidle, Puttur taluk.	12th July	17th July	2189	(Plus 2232.) Another copy received with Collector's endorsement, dated 19th July 1934. Proceeding of a meeting held at Nidle on 12th July 1934.
10 M.R.Ry. Krishnappa Shetty, village No. 2. Yedathara, Coondapoor taluk.	14th July	19th July	2221	
11 M.R.Ry. Krishnappa Shetty, village No. 2. Yedathara, Coondapoor taluk.	Do.	Do.	2223	
12 Udipi Taluk Landholders' Association, Udipi.	20th July	20th July	2242	
13 M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur B. Mahabala Hegde Avargal, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Mangalore.	Do.	Do.	2243	(Plus 2341) Another copy received with Board's Reference No. 2719-34-1, dated 24th July 1934.
14 Ryots of villages Nos. 98. Matti, 97. Kotte, 95. Pangal and 99, Uliyargoli, Udipi taluk.	17th July	Do.		
15 Ryots of villages Nos. 110. Kalmadka, 111. Pambathadi and 112. Kuthukuja, Puttur taluk.	15th July	Do.	2245	
16 Ryots of village No. 17. Kaltode, Coondapoor taluk.	8th July.	Do.	2246	(Plus 2298) Another copy received with Collector's endorsement, dated 23rd July 1934.

List of representations received on the Scheme Report of South Kanara up to 1st September 1934—*cont.*

Serial number and by whom made.	Date of the communication.	Date of receipt in this office.	Current number of this office.	Remarks.
	1934.	1934.		
17 Six ryots of villages Nos. 2. Yedthare, 3. Baindur, 4. Paduvari and 5. Taggarsho, Coondapoor taluk.	17th July.	20th July.	2247	
18. M.R.Ry. M. Shankernarayana Rao Avargal, Vakil, Mangalore.	19th July.	Do.	2248	
19 Ryots of village No. 15. Herur, Coondapoor taluk.	16th July.	21st July.	2255	(Plus 2357) Another copy received with Collector's endorsement, dated 26th July 1934.
20 Ryots of village No. 7. Pavanje, Mangalore taluk.	Do.	Do.	2256	
21 M.R.Ry. Kumble Pattaram Rao, village No. 3. Baindur, Coondapoor taluk.	19th July.	20th July.	2257	(Plus 2654) Another copy received on 27th August 1934.
22 M.R.Ry. B. Sannapayya Hebbara, village No. 6. Bijoor, Coondapoor taluk.	17th July.	Do.	2259	Said to be proceedings of a meeting of ryots held at Bijoor on 17th July 1934.
23 M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ramachandra Pai, Panamangalore, Mangalore taluk.	19th July.	27th July.	2336	(Plus 2532) Said to be proceedings of a meeting of landholders of 16 villages of Mangalore taluk held at Panamangalore on 15th July 1934. Received with Collector's endorsement, dated 26th July 1934. Another copy received with Board's Endorsement No. F. 2879/34, dated 11th August 1934.
24 M.R.Ry. K. S. Karantha, B.A., B.L., Kota, Udipi taluk.	25th July.	2nd August.	2383	Received with Board's Endorsement No. F. 2819/34, dated 30th July 1934.
25 Eleven ryots of village No. 23. Keradi, Coondapoor taluk.	4th August.	9th August.	2468	
26 M.R.Ry. Sesha Karantha, Kota, Udipi taluk.	13th August.	17th August.	2543	Said to be proceedings of a meeting of ryots of eight villages of Udipi taluk on 9th August 1934.
27 M.R.Ry. Manjayya Shetty and Lingayya Shetty, village No. 3. Baindur, Coondapoor taluk.	14th August.	Do.	2546	
28 M.R.Ry. Bankeshwar Sivaram Rao, village No. 3. Baindur, Coondapoor taluk.	18th August.	19th August.	2548	
29 Ryots of village No. 45. Kukkehalli, Udipi taluk.	Do.	21st August.	2585	Proceedings of a meeting held on 18th August 1934.
30 Ryots of village No. 18. Yelayitha, Coondapoor taluk.	15th August	23rd August.	2618	
31 M.R.Ry. B. J. Ariya Jain, village No. 104. Kadaba, Puttur taluk.	19th August	25th August.	2619	Said to be proceedings of a meeting of ryots of village Nos. 7, 91, 92 and 101 to 104 of Puttur taluk (received with Collector's endorsement, dated 22nd August 1934).
32 Ryots of villages Nos. 78. Heraga, 80. Badagabettu, and 81. Hirebettu, Udipi taluk.	17th August.	26th August.	2637	
33 Secretary, Udipi Taluk Landholders' Association, Udipi.	24th August.	Do.	2640	Proceedings of a meeting of ryots held at Udipi on 19th August 1934.
34 Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Proceedings of a meeting of ryots held at Sirva on 20th August 1934.
35 Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Proceedings of a meeting of ryots held at Sirva on 12th August 1934.
36 Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Proceedings of a meeting of ryots held at Padubidri on 18th August 1934.
37 Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Proceedings of a meeting of ryots held at Katpadi on 12th August 1934.
38 Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Proceedings of a meeting of ryots held at, Brahmavar on 9th August 1934.

List of representations received on the Scheme Report of South Kanara up to 1st September 1934—*cont.*

Serial number and by whom made.	Date of the communication.	Date of receipt in this office.	Current number of this office.	Remarks.
	1934.	1934.		
39 Secretary, Udipi Taluk Landholders' Association, Udipi.	24th August.	26th August.	2649	Proceedings of a meeting of ryots held at Hiriadka on 15th August 1934.
40 Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Petition from ryots of villages Nos. 112. Kandikur and 115. Palimar.
41 Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Petition from ryots of villages Nos. 94. Inanje, 106. Mallur and 107. Pudur.
42 Ryots of village No. 29. Bandaru, Puttur taluk.	..	27th August.	2656	(Plus 6558) Also copy of proceedings of a meeting of the ryots held in the village on 22nd August 1934.
43 Ryots of village No. 39. Perdur, Udipi taluk.	21st August.	Do.	2657	
44 M.R.Ry. Gopalakrishna Hegde, village No. 37. Hosuru, Udipi taluk.	24th August.	28th August.	2686	
45 Ryots of villages Nos. 40. Bairampalli, 41. Sirur and 42. Bellarpadi, Udipi taluk.	Do.	Do.	2687	
46 Ryots of village No. 79. Athradi, Udipi taluk.	22nd August.	29th August.	2688	(Plus 2714 plus 2655) A second copy received with Collector's endorsement, dated 29th August 1934, and a third with Board's Endorsement No. F. 3295–34, dated 4th September 1934.
47 Ryots of village No. 20. Goliholli, Coondapoor taluk.	24th August.	Do.	2690	(Plus 2730) Another copy received with Collector's endorsement, dated 30th August 1934.
48 Ryots of village No. 25. Bermunde, Karkal taluk.	22nd August.	Do.	2693	....
49 Ryots of village No. 100. Kamp and neighbouring villages, Udipi taluk.	18th August.	Do.	2697	Proceedings of a meeting held at Kamp on 18th August 1934.
50 M.R.Ry. Karekkattu Bhadra Shetty, Ponma Shedthy, village No. 3. Baindur, Coondapoor taluk.	25th August.	30th August.	2706	
51 Ryots of village No. 88. Hallihole, Coondapoor taluk.	26th August.	Do.	2707	
52 Ryots of village No. 20. Nidle, Puttur taluk.	23rd August.	Do.	2708 (plus 2802)	Proceedings of a meeting held at Nidle on 23rd August 1934. Another copy received with Collector's endorsement, dated 4th September 1934.
53 Ryots of village No. 15. Herur, Coondapoor taluk.	24th August.	Do.	2709	Proceedings of a meeting held on 24th August 1934.
54 Ryots of village No. 1. Balange, Karkal taluk.	29th August.	Do.	2710 (plus 2717)	Two petitions.
55 Ryots of village No. 2. Kuchur, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
56 Ryots of village No. 3. Hebri, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
57 Ryots of villages Nos. 4. Chara and 5. Kerebettu, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
58 Ryots of village No. 6. Shivapur, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do	
59 Ryots of village No. 7. Mudradi, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
60 Ryots of village No. 8. Kabinale, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
61 Ryots of village No. 10. Andar, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
62 Ryots of village No. 11. Varanga, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
63 Ryots of villages Nos. 12. Padukudru, 13. Yellare and 14. Kakkiye, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
64 Ryots of village No. 16. Marani, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
65 Ryots of village No. 24. Hirgan, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
66 Ryots of village No. 25. Heramunde, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
67 Ryots of village No. 26. Siralal.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two petitions.

List of representations received on the Scheme Report of South Kanara up to 1st September 1934—*cont.*

Serial number and by whom made.	Date of the communication.	Date of Receipt in this office.	Current number of this office.	Remarks.
	1934.	1934.		
8 Ryots of village No. 29. Durga, Karkal taluk.	29th August.	30th August.	2710	(Plus 2717).
Ryots of village No. 34. Irvathur, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ryots of village No. 45. Bola, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ryots of village No. 47. Kanthavara.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Two petitions.
Ryots of village No. 48. Beluvai, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ryots of village No. 56. Iruvail, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Manjappa Hongsu, Kairbetta, village No. 39. Kallya, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Mudradi Shantiraya Adhikari on behalf of Jiya Swami of Varanga Shri Mutt, village No. 11. Varanga, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ryots of villages Nos. 18. Niro and 22 Bailur, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ryots of villages Nos. 43. Nandalike and 44. Kedinje, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
78 Ryots of village No. 40. Palli.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
79 Ryots of village No. 50. Puthige, Karkal taluk.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
80 Coondapoor Landholders' Association, Coondapoor.	....	Do.	2711	
81 M.R.Ry. Y. Krishnappa Shetty and four others, village No. 3. Baindur, Coondapoor taluk.	28th August.	Do.	2715	
82 Ryots of village No. 39. Kaliya, Coondapoor taluk.	23rd August.	Do.	2716	
83 M.R.Ry. M. Sankaranarayana Rao Avargal, Vakil, Mangalore.	30th August.	31st August.	2725	
84 Ryots of village No. 32. Karkur, Coondapoor taluk.	28th August.	Do.	2726	
85 Ryots of village No. 23. Alur, Coondapoor taluk.	Do.	Do.	2727	
86 Ryots of village No. 51. Gulvadi, Coondapoor taluk.	27th August.	Do.	2728	
87 M.R.Ry. S. Raghavendra Rao, village No. 3. Baindur, Coondapoor taluk.	28th August.	Do.	2729	
88 Ryots of villages Nos. 71. Kidiyur, 72. Kadekar and 73. Kuthupadi, Udipi taluk.	30th August.	Do.	2738	
89 Royts of village No. 11. Ullur, Coondapoor taluk.	29th August.	Do.	2739	
90 Ryots of village No. 16. Herangal, Coondapoor taluk.	21st August.	Do.	2741	
91 M.R.Ry. Annappa Shetti, village No. 11. Ullur, Coondapoor taluk.	30th August.	Do.	2742	
92 Ryots of village No. 6. Bijur, Coondapoor taluk.	..	Do.	2743	
93 Ryots of village No. 12. Mudaje, Puttur taluk.	20th August..	1st September.	2744	
94 M.R.Ry. B. A. Bankeshwar Bhatkal, North Kanara (owner of lands in villages Nos. 2, Yedthare, 3. Baindur and 5. Taggarshe, Coondapoor taluk).	..	Do.	2745	
95 Ryots of the hilly tracts near the Ghauts, Puttur taluk.	20th August..	Do.	2746	
96 M.R.Ry. Ramanna Shetty, village No. 6. Bijoor, Coondapoor taluk.		31st August ..	2956	
97 M.R.Ry. Malatagadi Panduranga Rao, village No. 5. Taggarsha, Coondapoor taluk.	29th August..	1st September.	2747	

ANNEXURE I-B.

List of representations received on the Scheme Report of South Kanara after 1st September 1934.

Serial number and by whom made.	Date of		Current number of this office.	Remarks.
	The communication as shown in it.	Receipt.		
	1934.	1934.		
1 Ryots of village No. 35. Nadu, Coondapoor taluk.	24th August..	2nd September.	2747	
2 Six ryots of villages Nos. 2. Yedthare, 3. Baindur, 4. Paduvari and 5. Taggarshe, Coondapoor taluk.	17th July ..	3rd September.	2779	Endorsed by Secretary, South Kanara District Landholders' Association.
3 Ryots of village No. 51. Gulvadi, Coondapoor taluk.	27th August ..	Do.	Do.	Endorsed by Secretary, South Kanara District Landholders' Association on 31st August 1934.
4 Ryots of village No. 28. Alur, Coondapoor taluk.	28th August..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5 Ryots of village No. 32. Harkur, Coondapoor taluk.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
6 Ryots of Panemangalore and other villages of Mangalore taluk.	15th July ..	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
7 M.R.Ry. K. Jegannatha Ballal Avargal, B.A., LL.B., President, Udipi Landholders' Association, Udipi.	1st September.	Do.	2780	
8 M.R.Ry. K. B. Janardhana Hegde Avargal, Advocate, Mangalore.	31st August ..	Do.	2781	It is stated in the communication that as the office was closed on the 1st and 2nd it is sent on the 3rd.
9 M.R.Ry. K. R. Karanth Avargal, B.A., LL.B., Secretary, South Kanara Landholders' Association, Mangalore.	1st September.	Do.	2782	The following remark is made in the communication. Being a holiday these papers could not be delivered to you in the office or in person. Hence they are posted.'
10 Ryots of villages Nos. 87. Yenaguddo, 95. Pangal, 96. Mudabettu and 97. Kote, Udipi taluk.	28th August ..	Do.	2783	
11 M.R.Ry. N. Annappa Shetty, village No. 2. Yedathare, Coondapoor taluk.	15th August..	Do.	2786	
12 Ryots of village No. 101. Mulur, Udipi taluk.	Nil. ..	Do.	2787	
13 Manjamma Hegadthi, Karkal.	2nd September.	4th September.	2800	
14 Ryots of village No. 92. Naravi, Karkal taluk.	31st August ..	Do.	2801	Objection presented to the Settlement Tahsildar, Karkal.
15 M.R.Ry. B. A. Bankeshwara Bhatkal, North Kanara.	Nil ..	4th September. (In Collector's office).	2816	Received Collector's Endorsement, dated 5th September 1934.
16 M.R Ry. A. C. Koman Nayar Avargal, Secretary, Kasaragod Malayalee Landholders' Association, Kanhangad.	31st August ..	Do.	2871	Addressed to the Board through the Collector and forwarded by the Collector for remarks. (Resubmitted to the Collector on 20th September 1934.)
17 Ryots of village No. 10. Khambadhone, Coondapoor taluk.	12th September.	17th September.	2941	
18 M.R.Ry. Venkataramana Mappile, village No. 70. Amparu, Coondapoor taluk.	Nil ..	20th September.	2989	Received with Collector's endorsement, dated 19th September 1934.
19 Parvati Amma and Mookambike Amma, village No. 70, Araparu, Coondapoor taluk.	Nil ..	Do.	2990	Do. do.

ANNEXURE II-A.

Statement showing the revision of grouping applied for in the representations on the Scheme Report of South Kanara.

Taluk.	Group. Existing.	Group. Applied for.	Number of villages.	Number of representation and page.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			1934.	1934.	
Coondapoor ..	Special ..	I ..	1	80—19.	
			4	17—6, 87—1, 2; 81—1 to 4.	In one representation it is requested that part may be transferred to Group III (17—6).
			9, 10	80—19.	
			11	80—19, 89—1 to 4.	
			13, 14	91—1 to 3.	
			34, 36, 42, 43, 58, 61 and 103.	80—19.	
		II ..	6	20—1, 22—3 and 4, 80—20, 92—5 and 6, 96—3.	
			15	91—1 to 3.	
			28, 29, 32 ..	80—20.	
			51	80—20, 86—1.	
			68, 94, 95 96 ..	80—20.	
		III ..	5	80—20, 97—8.	
			15	19—1, 53—5, 80—20.	
			16	90—7.	
			28	85—1, 2.	
			32	84—1, 2.	
	..	III or IV.	2, 3, 5	8—1 and 2, 10—1 and 2, 11—1, 17 6, 21—9, 27—3, 28—2, 3, 50—5, 81—1 to 4, 94—1 to 3.	Portion, it is said, may be placed in II (17—5, 6).
	II	III ..	17	16—1 and 2, 80—20.	
			26, 27, 50, 75 76.	80—20.	
		IV ..	17	59—5	In the Scheme Report (page 125) Nos. 18, 89, 90 and 91 are proposed for transfer from II to III.
			18	6—1 and 2, 30—5 and 6.	
			89, 90, 91 ..	89—21.	
	III ..	IV ..	23	25—2 and 3, 80—21.	
			79, 81, 82 ..	80—21.	
dipi	Special ..	I ..	1, 2, 4, 5 to 13.	26—13	Wet lands, it is requested, may be placed in III (26—14).
			71, 72, 73 ..	88—1.	
			87, 96	37, 20, 21.	
			95, 97, 98 ..	14—2 37—20, 21.	
			99	14—2 and 3, 49—5, 6	
			101, 106 ..	49—5 and 6.	
		III ..	106	41—9.	
	I ..	II ..	78, 80, 81 ..	32—7.	
			84, 91, 92, 93, 109, 110.	34—22.	
			89, 90, 104, 107, 108, 111 ..	34—22, 35—18.	
		III ..	45	29—3.	
			93, 94, 107 ..	41—9.	
	II ..	III ..	37	44—3.	
			39	43—5.	

Statement showing the revision of grouping applied for in the representations on the Scheme Report of South Kanara—*cont.*

Taluk.	Group. Existing.	Group. Applied for.	Number of villages.	Numbers of representation and page.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Karkal	..	II ..	20	7—3.	
			40	7—3, 78—3 and 4.	
			43, 44	77—5.	
			45	70—5.	
			47	7—3, 71—5 and 9.	
			48	72—5, 6.	
			49, 50	7—3.	
		III ..	56	73—5.	
		IV ..	50	79—3.	
	II ..	III ..	5	7—3, 57—9 and 10.	
			6	5—1 and 2, 7—3. 58—5 and 6.	
			12, 15	7—3.	
			16	7—3, 64—1 and 2.	
			18, 22	76—5 and 6.	
			19	7—3.	
			24	65—1, 2.	
			25	7—3, 48—4, 66—1 to 5.	
			29	7—3, 68—5.	
			34	69—1, 2.	
			39	74—5 and 6, 82—5	
			72, 81, 82, 83, 85.	7—3.	
		IV ..	12, 13 and 14 ..	63—5 and 6.	
	III ..	IV ..	1	7—3, 54—7, 15 and 16.	In the Scheme Report (page 126) Nos. 2 and 8 are already proposed to be transferred from III to IV.
			2	55—9 and 10.	
			3	56—9 and 10.	
			4	57—9 and 10.	
			7	59—5 and 6.	
			8	60—5 and 6.	
			10	7—3, 61—1 and 2.	
			11	62—7 and 8, 75—3 and 4.	
			26	7—3, 67—1, 2, 9 and 10.	
			28, 92 and 93 ..	7—3.	
Mangalore ..	Special ..	I	7	20—1 to 7.	
Puttur	III ..	IV ..	29	42—9 to 11.	
			110, 111 and 112.	15—7.	

ANNEXURE II-B.

Statement showing the reduction of tarams applied for in the representations on the Scheme Report of South Kanara.

Taluk.	Group.	Numbers of villages.	Reduction applied for.	Number of representation and page.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Coondapoor.	Special ..	1, 4, 7 to 14, 34, 36 to 43, 52 to 61 and 103.	All lands on river side to be reduced by one taram.	80—13 ..	The reason given is to meet the cost of putting up bunds to prevent influx of salt water.
	III	88	Areca gardens to be reduced by one taram.	51—2 ..	....
	All groups.	....	All areca gardens throughout the taluk to be reduced by one taram.	80—16 ..	The reason given is the prevalence of a disease called 'Koleroga.'
Udipi ..	Special ..	1, 2, 4, 7, 12 and 13.	Taram of 'patla' lands to be reduced to that of 'bettu' lands.	24—7 ..	....
	I	3, 19 and 20 ..			

Statement showing the reduction of tarams applied for in the representations on the Scheme Report of South Kanara—*cont.*

Taluk.	Group.	Numbers of villages.	Reduction applied for.	Number of representations and page.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Puttur ..	III	8 to 11, 102, 103 and 146.	Wet lands to be reduced by one taram.	31—13 ..	These villages have been proposed in the Scheme Report (page 126) for transfer from III to IV group and the revised dry rate of Re. 1 in them has been proposed for reduction to 12 annas. The request made is in addition to this change of group and reduction.
		12	Do.	31—13 and 93—11.	....
		....	Garden lands to be reduced by one taram.	93—11 ..	These villages have been proposed in the Scheme Report (page 126) for transfer from III to IV group and the revised dry rate of Re. 1 in them has been proposed for reduction to 12 annas. The request made is in addition to this change of group and reduction.
		....	Assessment on dry lands to be reduced to 2 or 3 annas.	93—11 ..	....
	IV	1 to 4, 13 to 15, 12 to 19, 22, 27, 28, 82, 84 to 101, 104, 105, 113 to 115, 118 and 123 to 128.	Wet lands to be reduced by two tarams.	31—14 ..	For these villages reduction of wet rate by one taram and of the revised dry rate of Re. 1 to 12 annas has been proposed in the Scheme Report (pages 126 and 127).
	IV	1 to 4, 13 to 28, 82, 84 to 101, 104, 105, 113 to 115 and 118 to 128.	Areca gardens to be reduced by one or two tarams.	52—15 ..	....
		....	In villages bordering Ghauts assessment on dry lands to be reduced to 2 or 3 annas.	95—7 ..	....

(iii)

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A., Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, Party No. III, Mangalore, R.O.C. No. A-1-2165/34-4, dated 30th September 1934.

[*Reference.*—Board's Reference F. No. 3684/34-1, dated 27th September 1934.]

Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B., in his capacity as the Assistant Editor of the "*Konkni Driven*," a journal of the Roman Catholic community, sent me a similar advance copy of the article as well as issues of the same journal, dated 2nd August 1934, and 16th August 1934, containing his notes on the scheme report of South Kanara. The articles not being representations from ryots, I submitted them to the Board without remarks with my report R.O.C. No. A-1-2165/34-3, dated 26th September 1934.

2. *Extreme poverty of the soil.*—The statement that South Kanara is one of the poorest districts of the Presidency, if not of India, in so far as soil and agriculture are concerned is absolutely untrue. It was an objection urged at about the time of the last settlement by the Landholders' Association with the same quotation from Sir Thomas Munro (vide paragraph 3 of the memorandum from the Landholders' Association, dated 1st November 1897, printed at page 9 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902). It was even then not supported by any facts or figures and had nothing to stand on except Sir Thomas Munro's remarks of nearly a century ago. In spite of its having been considered then as a gross misrepresentation the same statement with the same quotation is

now seen in 2 or 3 representations received on the scheme report. They are from landholders who have mostly copied the objections raised at the last settlement but it is surprising that a newspaper should have taken up such an obviously false statement and made it its own in a leading article.

The quotation is extracted from Gleig's Life of Sir Thomas Munro, Chapter VIII. It is from a private letter written by Sir Thomas Munro to his mother immediately after his first arrival in the district. It is commented on in paragraph 4 of Mr. Couchman's report to the Board, dated 9th November 1901, printed at page 2 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902. Mr. Couchman's opinion that the language of the letter is exaggerated receives support from such statements in it as that there is not a single sheep in the district or that the milk of a hundred of its diminutive black race of cows could hardly produce a pound of butter. To prove that Sir Thomas Munro wrote the letter when he had no knowledge of the district and entirely changed his opinion after he gained some experience of it Mr. Couchman refers to another letter which Sir Thomas Munro wrote about a year afterwards in which he refers to the " never failing monsoon," " the plentiful harvest of rice far beyond the consumption of the inhabitants," easy collection of rents, " wide diffusion of property," " the saleableness of the land " and the satisfactory economic condition of the small landlords " probably as comfortable as in any country in Europe." Mr. Couchman in his further report to the Board, dated 16th February 1904 (printed at page 5 of G.O. No. 725, Revenue, dated 8th August 1905), points out that " the statement that the soil of South Kanara is the poorest in India is, if taken seriously, an absurd travesty of the facts."

The quotation from Sir Henry Winterbotham is taken from paragraph 4 of his notes of inspection, dated October 1898, printed at page 106 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902. In paragraph 2 of the same notes he has recorded the fact that " he had never seen a finer rice-crop in any part of the Presidency."

Both these quotations are referred to in paragraph 2 of Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905.

The article in the *Konkni Dirven* goes on to say that the view expressed in the two quotations has been confirmed by several Collectors and Settlement Commissioners but does not name even one of them.

As a matter of fact the paddy lands of South Kanara are very fertile and give remarkably good yield. Large extents of dry land are kept waste which might create an impression in the mind of a casual visitor that they are so left because of the poor quality of the soil. The fact, however, is that for every acre of paddy land the ryots generally keep not less than three acres of dry uncultivated for the sake of manure leaves and pasture. Close to wet lands in every village except on the sea coast can be seen large areas of well-wooded lands and scrub jungle which furnish a plentiful supply of green manure and firewood and grass. Many a hillside is left waste not because it is uncultivable but because of the thatching grass which is in great demand. The paddy lands in the special group villages yield an outturn of not less than 35 times the seed and in other villages from 12 to 30. I have not yet seen a land where, according to the ryots' own estimate, the outturn is below ten times the seed. In the adjoining district of Malabar the average yield is much less—please see paragraph 7 of Mr. Couchman's report, dated 16th February 1904 (page 6 of G.O. No. 725, Revenue, dated 8th August 1905). A third paddy crop is very rare in Malabar whereas in South Kanara it is generally seen in the ' bail ' lands of the special group villages. The areca gardens of South Kanara are, as described in the scheme report, " a joy to behold " with nothing like them in many other districts while the pepper gardens of the Kumari villages compare favourably with those of Malabar. Except in the interior villages the coconut is also good and always commands a higher price than in Malabar. It has been remarked in paragraph 3 of Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905, that the other adjoining district, North Kanara, is also (taken as a whole) much less fertile than South Kanara.

3. *Incidence of assessment.*—The next allegation is that the incidence of assessment in South Kanara is higher than in most other districts, e.g., Malabar and Tanjore. Such comparison has no meaning inasmuch as the conditions of each district vary widely. This objection was taken at the last settlement and is dealt with in paragraph 3 of Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905. The article refers to " jugglery of figures " and " all sorts of other trickeries " but makes no attempt to describe them.

4. *Ratio of rents to assessment.*—It is stated that on the average the proportion of assessment to rent is far higher than that found by the Settlement Officers. No facts and figures are, however, given in support of it. The ratio of rent to assessment as shown in the scheme report is 5·6 to 1. There is not the slightest doubt that even to-day when the price of paddy has fallen the landlord gets from his wet lands four or five times of what he

has to pay as assessment. The statement that no land now gives a return or more than 1 per cent is unfounded.

5. *Existing overassessment.*—The statement that several Settlement Officers recommended ' tolerable ' rate of assessment at the last settlement but that the Board and the Government between them raised it considerably is likewise false.

6. *Percentage enhancement.*—The statement that the assessment is to be raised by nearly the maximum that is provided for under the rules is another misrepresentation. No enhancement has been proposed for dry lands at all. In the case of wet and garden lands the increase proposed is only 12½ per cent whereas the maximum is 18¾ per cent.

7. *General.*—The article is ill-informed and gives no facts and figures. The statements in it are unfounded and misleading and are not worth consideration. The three sheets received with the Board's reference are resubmitted.

(iv)

Endorsement of the Collector of South Kanara, D. Dis. No. 4250/34, *dated 3rd October* 1934.

Submitted to the Board of Revenue.

The Settlement Officer has dealt with matters in detail and I do not propose to go over the same ground in dealing with the very numerous objections which have been received against the resettlement. The objectors have queered their own pitch by objecting to everything, even the previous settlement. It is, therefore, extremely difficult to take any of their objections seriously. I do not doubt that there are places where the resettlement will ' pinch.' The purpose of hearing objections is to get at such places. But when the real grievances are overwhelmed in a mass of contradictory and untrue asseverations about the difficulty (if not utter uselessness) of making any cultivation at all in South Kanara, either because the rain is too little or too much, it is impossible to sift out the real from the unreal.

2. The Settlement Officer has shown that in the matter of claims for altering villages from one group to another the arguments are quite untenable. Roads are treated as non-existent, even though there are half a dozen regular bus services up and down it, and the presence of the ubiquitous jackal is termed " havoc of wild beasts." Similar exaggerations will be found everywhere. On page 55 of the Udipi Taluk Association's booklet of objections it will be seen that for the purpose of showing the heavy expenses of planting up an acre of land with coconuts, the nuts are put down at Rs. 25 per hundred. On the very next page (Schedule XII) which was prepared for a different purpose the cost of coconuts is shown to average Rs. 3-8-0 per hundred. As the making of coconut seedlings means no more than leaving some mature nuts lying on their sides in a damp and sandy place, it cannot be maintained that the ryots in the wildest circumstances would have to pay Rs. 25 for 100 seed nuts, even if they were so rash as to plant 100 to an acre.

3. The question of ryots improvements not being taxed is a subject trotted out on every occasion. To me the claim to tax improvements periodically is as reasonble as the claim to collect a higher rate of income-tax from a man as soon as he earns more by his business. In the latter case, the State takes more from the individual, because he has a more valuable stake in the country; why not in the case of the former?

4. As no increase of assessment is proposed on dry lands there is no need to debate the point whether ragi was a good grain to choose for working out dry land assessment. It is sufficient to point to the colossal increase of dry holdings in the last 30 years, with a very poor increase in the actual cultivated area of dry lands. When ryots will engage lawyers in the Divisional Officer's Court for appeal and before the Collector and the Board for revision in darkhast cases which usually are concerned with less than 2 acres of uncultivable dry land, it is clear that the assessment to be paid on dry lands is not a matter that the ryot worries about. Nor will he by any account agree to part with the unprofitable dry land which he holds so that it may be reallotted by the Government to persons who are willing and able to cultivate it.

5. I should think that the real grievances exist with regard to lands which have been assessed as gardens owing to the existence of one or two trees (jack or tamarind) now long since gone out of bearing. Ryots' neglect hardly applies in such cases to a ' garden ' gone out of ' cultivation ' as there was never any garden and never any cultivation. But the persons who are able to put up these printed booklets of obligations do not own such gardens. Rather they own rows of coconut trees on their wet field bunds which coconuts never pay any assessment at all.

E. M. Gawne,
Collector.

(v)

Letter from E. M. Gawne, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara, dated 18th October 1934, D. Dis. No. 5023/34.

[Settlement—Resettlement (South Kanara)—Scheme report—Representations—Date of kistbandi—Remarks—Offered. *Reference.*—Board's Reference No. 3345/34-2, dated 11th October 1934.]

In my Confidential Ref. No. 38/33, dated 15th December, in reply to the Board's Confidential Ref. No. 573/33-1, dated 23rd November 1933, I had recommended that the collection of kist in the Hosdrug sub-taluk should continue to commence from February. I had also recommended that this change of kistbandi should be introduced throughout the district on the ground that it was as well to start kist collection in February so that it should be in full swing by March. I still adhere to this opinion.

2. The difficulty is that there is little relation between the main harvest month in South Kanara and the month in which the tenant is supposed to pay his dues to his landlord. Throughout the district the harvest month of the first crop is end of September to the middle of October and from then onwards the bulk of the single-crop lands will lie fallow. The district practice is said to be that tenants pay half their rent about the new-moon day of the month of Karthi, that is, at the end of November and the other half at the end of February. But for the purpose of keeping kist payment as late as possible, it has always been maintained that actually the tenant pays his rent in one instalment in February and March and this has been the reason put forward for not collecting any kist from landlords until March. I do not think that it will be found in other districts that the collection of kist is made to depend to such an extent on the relations between landlord and tenants but is calculated more with reference to the harvest months. The result at any rate in South Kanara is that by the time kist comes to be collected there is nothing on the ground which can be distrained and thus the coercive processes have to be the attachment and sale of the land itself. The South Kanara ryots are now fully conversant with the detailed rules for the sale of land and they now quite well that they can put off payment with safety till the last date before the land sale actually takes place. Thus by the time land has been notified for sale for default of kist payment in the months of March to June, the succeeding harvest will already have been harvested. On this harvest the ryot can raise money to release the land from sale. But he is thus one year behind.

For these reasons I hold that the sooner the kist collection is started the better and I should prefer that throughout the district collection should start in February.

Resolution—Mis. No. 3850, dated 26th October 1934.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Special Assistant Settlement Officer's remarks deal with the points raised in the 97 memorials received up to the prescribed date, viz., 1st September 1934. The Board's examination has also been confined to these petitions alone.

3. As pointed out by the Special Assistant Settlement Officer most of the allegations about the defects and errors of the last settlement were made even at the time of the last settlement itself and were fully considered and disposed of in G.O. No. 725, Revenue, dated 8th August 1905. As regards the other alleged defects in the old settlement now pointed out by the memorialists, viz., (1) adoption of ragi as the standard dry crop; (2) low minimum of garden trees; (3) mistakes in classification of soils and (4) indiscriminate clubbing of villages at old survey, the Special Assistant Settlement Officer has dealt with them in paragraphs 4 (*j*), 4 (*e*), 4 (*g*) and 4 (*h*) respectively of his report and the Board agrees with him. As regards the criticisms of the proposals for resettlement, the Special Assistant Settlement Officer has dealt with them adequately and the Board supports his and the Collector's remarks. In respect of kistbandi however, the Board is strongly of opinion that it should be changed to one of four equal instalments from February to May as proposed in the scheme report. The allegation in the memorials that landlords do not realize rents from tenants before March is, in the Board's opinion, not quite correct.

4. As regards the grievance pointed out in paragraph 5 of the Collector's letter D. Dis. No. 4250/34, dated 3rd October 1934, the Board would point out that under the orders issued in G.O. No. 147, Revenue, dated 23rd January 1929, transfer of garden lands to dry is permitted on application in case it is found that the lands are unfit for garden cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control and that the cases cited by the Collector could get the required relief under this clause.

5. In this connexion, the Board invites the attention of Government to their orders in G.O. Ms. No. 494, dated 9th March 1934, in which it has been ordered that when portions of dry fields are converted into garden each revenue field should be considered as a whole for the purpose of determining whether or not it should be classified as garden. The Board regrets that the third sentence of the penultimate sub-paragraph of paragraph 52 of the scheme report was not amended in pursuance of these orders. It suggests that in passing final orders on the report Government may disagree with the proposal in this sentence to assess garden portions on the actual extent and direct that the orders in the Government Order quoted above should be followed. These orders are in fact being followed by the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in ordering transfer of dry lands to garden. The following amendment may also be made to the draft notification submitted with Board's Proceedings No. 85, Press, dated 3rd July 1934, before final approval :—

For the second sentence of the sub-paragraph in paragraph 22 of the draft notification, *substitute*—

"When a portion of a dry field is converted into wet the appropriate wet rate will be levied without subdivision on the actual extent thus converted. When a portion of a dry field is converted into garden, the entire field will be transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees is sufficient to justify such transfer; otherwise the field will be retained as dry."

(True extract)

M. K. Vellodi,
Joint Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with representations.

Order—No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

The papers read above relate to the proposals of the Special Settlement Officer for the resettlement of the South Kanara district, exclusive of the Amindivi Islands. The resettlement was due in the faslis specified below :—

Name of the taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which resettlement was due.
Mangalore	178	1342 (1932-33)
Karkal	63	1342 (1932-33)
	42	1343 (1933-34)
Kasaragod	114	1343 (1933-34)
Udipi	115	1343 (1933-34)
Coondapoor	103	1343 (1933-34)
Puttur	182	1344 (1934-35)
	2	1342 (1932-33)

Owing to financial stringency the Government in G.O. No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931, ordered the postponement to fasli 1344 (1934–35) of the resettlement of those portions of the district in which resettlement was due before that fasli.

2. The Special Settlement Officer's proposals for resettlement were published in the *South Kanara District Gazette* in English and in Kanarese on 20th April 1934, and three months' time was allowed for the receipt of criticisms. The Government in their order Ms. No. 1513, Revenue, dated 31st July 1934, extended the period up to 1st September 1934. The proposals were laid on the table of the Legislative Council on 19th July 1934.

3. Altogether 97 representations were received up to 1st September 1934. A deputation representing the South Kanara Landholders' Association waited on His Excellency the Governor on 12th December 1934. The Government have carefully considered the representations made by the deputation and in the various memorials.

4. Some of the memorialists contend that the time allowed for the presentation of objections was insufficient. The usual period of three months was allowed from the date on which the Scheme Report was published and a further extension of time was later granted. It is evident from the large number of the representations received and their detailed nature that there is no force in the contention raised, and the Government are unable to accept it.

5. It is further urged that the system of revising the land revenue assessment by executive orders should be replaced by a system based on legislative enactments and that as it is likely that fresh Councils will under the new Constitution be brought into being next year the resettlement of the district should be postponed. The Government have explained their position in this respect on more than one occasion in the Legislative Council. Certain attempts at land revenue legislation have already been made but have proved unsuccessful and in view of the impending constitutional changes the Government do not propose to take at this stage any further steps towards legislation on the settlement

of land revenue. They do not however see any reason why, pending any such legislation or pending the constitution of the new Councils, the introduction of the resettlement in the district should be postponed. The object of resettlement is to ensure a fair distribution of the incidence of land revenue throughout the Presidency. Other districts have been resettled recently and as the resettlement of the South Kanara district is now due the Government consider that it should be carried out, in accordance with the usual settlement principles.

6. One of the main contentions put forward is that the existing settlement was unfair and imposed upon the land rates of assessment, which were out of all proportion to the productivity of the soil. It is contended that the soil of the district is one of the poorest in India. In support of the contention the memorialists quote a passage from a letter written by Sir Thomas Munro at the beginning of the 19th century. The Government observe that the same quotation was brought forward and considered at the last settlement. The quotation is from a letter written by Sir Thomas Munro immediately after his first arrival in the district. In a letter written about a year later Sir Thomas Munro, with more experience of the district, stated that—

> "The small landlords are probably as comfortable as in any country in Europe. The never failing monsoon and the plentiful harvest of rice far beyond the consumption of the inhabitants secure them from ever feeling the distress of scarcity. Rents are therefore easily collected—no complaints about inability—no absconding at the end of the year. Even after all the disturbances of a Civil war, I had not a single application for remission except from one or two villages near Jamalabad, which had been twice plundered by the Garrison, and in this case they paid the money before making their demands saying that unless it was returned they could not replace their stock of cattle so as to carry on to the usual extent the cultivation of the ensuing year. In Kanara there is . . . a wide diffusion of property and a permanent certain revenue not only from the wealth of the inhabitants but also further secured by the saleableness of the land. What a wide difference between that Province and our late acquisitions here (in the Ceded districts) where land is of even less value and the ryots more unsettled than in the Baramahal."

The Government consider that vague statements about the 'poverty and misery' prevailing in the district, unsupported as they are by any reliable evidence, are valueless. The rates of assessment were determined in accordance with the usual settlement principles and were based upon the actual outturns of the lands of the district as ascertained by enquiry and experiment. The comparison drawn by the memorialists between the rates of assessment in South Kanara and the adjoining district of Malabar is entirely misleading. In the Malabar district, for reasons which do not apply to South Kanara, the Government demand was limited to a smaller percentage of the net produce than elsewhere—two-fifths in the case of wet lands and one-third in the case of garden and dry.

As regards the rate of assessment determined at the last settlement the memorialists claim to have discovered certain errors and defects in the scheme of settlement. The Government observe that the same arguments were brought forward at the last settlement and that the points now raised were fully and carefully considered by the Government before final orders on the scheme report were passed. The Government were then of opinion that no valid reasons had been adduced for discrediting any of the data on which the settlement was based or for altering the inferences drawn from them. The Government do not see any reason to differ from that conclusion, and are satisfied that the settlement rates did not in fact exceed the commuted value of the Government's share of the net produce. As regards the method of calculation the Government observe that it is and always has been their policy to leave at the various stages in the calculations a sufficient margin to ensure that the landholders' interests are protected.

7. With regard to the contention that the economic condition of the district has not materially improved since the last settlement, the Special Settlement Officer has, from an examination of the several factors which indicate the economic development of the area under consideration in its relation to land revenue, clearly shown that, taking the settlement period as a whole, there has been a definite advance. It is in fact admitted in the Memorandum of the South Kanara District Landholders' Association that the standard of living has risen very considerably since the last settlement and has reached a distinctly high level.

8. The Government realize that the South Kanara district in common with other districts, is suffering from the effects of the economic depression. The fall in prices has, however, been general throughout the Presidency and the result of continuing the existing rates of assessment in the district of South Kanara would be to perpetuate the advantage enjoyed by it at the expense of other districts of the Presidency which have been resettled since the year in which the settlement of the district was introduced.

In these circumstances and in the light of the facts set out by the Special Settlement Officer and the Board of Revenue, the Government cannot find any justification for the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the district.

They accordingly proceed to pass orders on the proposals made for its resettlement.

9. The recommendations of the Board of Revenue in regard to the following matters are approved :—

Subject.	Reference.
(1) Soil classification	Paragraph 5 of B.P. No. 85, Press, dated the 3rd July 1934.
(2) Wet classes and reclassification of wet lands and double-crop cultivation on single-crop lands.	Paragraph 7 ibid.
(3) Garden classification	,, 8 ibid.
(4) Assessment of pepper vines in kumaris.	,, 12 ibid.
(5) Neriya cardamom forest	,, 13 ibid.
(6) Kumaki	,, 14 ibid.
(7) Banes and kans	,, 15 ibid.
(8) Mulpattas	,, 16 ibid.

The Government have already considered in detail the question whether subdivision should be effected by the settlement staff for the transfer of portions of revenue fields requiring reclassification as wet or garden and of portions of kumaki, bane, kan and mulpatta fields under regular occupation and orders were passed in G.O. Ms. No. 494, dated 9th March 1934.

The Government observe that it is proposed in the third sentence of the penultimate sub-paragraph of paragraph 52 of the Scheme Report that when a portion of an occupied dry field is converted into garden, the appropriate garden rate should be levied, without subdivision, on the actual extent converted. The Government are unable to accept this proposal and they direct, in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 494, dated 9th March 1934, that when a portion of an occupied dry field is converted into garden, each revenue field should be considered as a whole for the purpose of determining whether or not it should be classified as garden. Paragraph 22 of the draft notification is amended accordingly.

10. The memorialists have raised objections to the reclassification of dry lands, converted into wet or garden, on the ground that such conversion of dry lands is effected at the ryots' expense and that the proposal of the Government to levy higher rates of assessment on such lands will involve the taxing of the ryots' improvements. The notification for the settlement of the South Kanara district issued in 1902 expressly reserved to the Government the right to introduce at the end of the period of settlement such changes in the classification and assessment of wet, dry and garden lands as might then seem proper. The rates of assessment in South Kanara, as elsewhere, represent a share of the produce, the commuted value of which at market rates is calculated in accordance with the ordinary settlement methods. The reclassification proposed is based on the same principles as those on which the classification now in force is based and cannot in the circumstances be held to be a violation of the concession made in favour of ryots' improvements.

11. The objections urged against the methods of determining the garden rate to be adopted for dry lands classified as garden are based upon a misconception. It is proposed that the lowest adjoining garden rate should ordinarily be adopted. This is, in general, more favourable to the ryot than a system of assessing all new gardens on their merits. The proposed rule is, however, subject to the proviso that when the lowest adjoining garden rate would be higher than would on the merits appear appropriate for the new garden it may be waived in favour of a more suitable rate. Dry lands, converted to wet, will be assessed on their merits. The Government are satisfied that the proposed reclassification rules are fair and they see no justification for adopting the suggestion that all new gardens should be assessed at the lowest garden rate, and that all dry lands converted to wet should be assessed at the lowest wet rate of the group. The Government accept the proposals for reclassification contained in paragraph 52 of the Scheme Report. The Special Settlement Officer proposes that such reclassification as may be found necessary during the currency of the resettlement may be undertaken by the district revenue staff on the same principles as those followed at the resettlement. The Government accept this proposal.

12. In paragraph 54 of the Scheme Report the Special Settlement Officer has recommended that there should be no enhancement of the existing dry rates. At the settlement of the South Kanara district ragi was taken as the standard dry grain. It is contended by the memorialists that since ragi is raised on only a comparatively small extent of the dry land in the district, the existing rates of assessment are excessive and are not in accordance with settlement principles. The Government cannot see any justification in this contention. The principle of land revenue settlement is that the rates of assessment, calculated according to the usual methods, represent a share of the produce which the land is capable of yielding. The fact that there has been a very large demand for dry land since the last settlement demonstrates clearly that the existing rates are not

APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

I.—Area Affected.

1. The term of thirty years, for which the existing rates of land assessment were sanctioned in the several taluks of the South Kanara district, expires in the faslis noted below in column (3). Government have, however, ordered the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district due for resettlement before fasli 1344 (1934–35) to that fasli. A revision of the rates and the conditions of assessment in all the taluks will, therefore, be carried out in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

Name of the taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which the existing settlement expires.	The fasli in which the revised rates will be introduced.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mangalore	178	1341 (1931–32)	1344 (1934–35).
Karkal	63 (*a*)	1341 (1931–32)	
	42 (*b*)	1342 (1932–33)	
Kasaragod	114	1342 (1932–33)	
Udipi	115	1342 (1932–33)	
Coondapoor	103	1342 (1932–33)	
Puttur	182 (*c*)	1343 (1933–34)	
	2 (*d*)	1341 (1931–32)	

(*a*) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902–03 along with that taluk.

(*b*) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903–04 along with that taluk.

(*c*) The Neriya cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908–09) and the resettlement rates will be introduced in fasli 1344 (1934–35) along with the rest of the taluk.

(*d*) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

II.—General Policy.

2. The resettlement will be based mainly on the rise in the prices of the standard crops since the last settlement.

3. At the original settlement, various allowances and deductions were made in order to arrive at the net income to the ryots; the same liberal deductions will be allowed at the resettlement.

III.—Classification of Soils.

4. (*a*) No general reclassification of soils will be made at the resettlement; the system of soil classification now prevalent will be retained. The present arrangement, by which soils of equal productive capacity are grouped in tarams and the existing method of notation of the different soils will also be continued.

(*b*) In describing soils, the following symbols will be used:—

VI means red ferruginous clay;
VII means red ferruginous loam;
VIII means red ferruginous sand;
XII means arenaceous loam;
XIII means arenaceous sand; and
XIV means arenaceous very sandy.

Arabic numerals, following the Roman figures in the tables in paragraphs 10 and 20 below, denote the sort of soil.

5. The Special Assistant Settlement Officer, however, is authorized to assign a classification, or suitably alter or adjust, wherever necessary, the existing classification in the case of the following lands:—

(*a*) Lands classed as 'poramboke' or 'unassessed' at the last settlement, which have since been transferred to the head of assessed during resettlement;
(*b*) disafforested lands; and
(*c*) lands transferred from dry to wet or *vice versa* or from garden to dry during resettlement.

IV.—Grouping.

6. Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of 'wet' and 'dry' assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangadi (present 'Puttur') taluk where a fourth group was added in view of the climate and other difficulties which the inhabitants of the inferior villages had to contend against. Wet lands in the coastal villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. 'Gardens' were classified into seven sorts. The last settlement grouping has been carefully examined by inspection and enquiry and study of maps and statistics. The wet lands in the coastal villages, lying to the north of the Chandragiri river will be retained in the same group, as they possess special advantages which other villages do not have.

As regards villages in the first, second and third wet and dry groups, the grouping was on the whole well and carefully done at the last settlement. It is found, however, that in a few villages in each of these groups conditions now approximate to those in villages of the next lower group and

Government have decided, as a measure of relief, to reduce the grouping of such villages. A list of villages, the existing grouping of which will be so reduced, is given below:—

Number and name of village affected by regrouping.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is proposed to be placed at resettlement.
Coondapoor taluk—		
18 Yelajita	II	III
20 Golihole		
77 Hengavalli		
78 Belve		
89 Hebbige		
90 Koteshiruru		
91 Nagodi		
19 Kolluru	III	IV
21 Jodkal		
22 Muduru		
80 Madamakki		
83 Amashebailu		
84 Machchattu		
85 Hosangadi		
86 Edamoge		
87 Kamalashile		
88 Hallihole		
Karkal taluk—		
27 Jarkala	II	III
89 Peradi		
90 Kashipatna		
91 Marodi		
Karkal taluk—*cont.*		
2 Kuchchuru	III	IV
8 Kabbinale		
9 Nadapala		
31 Mala		
73 Nuralvettu		
74 Idu		
97 Sulkerimogaru		
98 Shirlalu		
Kasaragod taluk—		
87 Pullur	I	II
Mangalore taluk—		
157 Barimaru	I	II
Puttur taluk—		
60 Punachapadi	II	III
145 Nyayatarpu		
8 Belala	III	IV
9 Ujre		
10 Kalmanja		
11 Dharmasala		
12 Mundajo		
102 Nekkiladi		
103 Kodimbala		
146 Savanalu		
Udipi taluk—		
28 Haladi	I	II
82 Kudigrama		
83 Pernankila		

As regards villages in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group at the last settlement Government are pleased to reduce the existing wet rates by one taram in some and by two tarams in others, according to their situation in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in these villages and to concede to the ryots a larger margin of profit. The following statement shows the villages coming under the two heads:—

A.—Villages in the Puttur taluk in which the existing wet rates will be reduced by one taram:—

1 Navuru.
2 Nada.
3 Kanyadi.
4 Layla.
13 Kadirudyavara.
14 Indabettu.
15 Mittabagilu.
17 Charmadi.
18 Chibidre.
19 Tottatadi.
22 Neriya.
27 Kokkada.
28 Patrame.
82 Konalu.
84 Nelyadi.
85 Balya.
86 Ichlampadi.
87 Nujibaltila.
88 Kankradi.
89 Rekya.
90 Shiradi.
91 Kutrupadi.
92 Renjaladi.
93 Konaje.
94 Shirivagilu.
95 Kombaru.
96 Bilinele.
97 Subrahmanya.
98 Ainakidu.
99 Enekallu.
100 Aituru.
101 Bantra.
104 Kadaba.
105 Balpa.
113 Kenya.
114 Nalkuru.
115 Guttigaru.
118 Devachalla.
123 Madapadi.
124 Sampaje.
125 Todikana.
126 Arantodu.
127 Markanja.
128 Nallurukemaraje.

B.—Villages in the Puttur taluk in which the existing wet rates will be reduced by two tarams:—

16 Malavantige.
20 Nidle.
21 Puduvettu.
23 Kalanja.
24 Shishila.
25 Shibaje.
26 Hatyadka.
119 Hariharapallatadka.
120 Kollamogaru.
121 Balagodu.
122 Kalmakaru.

The Government have decided as a further concession to the ryots to reduce the highest dry rate in the villages in the existing fourth group and in the villages transferred from group III to group IV. In these villages the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of one rupee, which is the highest for the fourth group villages will be abolished by transferring all dry lands in this taram to the fifth taram which now bears an assessment of twelve annas.

In giving effect to the regrouping and reduction of tarams a slight re-adjustment of sorts and in a few cases of the class of soil also will be made.

V.—Wet Lands.

7. Wet land was divided into three classes at the last settlement and this classification will not be disturbed at resettlement.

8. *Commutation rates.*—Paddy was taken as the standard wet crop at the last settlement. The commutation rate adopted at the last settlement, of 27 imperial seers of paddy a rupee was arrived at from the average annual prices of paddy for the twenty years ending with fasli 1309 (1899–1900), omitting the years in which rice was dearer than 12 seers to the rupee and allowing 25 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. This commutation rate works out at Rs. 133 per garce. Allowing the same 25 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits and calculating on the basis of the average price of paddy in ryots' selling months for the twenty non-famine years ending with fasli 1342 (1932–33), a commutation rate of Rs. 241 a garce is arrived at. This rate shows an increase of 81 per cent over the commutation rate adopted at the last settlement.

9. *Money rates.*—The Government, however, have decided to enhance the existing rates on wet lands by only 12½ per cent. The resettlement rates will therefore correspond to a commutation rate of Rs. 149 per garce (settlement commutation rate *plus* 12½ per cent) which is extremely favourable to the ryots. The percentage increase sanctioned above will be applied to the wet lands concerned on the basis of the regrouping and reduction of tarams sanctioned in paragraph 6 above.

10. The following table compares the new and the old rates:—

Group.	Class and sort of soil.	I class. Taram.	I class. Existing rate of assessment per acre.	I class. Proposed rate of assessment per acre.	II class. Taram.	II class. Existing rate of assessment per acre.	II class. Proposed rate of assessment per acre.	III class. Taram.	III class. Existing rate of assessment per acre.	III class. Proposed rate of assessment per acre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Wet rates							
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
I	VII-1	1	7 0	7 14	2	6 0	6 12	3	5 0	5 10
I	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1 and XII-1.	2	6 0	6 12	3	5 0	5 10	4	4 0	4 8
II	VII-1									
I	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2, XII-2 and XIII-1.	3	5 0	5 10	4	4 0	4 8	5	3 0	3 5
III	VII-1									
I	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3, XII-3, XIII-2 and XIV-1 ..									
II	VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2 ..	4	4 0	4 8	5	3 0	3 6	6	2 0	2 4
III	VI-1, VII-2 and VIII-1 ..									
IV	VII-1									
I	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4, XIII-3 and XIV-2									
II	VI-3, VII-4 and VIII-3 ..	5	3 0	3 6	6	2 0	2 4	7	1 3	1 11
III	VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2 ..									
IV	VI-1, VII-2 and VIII-1 ..									
I	VI-5, VIII-5 and XIV-3 ..									
II	VI-4, VII-5 and VIII-4 ..									
III	VI-3, VII-4 and VIII-3 ..	6	2 0	2 4	7	1 8	1 11	8	1 0	1 2
IV	VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2 ..									
I	.... ..									
II	VI-5 and VIII-5									
III	VI-4, VII-5 and VIII-4 ..	7	1 8	1 11	8	1 0	1 2	8	1 0	1 2
IV	VI-3, VII-4 and VIII-3 ..	7	1 8	1 11	8	1 0	1 2	9	0 12	0 14
I	.... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	.... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	VI-5 and VIII-5	8	1 0	1 2	8	1 0	1 2	8	1 0	1 2
IV	VI-4, VII-5 and VIII-4 ..	8	1 0	1 2	9	0 12	0 14	9	0 12	0 14
I	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	VI-5 and VIII-5	9	0 12	0 14	9	0 12	0 14	9	0 12	0 14

Note.—(1) In the special coast group villages, the wet rate for each taram which was raised by Re. 1 for single crop at the last settlement will be raised by Re. 1-2-0 at resettlement.
(2) There are no arenaceous soils in II, III and IV group villages. Hence they are omitted from those groups in the table.
(3) The consolidated double-crop rate will be one and one-fourth times the single-crop rate.

11. (*a*) *Transfers from wet to dry.*—If any registered holder applies for the transfer of a wet field to dry, the transfer will be made if, owing to causes beyond his control, the field in question is found to be dry on the ground and fit for dry cultivation only.

(*b*) Transfers from wet to garden will not be allowed.

12. *Charge for second crop.*—All lands which, prior to resettlement, were registered as double crop, will continue to be so registered and pay for the second crop the same proportion of the first-crop charge, viz., one-fourth, as they have hitherto been paying. The consolidated charge must be paid whether a second crop is grown or not. Single-crop wet lands will not be trasnferred to double crop or *vice versa*.

VI.—Garden Lands.

13. *Definition of garden land.*—At the last settlement, garden land was defined as land which contained ten or more bearing coconut palms (or their equivalent in areca, jack, tamarind, mango, palmyra or pepper vines) to an acre, one bearing jack, tamarind or mango tree being taken to be equal to two bearing coconut palms, and four bearing pepper vines or palmyras or twelve areca palms to be equal to one bearing coconut palm. The Government have decided at resettlement to exclude mango and palmyra in all the groups and jack in the third and fourth groups alone from the list of garden products for transfers from dry to garden to be made at resettlement.

There will be no reclassification of the existing gardens either by raising the present class or by lowering it.

14. *Commutation rates.*—At the last settlement, coconut was taken as the standard garden crop. After making a deduction of 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits, a commutation rate of Rs. 22 per thousand nuts was arrived at by the Deputy Commissioner. Prices at the Mangalore market alone are available for the twenty faslis ending with 1342: deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits, the commutation rate works out at Rs. 62 a thousand nuts as against Rs. 30 at the last settlement, or an increase of 107 per cent. If the figures for the last twenty years (1913 to 1932) for the eight plains taluks of the Malabar district are taken into account, a commutation rate of Rs. 36 a thousand is arrived at, after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. Strictly speaking, this rate should be compared with the Malabar settlement commutation rate of Rs. 16 a thousand; but, if in order to be fair to the ryots, a comparison is made with the South Kanara settlement commutation rate of Rs. 22, the result shows an increase of 64 per cent.

15. *Money rates.*—The Government, however, have decided as in the case of wet lands to enhance the existing garden rates by only 12½ per cent, thereby adopting for resettlement an extremely favourable commutation rate of Rs. 24-12-0 (Rs. 22 *plus* 12½ per cent).

16. The following table compares the new and the old rates on garden lands:—

Garden rates.

Taram.	Existing rate of assessment per acre.	Proposed rate of assessment per acre.	Taram.	Existing rate of assessment per acre.	Proposed rate of assessment per acre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
1	8 0	9 0	5	4 0	4 8
2	7 0	7 14	6	3 0	3 6
3	6 0	6 12	7	2 0	2 4
4	5 0	5 10	8	..	1 2

17. (*a*) *Transfers from garden to dry.*—If any registered holder applies for the transfer of his garden to dry, such a transfer will be carried out if satisfactory proof is forthcoming that, owing to causes beyond his control, the land has become permanently unfit for garden cultivation.

(*b*) Transfers from garden to wet will not be allowed.

VII.—Dry Lands.

18. *Commutation rate.*—At the last settlement, ragi was taken as the standard grain for dry lands. A commutation rate of Rs. 175 per garce was adopted at the last settlement, after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. Calculating on the basis of the average price of ragi in the ryots' selling months for 17 faslis from 1326 to 1342 (the prices prior to 1326 are not available), a commutation rate of Rs. 390 a garce is arrived at after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. This represents an increase of 123 per cent over the commutation rate of Rs. 175 a garce adopted at the last settlement.

19. *Money rates.*—The Government, however, have decided not to enhance the existing rates of assessment, thereby conceding to the ryots the full value of the increase in the prices of products grown on dry lands.

20 The following table shows the rates of assessment on dry lands:—

Dry rates.

Taram.	Group.	Class and sort of soil	Existing rate of assessment.	Proposed rate of assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS. A.	RS. A.
1	I	VII-1	2 0	2 0
2	I	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1, XII-1	1 8	1 8
	II	VII-1		
3	I	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2, XII-2, XIII-1	1 4	1 4
	II	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1		
	III	VII-1		
4	I	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3, XII-3, XIII-2, XIV-1	1 0	1 0
	II	VI-1, VII-3, VIII-2		
	III	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1		
5	I	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4, XIII-3, XIV-2	0 12	0 12
	II	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3		
	III	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2		
	IV	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1		
6	I	VI-5, VIII-5, XIV-3	0 8	0 8
	II	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4		
	III	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3		
	IV	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2		
7	I	....	0 6	0 6
	II	VI-5, VIII-5		
	III	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4		
	IV	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3		
8	I	....	0 4	0 4
	II	....		
	III	VI-5, VIII-5		
	IV	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4.		
9	I	....	0 2	0 2
	II	....		
	III	....		
	IV	VI-5, VIII-5		

NOTE.—(1) There are no arenaceous soils in II, III and IV group villages. Hence they are omitted from those groups in the table.

(2) As there is no one rupee rate in IV group (vide paragraph 6 *supra*), the corresponding soil 7–1 is omitted from the tab der IV group.

21. *Transfer from dry to wet.*—All occupied dry lands that have been converted to wet will be reclassified as wet, and appropriate rates of wet assessment will be imposed upon them.

22. *Transfer from dry to garden.*—All occupied dry lands that have been converted into garden (i.e., lands containing the requisite number of bearing garden trees with the exception of the mango and palmyra in all the groups and the jack in the third and fourth groups alone) will be registered as garden. Although it is open to Government to classify the new gardens on exactly the same principles as were adopted at the original settlement, and to levy the appropriate rates of assessment, they have decided to follow a system which will ensure a lenient treatment of such gardens. The rate to be adopted for a new garden land will be the rate of the adjoining garden lands; where there are more rates than one it will be the lowest of such rates; and, where there are no garden lands adjoining the lowest garden rate in the village will be adopted. This rule is subject to the following exceptions:—

(i) All new arecanut gardens will be assessed on their own merits, irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens;

(ii) for new gardens which are not areca gardens and which adjoin old arecanut gardens, the adjoining rate will be waived in favour of a more suitable rate;

(iii) the rate to be imposed on any piece of land which contains no coconut or areca tree will be one rate lower than the garden rate that would otherwise be imposed under the above rule and the lower rate to be imposed for the present two-rupee rate will be one rupee raised to Re. 1-2-0 at resettlement subject however to the proviso that where the application of these rules results in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land the next higher garden rate will be adopted; and

(iv) where however the application of these rules produces a rate which is definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden, would deserve, the lowest adjoining garden rate will be waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

Entire fields and subdivisions will be reclassified during the introduction of resettlement. When a portion of an occupied dry field is converted into wet the appropriate wet rate will be levied without subdivision on the actual extent thus converted. When a portion of an occupied dry field is converted into garden, the entire field will be transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees is sufficient to justify such transfer; otherwise the field will be retained as dry. Occupations in assessed wastes (including kumakis, kans and banes) will be liable to assessment at dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. When such occupations have not already been subdivided for assignment, the extent actually occupied will be assessed without subdivision at the appropriate rate. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the entire occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification.

23. *Kumari lands.*—At the last settlement, after allowing 50 per cent for unprofitable areas, all-round rates of annas three, two and one per acre were adopted for warg kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups respectively. Special attention has been devoted to kumari grouping and the Government consider that the productivity of kumaris should take precedence over all other factors in grouping. Government, accordingly, have decided to place the kumari villages near the coast in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group and those in the middle in the second group. The following statement shows the existing and the proposed grouping of kumari villages:—

Group	Villages in the existing groups.	Villages in the groups as proposed.
	Kasaragod taluk.	
I	74 Bedadka	100 Panathadi.
	75 Kolatturu	101 Malottu.
	95 Kayyur	102 Eleri (East).
	96 Karindolam	103 Eleri (West).
	103 Eleri (West)	....
	104 Chimeni	....
II	72 Bandadka	72 Bandadka.
	73 Kuttikol	73 Kuttikol.
	86 Kodott	74 Bedadka.
	99 Belur	86 Kodott.
	100 Panathadi	96 Karindolam.
	101 Malottu	97 Kinanuru.
	102 Eleri (East)	99 Belur.
	105 Timiri	104 Chimeni.
	107 Kilaykote	....
III.	76 Tekkila	75 Kolatturu.
	84 Paniyal	76 Tekkila.
	85 Periye	84 Paniyal.
	87 Pullur	85 Periye.
	97 Kinanuru	87 Pullur.
	98 Matikai	95 Kayyur.
		98 Matikai.
		106 Timiri.
		107 Kilaykote.

When a warg kumari is permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet or garden, it will be registered as ordinary dry, wet or garden as the case may be and assessed at the appropriate rates. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the ordinary occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification. The rest of the kumari area will be assessed at the favourable kumari rates.

The existing kumari rates of annas three, two and one per acre for the first, second and third groups will be retained but their application will be on the basis of the revised grouping referred to above.

24. *The Neriya cardamom forest in village No. 22, Neriya of the Puttur taluk.*—The extent and assessment on the different kinds of cultivation according to the last settlement are—

	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.
	ACS. CTS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Cardamom cultivation	146 72	1 0	146 12
Kumari cultivation	1,900 19	0 3	356 4
Kumaki, etc.	17,366 09	0 2	2,170 12
Total ..	19,413 00	..	2,673 12

The Government are pleased to order that the present assessment under all the heads will be left unaltered at the resettlement of the district.

25. *Kan lands.*—Kan lands brought under effective occupation, otherwise than as provided for in the kan pattas, will be liable to assessment at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification. The existing rate of four annas an acre for the rest of the kan area will not be altered at resettlement.

26. *Kumakis and banes.*—These privileges will be allowed as hitherto. Kumakis or banes brought under effective occupation will be liable to assessment at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification.

27. *Mulpattas.*—At the last settlement, all unreclaimed waste and forest lands included in mulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at a uniform favourable rate of four annas an acre. This rate will be left undisturbed at resettlement subject to the provision that reclaimed areas will be assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the ordinary occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification.

VIII.—Ground Rent.

28. The Government reserve the right to impose at any time during the currency of the resettlement ground rent on ryotwari lands assigned subsequent to the date of this notification, if they are used for building purposes.

IX.—Increment Remissions.

29. In view of the relatively low level of present prices, the Government have decided that some leniency should be shown in the introduction of the new rates of assessment now sanctioned. This will take the form of the grant of increment remissions in respect of the percentage increase of the rates of assessment in the fasli in which the new rates are introduced and the two following faslis. This remission will not be allowed in respect of enhancements which are due to increase in area ascertained in the course of resurvey.

In the case of holdings or portions of holdings on which the existing rates are enhanced by 12½ per cent the process of reaching the full sanctioned rates of assessment will be spread equally, as far as may be, over a period of four years; the full rates will be in force in the fourth fasli of introduction. On Government waste lands the full rate will be enforced with effect from fasli 1344. The Government will consider when the kist collections are due to begin in the next fasli and in the succeeding faslis, whether with reference to the economic situation then prevailing the increment remissions mentioned above should be increased.

30. The remissions due will be worked out for each patta in accordance with the instructions given below:—

(i) The basis of calculation will be the total assessment due on each patta and not the assessment due on individual survey numbers or subdivisions.

(ii) To give effect to the increment remission, a deduction will be made in the first year of one and a half anna for each rupee, one anna in the second and half anna in third year. In calculating the increment remission due, a sum of eight annas and less of the old assessment will be ignored, while a sum of nine annas and more will be reckoned as a rupee.

31. In the case of transfers of dry lands to wet or garden made at resettlement the special increment remissions referred to in paragraphs 29 and 30 above will be applicable to that portion of the increase which represents the difference between the enhanced resettlement assessment and the assessment which the lands would have paid at wet or garden rates as the case may be if they had been transferred to wet or garden prior to the resettlement. The remaining portion of the increase which relates solely to reclassification will, in cases where it exceeds 25 per cent of the original assessment, be collected in accordance with the following rules:—

When the reclassification results in an increase of more than 25 per cent in the assessment payable on any individual holding, the increment will be spread over a series of years. This concession will not be applied to enhancements which are due to increase in area

ascertained in the course of resurvey in excess of 10 per cent of the original extent or to cases in which the total increase does not exceed one rupee. In cases in which this concession is admissible the assessment will be levied in the following manner. In the first year the assessment payable will be the old assessment plus an additional sum not exceeding 25 per cent thereof; in the second year the assessment payable will be the old assessment plus an additional sum not exceeding 37½ per cent of the old assessment; in the third year a further addition of not more than 12½ per cent will be made and so on until the full resettlement rate is reached: provided that the increment of assessment in any one year shall not be less than one rupee unless and until the full resettlement rate is reached. If in any case it should happen that the application of this method will not admit of the full resettlement rate being reached by the twelfth year, the percentage rate of increase to be adopted in the second and succeeding years will be so raised that the full resettlement rate shall be reached in the twelfth year.

32. If the whole or any portion of the land held by a registered holder at resettlement is alienated or relinquished and reassigned, the full resettlement rate will be levied from the new holder with effect from the fasli in which the transfer takes place. In such cases the amount of remission equitably due on any portion of the holding which remains in the possession of the original registered holder, will be fixed by the Tahsildar subject to the control of the Jamabandi Officer, by the application of the principles already laid down above. When one of the holders of a joint holding transfers his interest therein, either to co-registered holders or to a stranger, increment remission will be admissible, so long as the joint holding remains intact and so long as one or more of the original holders retains his or their interest therein; but, when all the joint holders have transferred their interest in the holding, the full resettlement rate will be levied with effect from the fasli in which the last of such transfer takes place.

X.—Registry of holdings.

33. Preliminary to resettlement, the latest revenue adangal was brought up to date in the resurveyed villages specified in the annexure to this notification and the results were embodied in a fresh land register. In other tracts the registry in the revenue accounts has been adopted for purposes of resettlement. Registered holders or other persons possessing any interest in lands affected by resettlement can obtain any information thereon from the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, No. III Party.

XI.—Rough pattas.

34. In the villages specified in the annexure to this notification rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement in respect of changes made in connexion with revision of adangals and resurvey and objections thereto have already been heard. At resettlement a notice will be issued in these and other villages to the registered holders concerned of such alterations in the rate of assessment or description of land as may now be carried out in respect of the fields comprised in their holdings in accordance with the principles enunciated in the preceding paragraphs. Where, however, the alterations in rate and assessment are due merely to the percentage increase of the old rates in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 15, of this notification, such notices will not be issued. These notices will be issued through the village headmen and every endeavour will be made to secure their prompt delivery to the holders concerned. Non-resident and absentee registered holders, however, must make their own arrangements to obtain them from the village headmen. Objections to the entries in the notices should be submitted by post to the Settlement Tahsildar in charge of the taluk Branch Settlement Office within the time specified in the notices, and orders thereon will be communicated by him to the parties concerned by post. No objection petition will be received by the Settlement Tahsildar after that date specified in the notice unless the delay in presenting the petition is explained to his satisfaction.

35. Errors found in the notices in regard to survey numbers, areas, names of registered holders and the registration of lands as dry, garden, wet, Government, inam, poramboke or the like can be corrected at any time during or after the resettlement, if brought to notice by the party interested. Petitions for alteration of demarcation, however, are barred by the provisions of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 and will not be entertained.

36. *Objections barred.*—No objections will be admitted as to the rates of assessment in the case of lands on which the old money rate remains unaltered or has been altered only by a percentage increase in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 15 of this notification.

37. *Appeals.*—In the case of taluks and parts of taluks, where the hearing of objections to changes made in connexion with the revision of adangals or the resurvey has been completed before the issue of this notification, appeals against orders passed at such objection hearing may be preferred to the Collector in respect of assignments of lands under sivaijama occupation and to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) in regard to other matters, at any time within two months of the issue of this notification.

Appeals against orders passed under paragraph 34 by Settlement Tahsildars should, in the first instance, be preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of the Party within 30 days of the date of communication of the order and an appeal against the latter's orders shall lie to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) within 40 days of the date of communication of that order whether passed *suo motu* or on appeal against the Settlement Tahsildar's orders. This period excludes the time occupied in obtaining copies of the order appealed against and

also excludes the time which the order will take to reach the party in the ordinary course of business. With the appeal petition must be sent, the original or a copy of the order appealed against. Appeal petitions need not be stamped, but copies and enclosures appended thereto must be stamped in accordance with the rules.

XII.—Relinquishments.

38. The date fixed for the relinquishment of holdings is the 30th April. As this notification could not be published before that date, the time within which relinquishments may be made will be extended until a month after its publication. Further if, in any of the taluks, under resettlement, it is found impossible to issue the notices referred to in paragraph 34 above, before the date fixed for the acceptance of relinquishments, the time within which relinquishments may be made will be extended up to a month after the date of the order on the objections to the notices. Relinquished lands must consist of entire survey fields or entire subdivisions indicated by sub-numbers or subdivision letters which are separately recorded in the notices or in the revenue accounts.

XIII.—Kistbandi.

39. The existing kist months are March, April and May. The kistbandi will be changed to one of four equal instalments in February, March, April and May.

XIV.—Duration of Resettlement.

40. (*a*) The Government reserve the right to alter or revise within the period of the resettlement the classification of the lands and to impose additional assessment within the period fixed for the duration of resettlement or substitute ground rent for assessment as the case may be, in the following cases:—

(i) Where lands have been included in the ayacut of any irrigation work which may be constructed by Government during the currency of the resettlement;

(ii) Where ryotwari lands assigned subsequent to the date of the resettlement notification are used for building purposes;

(iii) Where unassessed lands come under occupation;

(iv) Where assessed waste dry lands (including kumakis, banes and kans) come under occupation;

(v) Where occupied dry lands are converted to garden or wet or *vice versa*; and

(vi) Where kumari or mulpatta lands are permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet or garden.

(*b*) Subject to the provisions of clause (*a*) (i) to (vi) above, the resettlement will remain in force for a period of thirty years from the year of its introduction and the rates of assessment now sanctioned will not be changed during that period. Government reserve the right to introduce at the end of the resettlement period such changes in the classification and assessment of wet, dry and garden lands as may then seem just and proper.

ANNEXURE.

List of resurveyed villages in South Kanara district for which rough pattas have been issued and objections thereto heard.

Kasaragod Taluk.

1 Kunjatturu.
2 Pavuru.
3 Vorkadi.
4 Paturu.
5 Kodlamogaru.
6 Koliyuru.
7 Kaliyuru.
8 Bangaramanjeshwara.
9 Kadambaru.
10 Talekala.
11 Minja.
12 Bekuru.
13 Kuluru.
14 Mudambailu.
15 Majibailu.
16 Badaje.
17 Udyavara.
18 Hosabettu.
19 Uppala.
20 Mulinja.
21 Kodibailu
22 Kubanuru.
23 Mangalapadi.
24 Shiriya.
25 Ichlangodu.
26 Heruru.
27 Kayyaru.
28 Paivalike.
29 Chiparu.
30 Bayaru.
31 Kudalamerkala.
32 Kiduru.
33 Ichalampadi.
34 Ujarulwaru.
35 Bombrana.
36 Arikadi.
37 Koipadi.
38 Edanad.
39 Puttige.
40 Mugu.
41 Angadimogaru.
42 Baduru.
43 Maire.
44 Enamakaje.
45 Katukukke.
46 Padre.
47 Nettanige.
48 Aduru.
49 Belluru.
50 Kumbadaje.
51 Ubrangala.
52 Per dala.
53 Bela.
54 Madhuru.
55 Patla.
56 Shirivagilu.
57 Kannuru.
58 Mogralu.
59 Putturu.
60 Kudlu.
61 Adkattabailu.
62 Talangere.
63 Kasaragod.
64 Muttattodi.
65 Changala.
66 Padi.
67 Nekraje.
68 Muliyaru.
69 Karadka.
70 Aduru.
71 Delampadi.
76 Tekkila.
77 Bare.
78 Perambale.
79 Chamanadu.
80 Kalanad.
81 Udma.
82 Pallikara.
83 Kikan.
84 Paniyal.
88 Chittari.
89 Ajanura.
90 Balla.
91 Hosdrug.
92 Kannangad.
93 Pudukai.
94 Nileshwaram.
105 Kotakkat.
106 Timiri.
107 Kilaykote.
108 Charuvattur.
109 Pulikkot.
110 Padne.
111 Udenur.
112 Maniyat
113 Trikaripur (North).
114 Trikaripur (South).

Puttur Taluk.

130 Sulya.
131 Jalsuru.
152 Kedila.
153 Peraje.
154 Mani.
155 Virakhamba.
156 Anantadi.
157 Mudnuru.
158 Idkidu.
159 Kula.
160 Mudnuru.
161 Vitla.
162 Padnuru.
163 Belanduru.
164 Kolanadu.
165 Saletturu.
166 Karopadi.
167 Kanyana.
168 Peruvayi.
169 Manila
170 Alike.
171 Kepu.
172 Punacha.
173 Idre.
174 Panaje.
175 Bettampadi.
176 Nidpalli.
177 Badagannuru.
178 Ariyadkha.
179 Madnuru.
180 Padubannuru.
181 Mudnuru.
182 Kanakamajalu.

Mangalore Taluk.

73 Bondantila.
74 Tiruvailu.
154 Kotekar.
155 Talapadi.
156 Kadeshvalya.
157 Barimaru.
158 Baltila.
159 Shambhuru.
160 Narikombu.
161 Panemangaluru.
162 Golatamajalu.
163 Amturu.
164 Manchi.
165 Ira.
166 Mudu.
167 Munnuru.
168 Nadu.
169 Padu.
170 Cheluru.
171 Boliyaru.
172 Phajiru.
173 Kurnadu.
174 Balepuni.
175 Kairangala.
176 Manjanadi.
177 Naringana.
178 Kinya.

Udipi Taluk.

110 Pilaru.
111 Santuru.

Coondapoor Taluk.

37 Hadavu.
38 Trashi.

CONFIDENTIAL

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 42, REVENUE, DATED 5TH JANUARY 1935.

[SUBJECT.—*Settlement—Resettlement (South Kanara)—Scheme report—Representations from ryots.*]

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), B.P. Mis. No. 3850, dated 26th October 1934.

The last settlement of South Kanara which was the first settlement of land revenue on modern lines was introduced during the years 1902–05.

Resettlement is, or was, due in the faslis specified below :—

Name of the taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which resettlement was due.
Mangalore	178	1342 (1932–33)
Karkal	63	1342 (1932–33)
	42	1343 (1933–34)
Kasaragod	114	1343 (1933–34)
Udipi	115	1343 (1933–34)
Coondapoor	103	1343 (1933–34)
Puttur	182	1344 (1934–35)
	2	1342 (1932–33)

In G.O. No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931, the Government ordered on account of financial stringency that the resettlement of those portions of the district in which resettlement was due before 1934–35 should be postponed to that year.

The scheme report for the resettlement of the district was written by Mr. Sathianadhan, I.C.S., and was dated 29th October 1931. As resettlement operations were suspended the report was not then taken up for consideration. In G.O. No. 1368, dated 30th June 1932, the Government ordered the resumption of resettlement operations with a view to introduction in 1934–35.

Mr. Sathianadhan's report was discussed in the Secretariat on 13th February 1933. The notes of the discussion are at page 87 of G.O. No. 359, dated 25th February 1933. Mr. Sathianadhan had proposed that there should be no enhancement on dry lands. It was decided at the conference that an enhancement of 12½ per cent should be imposed on dry rates of 8 annas and above. Certain passages of the report were revised. The Government ordered the publication of the report in G.O. No. 1162, dated 3rd July 1933.

The report was then being translated. (I speak from recollection—I was in charge of the Settlement Party at the time.) Before the report could be published I was directed by the Board to bring the report up to date and to revise certain portions. Meanwhile it had been decided at a conference held by Hon'ble Member C-1 on 20th September 1933 at which the Settlement Commissioner and myself were present to accept Mr. Sathianadhan's original proposal that there should be no enhancement of the dry rates. The revised scheme report was submitted by me in January 1934. The Government accepted the revised report and on 9th March 1934 ordered its publication. (The papers were filed with G.O. No. 359, dated 25th February 1933, and are at pages 105–116 of that Government Order.)

The report was published on 20th April 1934 with a notification allowing three months' time for objections. The report was placed on the table of the Legislative Council on 19th July 1934. Representations were received that there had been delay in making copies of the scheme report available for sale to the public and the Government extended up to 1st September 1934 the period for preferring objections to the proposals in the report.

The objections have been received with the remarks of the Settlement Officer, the Collector and the Board.

The various points for consideration are examined in the sectional notes below.

I do not propose to add more than is necessary to the report of the Settlement Officer in the current file.

I would like to explain that although the scheme report is in my name it is almost entirely Mr. Sathianadhan's, and it was Mr. Sathianadhan who conducted the enquiry as prescribed in the Resettlement Manual into the economic condition of the district.

E. W. BOUCHIER—12-11-34.

The file may be sent to Finance for remarks.

E.W.B.—12-11-34.

The objections raised to the Scheme Report have been dealt with fully by the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in Charge of the party in his report in the current file, and the Board agrees with his conclusions. The objections have also been examined in detail by Under Secretary, who was on Settlement duty in South Kanara district, in the sectional notes below.

The objections fall into two categories (i) objections to the last settlement sanctioned in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902, and (ii) objections to the proposals for resettlement contained in the Scheme Report, pages 289-299 of the bound volume.

The allegations regarding the mistakes and miscalculations of the last settlement now raised were in almost every case raised at the time of the last settlement, and were fully examined by the Board and the Government—vide pages 516-520 of the bound volume, containing the old settlement papers of South Kanara district—and were overruled.

One or two further objections to the last settlement have now been raised, and have been dealt with in the Special Assistant Settlement Officer's report [paragraph 4 (*e*), (*g*) and (*h*)] and in the sectional notes.

The settlement has been in force for 30 years and it is fantastic to raise all these points again at the present juncture.

With regard to the objections to the Scheme Report, it may be stated generally that the proposals for resettlement are moderate.

No enhancement of rates is proposed for dry lands, while the enhancement for wet and garden proposed is only 12½ per cent, although the figures in the report would have justified a larger percentage.

Moreover, in regard to the reclassification of dry land as garden the Settlement Officer has been given discretion of a wide nature to enable him to deal with cases of hardship involved in the application of the General Rules.

The proposals made for resettlement would therefore appear to call for no modification. The amendment to the draft notification referred to by the Board in paragraph 5 of its Resolution will be made before issue.

H. R. UZIELLI—19-11-34.

FINANCE (ACCOUNTS) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the case may be perused and returned to Revenue. Attention is invited particularly to pages 7-11 of the sectional notes below.

The previous notes of this department on South Kanara Resettlement are in G.Os. No. 359, Revenue, dated 25th February 1933, and No. 1416, Revenue, dated 19th July 1934.

V.V.—20-11-34. T. A. SRINIVASARAGHAVA AYYANGAR—20-11-34.

A | There can be but little doubt that the district is being accorded exceptionally favourable treatment at the resettlement.

C. E. JONES—20-11-34.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted.

M.K.N.—21-11-34. V.S.—22-11-34.

The file will now be circulated.

H.R.U.—22-11-34.

Final orders will be passed after His Excellency has received the deputation.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22-11-34.

I agree with **A** above.

H. G. S[TOKES]—23-11-34.

After discussion with Hon'ble Members C-1 and C-2 I agree to the proposals.

E[RSKINE]—18-12-34.

Draft.

J. R. UZIELLI—18-12-34.

Draft submitted.

According to the order 3¾ per cent of the percentage enhancement ordered for wet and garden rates will be collected in the current fasli after allowing special increment remission. The question whether any further concessions should be granted is for consideration at the meeting of the Cabinet to be held, with reference to the question of Land Revenue concessions, on 4th January 1935.

E. W. BOUCHIER—29-12-34.

H.R.U.—29-12-34.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—30-12-34.

H. G. S[TOKES]—3-1-35.

E[RSKINE]—4-1-35.

Issue.

H.R.U.—4-1-35.

[G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.]

SECTIONAL NOTES.

Leading features of the existing settlement.

The leading features of the existing settlement are given in detail at pages 22-29 of the Scheme Report and are summarized by the Board in paragraph 3 of its Resolution No. 85, Press, dated 3rd July 1934. The settlement resulted in an even distribution of the assessment over the various taluks (paragraph 22 of the Introduction Report at page 536 of the bound volume of South Kanara Settlement papers) and the Settlement Officer, Mr. Couchman, considered that the settlement was far lighter than Munro's when the increase in prices and area under cultivation was taken into account.

E.W.B.—12-11-34.

H.R.U.—19-11-34.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22-11-34.

Alleged permanency of the Tharao Settlement.

As the Settlement Officer remarks in paragraph 4 (*a*) of his report, it is surprising to find a body of opinion questioning the right of Government to revise the assessment of the district. The question of the alleged permanency of the Tharao Settlement was examined by the Government before the last settlement was undertaken. The Government came to the conclusion that there was nothing in the revenue history of South Kanara to show that "Government are in any way pledged to maintain the present assessment unaltered." (Paragraph 19 of the Deputy Commissioner's report at page 101 of the bound volume of the South Kanara Settlement papers.) Please see also paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Board's Resolution at page 257, paragraph 3 of Settlement Officer's report at page 506, and paragraph 2 of Board's Resolution at page 516. Further discussion would be waste of time.

A

References are to pages of the bound volume.

E.W.B.—12-11-34.

The view at **A** on page 3 was concurred in by the Government of India and the Secretary of State (vide paragraph 19 of the report at page 104 of the bound volume of the South Kanara Settlement papers).

Further discussion is unnecessary.

H. R. UZIELLI—19-11-34.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22-11-34.

Defects and errors of the last settlement.

The objections under this head are numerous and varied. They are dealt with, adequately, by the Settlement Officer in paragraphs 4 and 5 of his report.

The chief objection is that owing to mistakes of method and miscalculations the settlement wet rates were excessive, and above the half net. The most detailed statement of the objections under this head is in the (belated) * memorandum put in by Mr. Bhatt.

These objections were put forward and examined by the Government at the last settlement. There is no reference in the memorandum to this fact—which is surprising considering that the memorandum was obviously prepared by someone who has an intimate knowledge of the settlement papers. The objections were considered in the report of Mr. Couchman at pages 506–512 of the bound volume. (Please see in particular his remarks on paragraphs 6 to 10, pages 507–509 and the remarks of the Board of Revenue, pages 516–20 of the bound volume, please see paragraphs 4 to 8). The Government in their order at page 520 were convinced that the assessment was not excessive.

Mr. Bhatt completely ignores the fact that the wet rates in all cases were below the half net arrived at by calculation. Please see column 10 of the table at page 47 of Mr. Bhatt's * memorandum. I have entered in pencil the rates actually levied. Please see also columns 9 and 10 of the statement in the settlement notification at page 331 of the bound volume. Mr. Bhatt, fortunately, has given his own half net for tarams I to IV "with the miscalculations corrected and the misconception regarding the exclusion of the bad type of crop experiments remedied." If Mr. Bhatt wants his arguments to be taken seriously he ought to be prepared to stand by his conclusions. According to his argument the correct half net figures are those in the column (*b*) opposite the various tarams. The figures are given below for reference :—

Taram.	Correct half net according to Mr. Bhatt.	Settlement rate.
	RS. A P.	RS.
I	3 11 0	7
II	2 6 0	6
III	1 5 0	5
IV	0 5 0	4

The settlement rates are almost equal to the *total net profit* for the first taram, more than the total net for the second taram, nearly double the total net for the third and seven times the total net for the fourth taram. The conclusions are ridiculous enough to demolish the arguments. If they were correct the settlement would have collapsed within the first few years of its thirty-year period. Nor would the land have been able to support such a large proportion of tenants, cultivating and non-cultivating (please see the census figures at page 10 of the Report). Moreover the Settlement Officer reports after personal enquiry that there is not the slightest doubt that even now (i.e., when prices are down to settlement levels) the landlord gets from the tenant on an average four and five times the assessment on wet lands.

With reference to the allegations of miscalculation, etc., at the last settlement please see also Mr. Couchman's memorandum at pages 6 (bottom) and 7 of G.O. No. 660, dated 1st July 1903, Board's Resolution Mis. No. 1842, dated 3rd June 1906—paragraph 4, page 9 of the same Government Order, paragraph 2 of the order, page 11 of the same paper.

E. W. BOUCHIER—12-11-34.

H.R.U.—19-11-34.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22-11-34.

Alleged high assessment of South Kanara as compared with other districts.

It is alleged that at the last settlement, as a result of mistakes and defects the assessment was raised so much that it greatly exceeds that of other districts. (See paragraph 5 of the Settlement Officer's report.) As the Settlement Officer points out comparisons of rates of assessment are misleading, since conditions vary from district to district.

* Not printed

Even on figures however the memorialists haven't a case. A typical statement of this objection is given in paragraph 24 of the memorandum filed by the South Kanara Landholders' Association. The figures given therein are :—

District.	Average assessment, per acre. RS. A.P.
South Kanara	4 7 4
Malabar	2 9 3
Godavari	4 5 9
Kistna	4 10 7
Tanjore	5 10 11

The figures are taken from the Agricultural statistics of India 1919-1920 (page 289, column 10). They show the incidence for the total cultivated area (not the total area included in holdings).

The average assessment per acre at settlement on lands included in holdings in South Kanara was Rs. 3-2-10 (including kumari in Kasaragod), Rs. 3-14-4 (excluding kumari). Statement at page 557 of the bound volume. The average assessment in fasli 1342 was roughly Rs. 2-8-0. Total extent 1,008,070 acres, total assessment Rs. 25,77,673 (the figures are given at page 17 of the Scheme Report). The decrease in the average is due to the increase in the occupied dry area. A better comparison would be a comparison of the incidence per acre on wet lands (one of the points most strongly urged in the objections is that the South Kanara wet rates are unfair). A statement, prepared from the Jamabandi report, showing the average assessment on wet lands for the different districts for fasli 1342 is at page 16 infra. It will be observed that the only districts which show a lower average than South Kanara are Malabar, the Nilgiris, Chingleput and Ganjam. The Nilgiris may be left out of account, the settlement being in no way comparable with that of South Kanara and as for Malabar the wet rates as I have explained are not based on the ordinary half net principle. I may add that the averages for all districts except South Kanara and the Nilgiris *exclude* second crop charge on single crop land. (There is no separate second crop charge in South Kanara.) This comparison of average wet assessment is distinctly against the contention that the South Kanara rates are excessive.

E. W. BOUCHIER—12-11-34.
H. R. UZIELLI—19-11-34.
A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22-11-34.

Wet rates.

The Government share of the produce ranged from Rs. 10-14-0 for first taram lands to Rs. 1-13-0 for ninth taram lands, for a single crop. The rates *actually sanctioned* ranged from Rs. 7 to 12 annas. Where lands were registered as double crop, a consolidated rate of 1¼ times the single crop rates was levied. A special group for wet lands alone was assigned to villages along the coast to the north of the Chandragiri river, in which the wet rates exceeded those in first group villages by one rupee (paragraphs 12 and 17 of the Settlement notification—B.P. No. 226, dated 17th October 1902).

As regards wet rates in general please see the notes from page 4 above.

The formation of a special wet group is the subject of objections—paragraph 4 and Settlement Officer's report, page 5, current file. As the Settlement Officer points out, the objection was raised at the time of the last settlement—please see paragraph 10 of the Board's Resolution at pages 518-519 of the bound volume. The Board pointed out that there was nothing wrong or unusual in the special treatment of a portion of a district when it differs largely from the rest of the district with reference to which the outturn commutation rate and cultivation expenses were calculated and money rates were fixed (The outturns for wet lands were taken from an average of first class, second class and third class wet lands and cannot be taken to represent the outturn on special group wet lands which enjoy superior natural advantages.)

E.W.B.—12-11-34.
H.R.U.—19-11-34.
A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22-11-34.

Garden rates.

The garden rates fixed at settlement ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8. The rate imposed on any particular garden field was determined by the number and quality of the bearing trees. It is objected :—

(1) that the garden rates were excessive, and

(2) that the minimum of 10 bearing coconuts per acre was too low.

As regards (1) the Settlement Officer invites attention to paragraph 12 of the Board's Resolution No. 165, dated 16th June 1905. Please see also paragraphs 48 and 49 of Board's Resolution at pages 271–272 of the bound volume.

As regards (2) 10 coconuts per acre is certainly a low figure for a coconut garden. On the other hand the Government, if they chose, might have imposed a tree-tax and so charged every garden tree. So long as the number of trees is taken into account, as it was, in determining the garden rate to be applied in any particular case, there can be no valid objection to the selection of any particular number of trees as constituting a garden for revenue purposes. There is not the slightest doubt that the highest garden rate, Rs. 8, was too low for best gardens. As regards other gardens it was simply a question of scaling down the rate with reference to the quality of the garden. The other points are dealt with by the Settlement Officer and do not call for any remarks.

E. W. BOUCHIER—12-11-34.

H. R. UZIELLI—19-11-34.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22-11-34.

Dry rates.

The dry rates adopted at settlement ranged from Rs. 2 (in first group villages) to 2 annas (page 25 of the Resettlement Scheme Report) ragi being taken as the standard dry crop. It is contended that the adoption of ragi as the standard was unjustified as it is cultivated on only a small area. (The present area under ragi is only 6,495 acres out of an extent of 498,000 acres of occupied dry land—page 17 of the Scheme Report.) The objection is examined by the Settlement Officer. Dry land in South Kanara is peculiar, in that by far the greater extent is never cultivated at all and is apparently not intended to be cultivated—being used as a source of supply of green manure leaves, firewood and thatching grass. It would have been difficult to justify an enhancement of dry rates on the ground of an increase in the price of ragi, and that was one of the reasons why Government finally decided on no enhancement. As regards the contention that the existing dry rates are excessive the reply to this is to be found, as pointed out by the Collector in the enormous increase in the area of occupied dry land (over 200,000 acres since the last settlement—page 17 of the Scheme Report) and in the keenness with which the ryots contend for it.

E.W.B.—12-11-34.

H.R.U.—19-11-34.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22-11-34.

General objections to the conduct of the resettlement are (1) that the Settlement Officer's tours were not sufficiently advertised and that the inspections by the Settlement staff (to collect data for the resettlement proposals) were perfunctory and inadequate.

This objection is discussed by the Settlement Officer in the current file and needs no further consideration.

(2) that insufficient time was allowed for making objections.

Three months (the usual period) was allowed from the date of publication of the Report in the district gazette, i.e., 20th April 1934 to 20th July 1934. The period was extended to 1st September 1934, although Government doubted whether anyone, who wished to acquaint himself with the contents of the Report, had been prevented from doing so. The main objections to the introduction of resettlement in South Kanara were in fact put forward in a memorandum submitted by a deputation which Hon'ble Member C-I received at Mangalore on 28th August 1933 and it was obvious when I was in South Kanara last year that the landholders were preparing all the objections they could think of against any enhancement of assessment or reclassification of dry lands. The number and nature of the objections put forward is sufficient answer to the contention that the time allowed was not adequate.

H.R.U.—19-11-34

(3) that the Scheme Report should have been published in Malayalam. This is dealt with by the Settlement Officer at the beginning of paragraph 6 of his report.

The question of publishing the report in Malayalam was not considered, nor, as far as I am aware, was it ever suggested before 18th July 1934 (the date of Mr. Hedge's letter 13-3) of the * memorials received in time. There is a similar objection in a petition * from the Secretary, Kasaragod Malayalee Landholders' Association, Kanhangad. The petition is dated 31st August 1934. It is included in the list of time-barred petitions by

* Not printed.

the Settlement Officer. As a matter of grace the points raised in the petition (apart from the objection that the report should have been published in Malayalam) may be considered.

E. W. BOUCHIER—12–11–34.

There was no reason to publish the Scheme Report in Malayalam.

Malayalam is not the court language nor are the village accounts anywhere written in Malayalam. The fact that the Kasaragod *Malayalee* Landholders' Association put in a long representation of objections shows that they were fully aware of the Resettlement proposals.

H. R. UZIELLI—19–11–34.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22–11–34.

Economic condition.—Paragraphs 13 to 32 of the Scheme Report deal with the economic condition of the district. The main features are summarised in paragraph 1 of the Board's Resolution No. 85, Press, dated 3rd July 1934. The Special Assistant Settlement Officer's conclusions are given in paragraph 32 of the report and may be accepted.

It is stated in the Statistical Atlas (1920–21 edition) that "the amount of absolute poverty is very low in this district (South Kanara) and the general standard of comfort is decidedly high." This is undoubtedly true, please see in this connection paragraph 37, page 14 of the * memorandum of the South Kanara Landholders' Association. The passage in the memorandum runs as follows:—

> "Coming to the question of the standard of living it cannot be disputed that the standard of living has risen very considerably since the last settlement. It is also true that the standard of living in this district consisting as it does of the nature and cost of dwelling houses, diet, dress, education, etc., is distinctly higher and costlier than, probably, in any other district in the Province."

The fact that the standard of living has risen very considerably since the last settlement is itself an adequate refutation of the fantastic allegations prominent in the memorials, of the 'inequity' and oppressiveness of the last settlement.

H.R.U.—19–11–34.

It is argued that since the depression started, the ryots of South Kanara have found it difficult to pay the present assessment. It is a fact that land revenue collection in South Kanara has been particularly difficult in the past two or three years. (The same thing might of course be said about other districts.)

The results of a recent investigation by the Board into the causes of the deterioration of land revenue collection work in South Kanara are in G.O. Ms. No. 2318, dated 9th November 1934. The Collector states, paragraph 6, page 9 of the above Government Order that the real reason for the ryots' difficulties is that their income has been reduced (by the fall in the prices of agricultural produce—not peculiar to South Kanara) but their scale of expenditure remains at the high level of the years of prosperity. The Board observes that in other parts of the Presidency—and in most of the world—the people are restricting their private expenditure but not seemingly in South Kanara, paragraph 3, page 1 of G.O. No. 2318, Revenue, dated 9th November 1934.

So long as the present depression continues, the needs of South Kanara will be considered, along with those of other districts, when the question of suspension or remission of land revenue comes up for consideration, but there is no need for any special favours to be extended to South Kanara (by the postponement of resettlement or otherwise) in order to allow the landholders to maintain, at a time of general retrenchment a higher than average standard of living.

E.W.B.—12–11–34.

H.R.U.—19–11–34.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22–11–34.

Reclassification of dry lands (General).

A As might have been expected numerous objections are raised to the proposed reclassification of dry lands on the ground that it amounts to taxing ryots' improvements and the Government have pledged themselves not to do this.

As the Settlement Officer points out, however, the Government expressly reserved the right in Malabar and South Kanara to introduce changes in the classification of wet, dry and garden lands (please see section 29 of the Settlement notification, page 332 of the bound volume, and Board's Standing Order No. 1). The point was considered by the

* Not printed

Government in G.O. No. 980, dated 5th May 1928, in which the reclassification of dry lands was ordered in Malabar. The Government considered that "it is a fundamental mistake to suppose that the nature of the cultivation on any particular land (e.g., the cultivation of paddy or garden trees on registered dry land) is in itself an improvement of the kind contemplated in the orders embodied in the Settlement Manual of 1905." I think we should refuse to be drawn, in the orders on the Scheme Report, into a discussion of the question of taxing ryots' improvements. We may refer to the point raised at **A** in the previous page, and say that the general principle underlying the settlement of South Kanara is, as elsewhere, that the assessment should be based on a share of the produce, the commuted value of which at market rates is calculated in accordance with the ordinary settlement methods; and that the reclassification proposed is based on the same principles as those on which the classification now in force was based and cannot in the circumstances be held to be a violation of the concession made in favour of ryots' improvements. (*Cf.* paragraph 7 of the order on the Malabar Scheme Report—G.O. No. 2717, Revenue, dated 23rd December 1931.)

H.R.U.—19-11-34.

E. W. BOUCHIER—12-11-34.

H. R. UZIELLI—19-11-34.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL—22-11-34.

Reclassification of dry lands to garden.

Please see paragraph 8 (4) of the Settlement Officer's report. It is proposed to classify dry lands as garden, if they contain 10 coconut trees or the equivalent per acre, the equivalent being—

One jack* or one tamarind=Two coconuts.
Twelve arecanuts=One coconut.
Pepper vines=One coconut.

* with the exception of fourth group villages where the jack will not be counted as a garden tree for the purpose of reclassification at resettlement (page 34 of the Scheme Report, right hand column).

The Settlement Officer, in paragraph 8 (4) of his report, has dealt with the objections to the procedure proposed. I would emphasize that, unlike Malabar, the Settlement Officer is given a discretion to lower the taram arrived at by the application of the general rules (where such taram would be unfair) and even to retain a field as dry when the condition of the trees is such that it could not bear the lowest garden rate. I spent a good deal of time myself on the question of reclassifying dry lands as garden and I consider that the present rules as applied by the Settlement staff are entirely fair to the ryot.

E.W.B.—12-11-34.

Under Secretary has personal experience of this point and his view may be accepted.

H.R.U.—19-11-34.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL—22-11-34.

Cultivation expenses.

Objections are raised about the omission to recalculate cultivation expenses. It has not been the practice to recalculate cultivation expenses at resettlement. The reasons in this particular case are given in paragraph 47, pages 26–27 of the Scheme Report, and may be accepted.

E.W.B.—12-11-34.

H.R.U.—19-11-34.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL—22-11-34.

Enhancement of wet rates.

It is proposed to enhance the wet rates by 12½ per cent. The existing rates are based on a commutation rate of Rs. 133 per garce. The district averages for the 20 years from fasli 1323 to 1342 (less a deduction of 25 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits) give

rates of Rs. 245 a garce (annual average) and Rs. 241 a garce (ryots' selling months) increases of 84 and 81 per cent over the settlement commutation rate [paragraph 31 (1) of the Scheme Report]. It is contended in many of the petitions that the prices for the period 1914–19 should not have been taken into account. The contention is opposed to settlement principles and cannot be accepted. As a matter of interest I have worked out the rate from the prices of the period from 1904–05 to 1932–33 (settlement period) *omitting* the years 1917–18 to 1928–29 (inclusive) which are the years in which the average price of paddy rose above Rs. 300 per garce. The result is a commutation rate of 186·4 (ryots' selling months) which represents an increase of 40 per cent over the settlement commutation rates. The Scheme Report figures would have justified the maximum enhancement of 18¾ per cent. It is proposed to limit the enhancement to 12½ per cent in order to bring the rates more or less into line with Malabar, a distinct concession to South Kanara considering that the Malabar wet rates were based on a Government claim to 2/5 (not ½ as in South Kanara) of the net produce (paragraph 11, pages 42–43 of the Malabar Resettlement Scheme Report). The proposed enhancement is moderate and may be approved.

A good point.

H.R.U.—19–11–34.

E. W. BOUCHIER—12–11–34.

H. R. UZIELLI—19–11–34.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22–11–34.

Enhancement of garden rates.—Please see paragraph 55 at page 35 of the Scheme Report. It is proposed to limit the enhancement to 12½ per cent in order to bring the rates closer to the Malabar resettlement rates. This, again, is a concession to South Kanara considering that the prices of coconuts in South Kanara are always higher than the Malabar prices and considering that the Malabar rates proposed to represent one-third of the net produce (paragraph 12 of Board's Resolution, page 519 of bound volume).

(The Malabar garden rates were enhanced by 18¾ per cent at resettlement.)

E.W.B.—12–11–31.

H.R.U.—19–11–31.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22–11–34.

Regrouping and reduction of tarams.—Please see paragraph 9 of the Settlement Officer's report. It is proposed to lower the group of as many as 55 villages and reduce the tarams of an equal number (pages 29–33 of the scheme report). The result will be a reduction of Rs. 40,735 in the existing revenue demand. This is considered to be 'a perfunctory attempt to redress the errors of the last settlement.'

The proposed regrouping and reduction of tarams is Mr. Sathianadhan's and was approved by Government before I took charge of the party. I have read through the papers, however, and have some knowledge of the area affected. The proposals were the result of extensive inspection and examination by Mr. Sathianadhan and his assistants. I think I am right in saying that Mr. Sathianadhan devoted more attention than most Settlement officers do to the question of regrouping and I think it would be a great mistake to go any further than his proposals do. The fact that a fair amount of regrouping and reduction of tarams has been proposed has resulted in all sorts of impossible criticisms and demands—and very little appreciation.

E.W.B.—12–11–34.

The proposals of Mr. Sathianadhan may stand.

H.R.U.—19–11–31.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22–11–34.

Increment remission.—It is proposed as in Malabar to grant special increment remission to provide for the gradual introduction of the percentage enhancement and ordinary remission, in the manner described in the rules in section 31 of the draft notification for the increase due to reclassification. The proposals call for no special remarks and may be approved.

E.W.B.—12–11–34.

H.R.U.—19–11–31.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22–11–34.

Kistbandi.—It is proposed in the scheme report to alter kistbandi from March (¼), April (¼), May (¼) to four equal monthly instalments from February to May (inclusive). Please see paragraph 65 of the report.

(This has already been done in the Hosdrug sub-taluk of the Kasaragod taluk.)

The various memorialists object to this. (Please see paragraph 10 of the Settlement officer's report). The Collector is strongly in favour of the proposed change and so is the Board. The proposal may be approved.

E. W. BOUCHIER—12–11–34.

H. R. UZIELLI—19–11–34.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22–11–34.

Memorandum of the Kasaragod Malayalee Landholders' Association, dated 31st August 1934.—I think it is a pity that this was not examined by the Settlement officer even though it was received late. It is the only memorandum from the area concerned (i.e., the portion of Kasaragod taluk which lies to the south of the Chandragiri river) and raises some special points.

It is contended that the landholders of the area should have been given the status of a Malayalee janmi (whatever that may mean) and in particular that they should not be required to pay assessment on waste uncultivated lands included in their holdings. The question is entirely one of revenue administration. There is nothing on the revenue history of the tract which gives any reason why it should have been settled in the same way as the Malabar district and the memorandum produces no evidence on the point beyond the rather disingenuous statement that 'owing to certain historical accidents which are not relevent at the moment the political boundary of the South Kanara district happened to be drawn to the north of Payyanoor.' The request deserves no consideration.

The janmi in Malabar does not pay assessment on 'unoccupied' dry land included in his holding—Vide paragraph 29-B of G.O. No. 1367, Revenue, dated 26th June 1931.

H. R. UZIELLI—19–11–34.

H.R.U.—19–11–34.

It is also argued that the pepper vine should not be counted as a garden product since it is not counted in Malabar. The circumstances in which it was not counted in Malabar are discussed in the lodged paper 1387-E/34, dated 22nd March 1934. The Government pledged themselves in 1827 not to impose a tax on the growing pepper vine in Malabar (i.e., a tax at so much per vine) and in consequence it was decided (rightly or wrongly) to assess lands cultivated with pepper vine at dry rates at the settlement of Malabar. There is no reason why the concession should be extended to any area not covered by the pledge referred to above.

H.R.U.—19–11–34.

The practice of counting pepper vines as garden products as soon as they are planted is objected to. The objection is reasonable and in fact it is proposed at resettlement (and it follows, in future) to count the pepper vine only when it comes into bearing. It may be pointed out that in the kumari area (17 villages of Kasaragod taluk) dry lands cultivated with pepper vines have been reclassified during the currency of settlement by the district revenue staff—see paragraph 6 (*b*) of Mr. Couchman's memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department at page 835 of the bound volume.

The regrouping of the kumari villages, which will result in a net increase of Rs. 2,380, paragraph 58, page 38 of the scheme report, is opposed. The regrouping was proposed by Mr. Sathinadhan after personal inspection and may be approved. (I have practical experience of the area myself).

E.W.B.—12–11–34.

H.R.U.—19–11–34.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22–11–34.

Incidental subjects.—Chapter VII, pages 36–45 of the scheme report. Kistbandi is considered elewhere.

The other matters do not call for any special comment and the proposals of the Settlement officer, which are supported by the Board of Revenue, may be approved.

E.W.B.—12–11–34.

H.R.U.—19–11–34.

A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22–11–34.

Financial results.—The financial results of the proposed regrouping and reduction of tarams together with reclassification of dry lands is shown in the statement at page 34 of the scheme report. The net increase is Rs. 25,416–15–0. (The smallness of the amount is of course due to the decrease on account of regrouping and reduction of tarams.)

The financial result of the general resettlement proposals is shown in the statement at page 36 of the scheme report. The net result is an increase of Rs. 3,19,984-15-0 which represents an increase of 12·59 per cent over the existing revenue assessment. The percentage of increase is moderate.

The increase due to percentage enhancement will presumably not be realized in the current fasli. It is not possible to say how much of the net increase due to reclassification will be realized if resettlement is introduced in the current fasli. It depends on the amount that will be granted by way of increment remission for increases due to reclassification (please see paragraph 31 of the draft notification at page 144 of G.O. No. 1416, dated 19th July 1934). The amount collected will of course be *below* Rs. 25,416-15-0.

E. W. BOUCHIER—12-11-34.
H. R. UZIELLI—19-11-34.
A. Y. G. C[AMPBELL]—22-11-34.

Note for His Excellency the Governor on the memorandum of objections.*

Paragraphs 1 *and* 2.—The Association complains that insufficient time was allowed for preparing objections to the proposals in the resettlement scheme report. The report was published in the District Gazette in English and in the Vernacular on the 20th April 1934. Three months' time (the usual period) was allowed to the ryots for making representations on the scheme report. Mr. Karant, the Honorary Secretary, and other members of the Association, who were perfectly well aware that the scheme report was going to be published obtained copies by subscribing to the District Gazette. There was some delay in the Collector's office in the supply of copies for sale to the public. The Government doubted whether anyone who wished to acquaint himself with the contents of the report had been prevented from doing so, but were pleased to extend the time for making representations, which would have expired on 20th July 1934 to 1st September 1934. The reference to Board's Standing Order No. 1, paragraph 4 is irrelevant as the order refers to the publication of the settlement or resettlement notification after the Government have passed orders on the scheme report.

2. According to the usual practice the proposals of the Settlment Officer were examined by the Government before the report was published. The Settlement staff are collecting material for the reclassification of dry lands and are preparing preliminary accounts which will form the basis of the resettlement registers. No accounts will be passed by the Settlement Officer or issued to the Revenue Department until after the orders of the Government are received on the scheme report. If it is proposed to reclassify any dry land a notice will issue to the landholder and he will have an opportunity of preferring objections before reclassification is ordered.

Paragraph 3.—The Association suggests that the resettlement of South Kanara should be postponed until the introduction of the new Councils.

2. The general objections to the postponement of resettlements are—

(1) that, if suspended now, they are not likely to be revived later and the Government will therefore be deprived of any enhancement of revenue to which they may legitimately be entitled; and

(2) that a demand will then arise from the recently settled districts, such as Malabar, that the resettlement should be cancelled.

The object of resettlements is to ensure the fair distribution of the incidence of land revenue on all districts. When other districts have been resettled in a period of rising prices, those last settled 30 years or more ago are not paying their fair share.

A.Y.G.C.—3-12-34.

3. Resettlement operations in South Kanara are not merely concerned with the percentage enhancement of existing rates. An essential part of the Settlement Officer's duties is the examination of the existing settlement and its effects on the economic conditions of the holders of agricultural land. It is proposed, as a result of this examination, to lower the grouping of as many as 55 villages and to reduce the taramu of an equal number. The result will be a reduction in the interests of the ryot of Rs. 40,735 in the existing revenue demand. The objects of introducing resettlement now in South Kanara are—

(1) to ensure that the Government shall get some share of the increase in the value of the produce; and

* Not printed.

(2) in the interests of the general body of tax-payers to ensure that the landholders of South Kanara shall pay the land revenue which is due to Government in accordance with the principles of settlement.

The suggestion that Government is in a hurry to carry out resettlement at any cost irrespective of the condition of the people in the district or their ability to pay even the existing assessment begs the question.

Paragraph 6.—In order to consider whether the existing rates of assessment were equitable, the Settlement Officer examined among other things the statistics of the amount of land sold for arrears of land revenue during the settlement period. He found, from the figures up to and including 1923–1933 that on an average only 74 acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 143 were sold every year. The amount is trifling compared with the total land revenue for the district of about Rs. 26 lakhs and indicates that the assessment has been paid with ease. The Association complains that the report ignores the difficulties that have been experienced in the collection of land revenue during the past two or three years. (Difficulties in revenue collection have of course been general in the past two or three years and not peculiar to South Kanara). The Board of Revenue recently investigated the causes of the difficulties of land revenue collection work in the South Kanara district. It was found that the bulk of the arrears was in the Kasaragod taluk. In that part of the district the defaulters are generally not small landholders but the holders of large family properties. Mismanagement and civil and criminal litigation between the managing members and the junior members of these families have resulted in the gradual disintegration and dismemberment of these large properties. It is not a fact that the properties themselves are over-assessed.

The landholders' income has been reduced (by the fall in the prices of agricultural produce not peculiar to South Kanara) but their scale of expenditure remains at the high level as in the years of prosperity. The Board of Revenue observed that in other parts of the Presidency—and in most of the world—people are retrenching their private expenditure but not seemingly in South Kanara.

There could be not the slightest justification for Government granting special concessions to the district of South Kanara to allow the ryots to maintain unimpaired at a time of general retrenchment a higher than average standard of living and comfort.

PART II.

With reference to the comparison with Malabar rates it may be pointed out that owing to the peculiar revenue history of the Malabar district, the usual principle that is, that the State is entitled to half of the net produce was not followed. The assessment on wet (old private jenmam) lands represents 2/5 of the net produce and the garden and dry rates represents 1/3 of the net produce.

The quotation from Sir Thomas Munro is a favourite. It was brought up at the original settlement. The quotation is from a private letter written by Sir Thomas Munro to his mother immediately after his first arrival in the district. The Settlement Officer, Mr. Couchman, made the following comments on the letter :—

> " Its language is exaggerated and there can be no comparison between the State of Canara in 1800 after 150 years of the rapacious Bednore administration followed by 10 years of the oppressive rule of the Mysore dynasty and its present condition." . . . " In a letter written about one year after that quoted in the memorandum, when he had had more experience of the district, he (Sir Thomas Munro) says ' the small landlords are probably as comfortable as in any country in Europe. The never-failing monsoon and the plentiful harvest of rice far beyond the consumption of the inhabitants secure them from ever feeling the distress of scarcity. Rents are therefore easily collected—no complaints about inability—no absconding at the end of the year. Even after all the disturbances of a civil war, I had not a single application for remission except from one or two villages near Jamalabad, which had been twice plundered by the Garrison, and in this case they paid the money before making their demands saying that unless it was returned they could not replace their stock of cattle so as to carry on to the usual extent the cultivation of the ensuing year. In Canara there is . . . a wide diffusion of property and a permanent certain revenue not only from the wealth of the inhabitants but also further secured by the saleableness of the land. What a wide difference between that Province and our late acquisitions here (in the Ceded districts) where land is of even less value and the ryots more unsettled than in the Baramahal '."

Mr. Couchman's opinion that the language of the letter is exaggerated receives support from such statements in it as that there is not a single sheep in the district or that the milk of a hundred of its dimunitive black race of cows could hardly produce a pound of butter.

The statement that the rain in South Kanara wastes not only itself but also the crops and the land is ridiculous as anyone who has any knowledge of the district would testify. The proximity of large areas of forests in South Kanara is allowed for in the grouping of villages and in the regrouping proposed to be effected at resettlement.

The alleged mistakes of the last settlement were brought to the notice of the Government at the time of settlement and the Government after careful consideration were convinced that there was no force in the objections.

The Association complains that the average outturns for the different tarams of wet land are excessive owing to errors in procedure and miscalculation. This objection was examined by the Board and the Government at the last settlement. The number of good experiments was much less than the number of middling and bad. An average struck on the results of the above experiments would have been unnecessarily low. In order to correct these the results of the bad experiments were omitted from the calculation. This by itself would possibly have been unfavourable to the ryots. The other averaging processes, however, were definitely in favour of the ryots. In calculating the outturns the Deputy Commissioner took an average for first, second and third class lands together, the result being, of course, very favourable to the first and second class lands. In addition to this, a reduction of one taram was made on second-class lands and of two tarams on third-class lands, although logically as one outturn had been adopted for all these descriptions of land one rate should have been fixed for all. Again the average outturns were calculated from crop experiments performed on lands of all three groups. They were actually adopted for first-class lands in the first group only, the result of course being favourable to such lands. Reduced rates were of course adopted for second and third group wet lands. Finally, the rates actually adopted were for all tarams appreciably less than half the net arrived at by calculation. The following statement shows this :—

Taram.	Half net by calculation.	Rate actually adopted.
	RS. A	RS. A.
I	10 14	7 0
II	9 6	6 0
III	8 2	5 0
IV	6 13	4 0
V	5 14	3 0
VI	4 13	2 0
VII	3 13	1 8
VIII	2 12	1 0

There can be no doubt that the standard outturns adopted were reasonable and fair to the ryot.

The statement in paragraph 14 (*b*) that there was a clear mistake in the figures from which the Board calculated the average prices of paddy is misconceived. The Board's price was the average price of first and second sort paddy taken together while the second sort of rice alone was taken for the purpose of eliminating the years of scarcity. When the same point was raised at the last settlement, the Board of Revenue examined its figures and found that they were correct. As stated in paragraph 14 (*b*) of the memorandum, the Deputy Commissioner adopted Rs. 168 per garce of paddy as the average price for the previous 20 non-famine years and allowing a reduction of 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits arrived at a commutation rate of Rs. 134. The actual commutation rate arrived at by the Board was Rs. 133. In the circumstances the fact that the Board adopted these figures constitute no grievance at all. It is suggested that the Board took prices of paddy from the market of Mangalore, the district headquarters alone. The Deputy Commissioner's commutation rate of Rs. 134 was based on district averages. And since the Board's rate is almost the same, the Board must obviously have taken the averages of district prices.

Paragraph 14 (*d*)—*Cultivation expenses.*—The Association complains that the scale of cultivation expenses allowed at the last settlement was inadequate. The same objections were urged at the time of settlement and found to be without substance. The Board's remarks on the objections then urged may be quoted.

"The Board does not propose to enter into a discussion of the details of the cultivation expenses referred to by the memorialists in paragraph 10 of their memorial. Their contention that the Deputy Commissioner valued the portion of the cultivation expenses paid in kind at Rs. 130 a garce (equivalent to 37 seers a rupee), while the

commutation finally adopted was 27 seers, is correct. But the Special Settlement Officer rightly points out that the Deputy Commissioner adopted the maximum scale of expenses throughout, and as will be seen from the figures given in the margin, the allowance for the best wet land in South Kanara is larger than that allowed in Malabar, Tanjore or Trichinopoly. The memorialists take exception to the adoption of a scale of cultivation expenses diminishing in proportion to the gross outturn, and contend that the actual expenses are the same for inferior, as for superior, lands. They quote from the Madras Manual of Administration, page 109, in support of this view; but their attention might well be drawn to pages 188 to 190 of the Land-Revenue policy of the Indian Government which contains a complete refutation of the theory. The Board observed: 'It is not that expenses on the poorer lands would not be as great or greater if they were highly cultivated, or that they would not cost more than good lands if they had to be raised to a given productiveness or to yield a given produce, but that in fact they are not so highly cultivated and are not so productive: the best lands get the most attention, the most manure, the most labour; the ryot prefers to spend less upon the less productive and more precarious lands. Consequently the gradation, though only a generalized approximation, has a real foundation in fact.' Page 203 of the District Manual, Volume I, shows that the practice in South Kanara, in this matter does not differ from that obtaining elsewhere in the Presidency."

	RS.	A.	P.
South Kanara	13	8	0
Malabar	12	8	0
Tanjore	11	0	0
Trichinopoly	7	8	0

Perhaps the easiest way of refuting the Association's allegation of over-assessment is by reference to its own conclusions as embodied in Schedule II-A of the memorandum. The schedule purports to show the correct half-net (on wet lands) according to the arguments of the Association. According to their method of calculation (the 'correct' method) in the case of 5 of the 8 wet tarams the lands are cultivated at a *loss*. As regards the other three tarams, i.e., I, II and V, the assessment on taram I is nearly equal to the total net profit, on taram II it is almost double and on taram V it is more than 12 times the total net. The conclusions are ridiculous enough to demolish the arguments on which they are based. If they were correct the settlement would have collapsed during the first few years of its 30 years' period.

It may be observed that the Settlement Officer reports after personal enquiry that even now (i.e., with prices at low levels) the landlord gets from the tenant on an average four or five times the assessment on wet lands. Out of this he pays the assessment. The remainder is clear profit for the landlord.

Paragraph 16—*Special wet group.*—As the Association points out, at the last settlement the Board proposed and the Government approved the creation of an additional group, for wet lands only, ranking above the Deputy Commissioner's first group and consisting of the coast villages north of the Chandragiri river. It was found that the rates arrived at by the Deputy Commissioner would lead to a decrease in the existing assessment in 110 of the coast villages. The Government observed that the rates in this area had been collected with ease and paid without any murmur for over a century and the lands which paid them possessed a very high rent and sale value. The grain rents of the best land in this tract were equivalent (in 1902) to money rents of Rs. 30 to 40 an acre at the prices then prevailing. The objection to the creation of a special group was urged at the last settlement. The Board of Revenue pointed out that there was nothing wrong or unusual in the special treatment of a portion of the district when it differs largely from the rest of the district with reference to which the outturn, commutation rate and cultivation expenses were calculated and money rates were fixed. (The outturns for wet lands were taken from an average of first class, second class and third class wet lands and cannot be taken to represent the outturn on special group wet lands which enjoy superior natural advantages.)

The fact that the Deputy Commissioner's proposals would have resulted in this area in rates of assessment lower than the rates then in force was used by the Government to show that the wet lands in this area could reasonably be charged according to the settlement principles at rates higher than the Deputy Commissioner's rates for first group villages. The suggestion that the existing assessment (prior to settlement) in these areas was excessive and unbearable is incorrect.

The reference to the excessive and unbearable assessment levied by the Rulers of Mysore and previously of the Bednore dynasty is irrelevant, since the Government based their conclusions on rates of assessment which had been paid with ease for over a century after the close of the Mysore regime.

Paragraph 19—*Double crop assessment.*—The arguments of the Association can be disposed of by reference to the remarks of the Settlement Officer (Mr. Couchman) on a similar objection urged at the time of settlement.

"The second-crop charge having been consolidated in this district, is not in the nature of a charge for water, as the memorialists argue, but part of the share of the produce to which Government is indisputably entitled. From the point of view of the cultivator, it makes no difference to him whether the water comes to him from a Government tank, or a stream flowing from Government land. The two districts of Malabar and South Kanara are so exceptionally favoured in the matter of water-supply that no irrigation works are required. The quotations from the various authorities apply only to districts where artificial irrigation is a necessity, and where, in the absence of a Government supply of water, no wet crops can be grown, unless the cultivators incur heavy expenses in digging and maintaining deep wells. All these conditions are absent in this district, where the falling rain continues with brief intervals through the whole time that the first crop is on the ground, and where the natural drainage from the hills is sufficient to irrigate a second crop without recourse to tank-building or well-digging. In the small area where this supply is supplemented by baling from shallow pits and streams, the allowance made in classing such lands as second wet is sufficient compensation for the small extra cost. The authorities quoted, therefore, have no reference to these two exceptionally favoured districts. In the case of South Kanara, a further concession has been granted in the matter of second-crop assessment by exempting all lands on which the second crop is only occasionally grown, from the second-crop charge, and imposing no second-crop charge on one-crop lands converted into two crop during the currency of the settlement. The process of conversion is always going on, and the amount of revenue thus remitted will, in the course of thirty years, amount to a far from inconsiderable sum."

Paragraph 20—*Garden rates.*—The South Kanara garden rates at settlement ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per acre. The rates in North Kanara and in Travancore go up to Rs. 14 an acre on garden lands. There could not be the slightest doubt that the highest rate, Rs. 8, was too low for the best gardens in the district. As regards other gardens the rate was scaled down with reference to the quality of the garden.

Paragraph 21—*Assessment on dry lands.*—The dry rates adopted at settlement ranged from Rs. 2 in the first group villages to 2 annas ragi being taken as the standard crop. It is a fact, as stated by the Association, that most of the dry lands included in holdings in South Kanara are left waste, and ragi is cultivated on only a comparatively small extent. The Association contends that, since ragi is not usually cultivated on dry lands, the assessments are not in accordance with settlement principles. This is incorrect. The principle is that the State is entitled to a share of the produce which the land is capable of producing. If a ryot obtains from Government a piece of dry land and chooses to leave it waste, that is his own business. Ragi was chosen as the standard crop, because among the crops grown on dry land it covered the largest extent. As a matter of fact, owing to the abundant rainfall, most of the dry lands could, if the holder chooses, be cultivated with plantains, or vegetables, which would give a higher money value than ragi. The landholder usually uses his dry land as a source of green manure leaves, i.e., instead of paying for manure (for which an allowance of Rs. 2-11-1 was made in calculating cultivation expenses) he gets it for nothing from his dry lands on which he pays a low rate of assessment. The fact that the dry rates can be paid is proved by the fact that since the last settlement over 200,000 acres of dry land have been assigned on application. If the rates were excessive there would obviously be no such demand for dry land. It is not proposed to increase the dry rates at resettlement.

The Association points out that in Malabar the holder (so-called janmi) of dry lands pays no assessment until he actually cultivates the dry land. The comparison with Malabar is not valid. In that district owing to the peculiar revenue history the Government held at settlement that all land, whether cultivated, or effectively occupied, or not was the property of some private holder; and the usual settlement principle that assessment is payable on all lands included in a holding was not followed in Malabar. (It may perhaps be observed that the Government's action in recognizing the private ownership of all lands in Malabar has been questioned by officers of the Government and was described by Sir Henry Winterbotham as based on a 'pestilential legal fiction').

Paragraph 24—*High assessment in South Kanara.*—It is alleged that at the last settlement, as a result of mistakes and defects, the assessment was raised so much that it greatly exceeds that of other districts. The Association gives the following figures:—

District.	Rate of assessment. RS. A. P.
South Kanara	4 7 4
Malabar	2 9 3
Godavari	4 5 9
Kistna	4 10 7
Tanjore	5 10 11

The figures are taken from the Agricultural Statistics of India, 1919–20, page 289, Volume I. They show the incidence for the total cultivated area (not the total area included in holdings). The average assessment per acre on lands included in holdings in fasli 1342 (1932–33) in the district of South Kanara was approximately Rs. 2–8–0.

One of the points, most strongly urged in the objections, is that South Kanara wet rates are unfair in comparison with the wet rates of other districts. A statement showing the average assessment on wet lands for the different districts in fasli 1342 (1932–33) is shown below. It will be observed that the only districts which show a lower average than South Kanara are Malabar, Nilgiris, Chingleput and Ganjam. The Nilgiris may be left out of account, the settlement being in no way comparable with that of South Kanara. And as for Malabar the wet rates are not based on the ordinary half net principle. It may be added that the averages for all districts except for South Kanara and Nilgiris exclude second-crop charge on single-crop lands. (There is no separate second-crop charge in South Kanara.) The comparison of average wet rates is distinctly against the contention that South Kanara rates are excessive.

Statement showing the average assessment on wet lands for the different districts for fasli 1342.

Districts.	Average Assessment.	Districts.	Average Assessment.
	RS		RS
Ganjam	3·8	North Arcot	6·5
Vizagapatam	6·1	South Arcot	6·8
East Godavari	8·9	Tanjore	7·6
West Godavari	7·5	Trichinopoly	8·6
Kistna	7·8	Madura	7·0
Guntur	7·8	Ramnad	6·6
Nellore	6·4	Tinnevelly	9·9
Cuddapah	6·1	Coimbatore	8·6
Anantapur	4·8	*The Nilgiris*	*2·1*
Bellary	6·8	Salem	6·3
Kurnool	6·8	South Kanara.	4·5
Chingleput	4·2	*Malabar*	3·8
Chittoor	5·8		

PART III.

Period since introduction of settlement.—The conclusions drawn by the Settlement Officer from an examination of the economic condition of the district since the last settlement are stated in paragraph 32 of the Scheme report. There is nothing in Part III of the memorandum which materially affects these proposals. The statements that about 6/7 of the holdings in the district are uneconomic and cannot pay the farmers and that the question of rent comes in if at all for the remaining 1/7 are quite incredible. They may be compared with the statement in paragraph 37 of the memorandum which runs as follows :—

> " Coming to the question of the standard of living it cannot be disputed that the standard of living has risen very considerably in this district since the last settlement. It is also true that the standard of living in this district consisting as it does of the nature and cost of dwelling houses, diet, dress, education, etc., is distinctly higher and costlier than, probably in any other district of this Province."

The fact that the landholders of the district have been able to improve considerably their standard of living since the last settlement and to maintain an unusually high standard of comfort is sufficient evidence of the general economic prosperity of the district and of the equity of the last settlement.

PART IV.

Proposals for resettlement.—It is proposed to enhance the wet rates by 12½ per cent on account of the rise in the average price of *paddy* during the 20 years preceding the settlement. The Association produces prices of its own, which it works out from court rates *for rice.*

The proposals are based on the prices of *paddy* recorded throughout the year at the various price-recording stations in the district. These are the only prices on which resettlement proposals could possibly be based.

It is argued that, in working out the commutation rate at resettlement, the prices prevailing in the boom years between 1919 and 1928 should be ruled out altogether. There is no justification, according to the settlement principles, for excluding these years. As

a matter of fact however the rates have been worked out here from the prices of the period from 1904-05 to 1932-33 (settlement period) omitting the years 1917-18 to 1928-29 inclusive in which years the average price of paddy rose to above Rs. 300 per garce. The result is a commutation rate of Rs. 186-4 for the ryots' selling months, which represents an increase of 40 per cent over the settlement commutation rate. The proposed enhancement is only 12½ per cent. The figures would have justified a maximum enhancement of 18¾ per cent. It is proposed to limit the enhancement to 12½ per cent in order to bring the rates more into line with Malabar rates. It is a distinct concession to South Kanara considering that the Malabar wet rates were based on a claim to two-fifths (not half as in South Kanara) of the net produce.

It is suggested that the resettlement practice of taking the average prices of 20 years prior to resettlement is erroneous. It is suggested that the rates should be based on rates prevailing at present. The resettlement rates are to be in force for a period of 30 years. It is impossible for a Settlement Officer in proposing these rates to base them on prices prevailing at a time of abnormal depression. There is no question of collecting the enhanced rates without any regard to the means or ability of the ryot to pay. It is proposed owing to the low level of prices to introduce the enhancement by stages by the grant of special increment remission and not at once as is usually done. Moreover the Government will consider, as they are considering now, with reference to the level of prices and the economic conditions of the district whether any portion of the land revenue should be suspended or remitted.

The same considerations apply to the enhancement of 12½ per cent proposed for garden lands.

Paragraph 44—Interior areca gardens.—There is not the slightest justification for the suggestion that areca gardens in the interior of the district deserve some concessions. They are undoubtedly a very profitable investment and the assessment is only a fraction of the income.

PART V.

Reclassification and points connected therewith.—At the settlement of South Kanara, lands were classed as dry, wet or garden. Owing to the abundant rainfall of the district dry land can readily be adapted for wet cultivation, by levelling the land, terracing (if necessary) and bunding it. The process of converting dry lands to garden has been steadily going on since the time of the last settlement. It is now proposed to reclassify, as wet or garden, lands which have been so converted and to charge wet and garden rates. The Association objects to this on the ground that it constitutes a violation of the principle which has been stated more than once, e.g., in Board's Standing Order Nos. 1, 1 and in paragraph 3 of the Resettlement Manual, i.e., not to enhance assessment at resettlement in respect of additional value accruing from ryots' improvements.

The Government expressly reserved the right in Malabar and South Kanara to introduce changes in the classification of lands. (It is so stated in the South Kanara Settlement notification and in Board's Standing Order No. 1.) The same point was raised at the time of the recent resettlement of Malabar. The Government considered that "it is a fundamental mistake to suppose that the nature of the cultivation on any particular land (e.g., the cultivation of paddy or garden trees on registered dry land) is in itself an improvement of the kind contemplated in the orders embodied in the Settlement Manual of 1905."

The general principle underlying the settlement of South Kanara is, as elsewhere, that the assessment should be based on a share of the produce, the commuted value of which at market rates, is calculated in accordance with the ordinary settlement methods. The money value of the State's share of the produce of wet and garden lands must naturally be higher than the State's share of the produce of dry lands. The proposed reclassification is based on the same principles as those on which the classification now in force (since the last settlement) was based. It cannot be held to be a violation of the concession made in favour of ryots' improvements.

A good deal is said about the difficulties of converting dry lands to wet or garden and the Association produces a quotation from Sir Henry Winterbotham's notes of inspection. The quotation, if it is supposed to describe the general practice, is misleading. A single wet crop can usually be raised by rainfall alone, even when there are no facilities for storing water and no direct supply. It is common for the ryots to cross-bund streams and channels for the cultivation of second and third crops, but these temporary dams do not entail any great labour or expense. Stone revetments are not common, nor are laterite cisterns. Where they exist, they are usually constructed for the purpose

of supplying water to areca gardens in the interior. The expenses of raising such gardens are high—but so are the profits. The cost of acquiring a piece of dry land in South Kanara and converting it to wet is no higher (and is probably less) than the cost of purchasing a plot of wet land (of equal quality) in an East Coast district. The South Kanara ryot receives his reward by the increased value and increased produce of the land after conversion. It is *possible* in South Kanara as elsewhere for the ryot to invest his money unwisely, e.g., on the conversion to wet, of land not suitable for conversion. That, however, is not a matter which the Government can remedy.

Paragraph 48—*Dry cultivation of coconuts.*—It is a fact that the 'dry' cultivation of coconuts on the lines advocated by the Agricultural Department has not, so far, been a success. The development of the trees has been slow and their yield, generally, disappointing. The matter was brought to the notice of the Government last year and the Government ordered that the gardens in question should not be reclassified as garden at resettlement unless they are mature and productive. The Settlement Officer has been given a wide discretion to retain them as 'dry' and the result will be that most, possibly all, of these new 'dry' gardens will remain registered as 'dry'.

Paragraph 50—*Exclusion of mango, etc.*—The original classification at the settlement was made on the assumption that the only garden trees were coconuts, arecas and jacks. The pepper vine, mango, palmyra and tamarind were added at a late stage and were actually counted only when re-inspection was necessary as a result of appeals against the proposed garden classification. There would be no justification for the Government undertaking the reclassification of old gardens on which the assessment has been paid for 30 years. The Government do not propose to reclassify by placing in higher taramu old gardens which have matured or developed since the time of settlement and are capable of paying a higher rate representing the money value of the State's share of the produce. As a special concession jack trees have been eliminated from the list of garden trees for the purpose of reclassification at resettlement. There is no reason for the Government to extend this concession. The tamarind tree is not common in the district but its produce has a definite commercial value. It may be observed that for reclassifying new gardens which contain no coconut or areca palms a new rate of one rupee (as against the previous lowest rate of two rupees) has been introduced and will be applied in cases where the yield is poor. Trees which are not bearing are not counted at all.

Paragraph 53—*Rates for new gardens.*—The principle is that the rate to be adopted for a new garden should be the rate of the lowest adjoining garden land. It is subject to the proviso that where the application of this rule would result in hardship to the ryot the lowest adjoining rate may be waived in favour of a more suitable rate. The Settlement Officer has also been given a discretion to retain fields as dry, if necessary, even though according to a strict application of the rules they should be transferred to garden. There is no substance at all in the objection. The suggestion that a new garden should be assessed irrespective of its quality at the lowest adjoining rate is absurd.

Paragraph 54—*Dry to wet.*—The lowest wet rate can obviously not be taken as the appropriate wet rate for every piece of dry land converted into wet. The suggestion that the Settlement staff will not do the work properly is unjustified. The work of the Settlement subordinates (who are not always low-paid) is carefully checked in the field by experienced officers.

Paragraph 55—*Wet and garden to dry.*—The rules governing the transfers of wet and garden lands to dry permit transfer when the land reverts to dry for reasons beyond the ryot's control. It is not the policy of the Government to encourage ryot's neglect. The field which was garden or wet at settlement should be maintained as such. If the holder is not prepared to maintain it as such, he ought to allow it to pass to some one who will.

Paragraph 56—*Mistakes in reclassification.*—The alleged mistakes in reclassification at the last settlement are possibly cases of lands which have deteriorated since the settlement owing to the ryots' neglect. The ryots have ample opportunity at the time of settlement to prefer objections to the classification then proposed. As a matter of fact, no fewer than 58,648 objection petitions were received and more than 70 per cent of the 7,12,900 subdivisions into which the occupied land was divided were objected to. All definite complaints which were not evidently frivolous were given for enquiry and relief was granted when necessary.

Paragraph 57—*Regrouping.*—The Settlement Officer who conducted the enquiry for the preparation of the scheme report devoted a great deal of attention to the question of grouping and proposed alteration of the grouping where necessary. The proposals

are based on the result of extensive inspection and examination by the Settlement Officer and his assistants. The proposals for wholesale re-grouping which the Association puts forward are ill-considered. The Settlement Officer now in charge of the Settlement Party has examined the claims preferred in objection petitions for the transfer of villages from one group to another and has found that the claims are untenable.

Paragraph 52—Partial reclassification.—Fields converted to garden will be taken as a whole. The proposal to subdivide such fields is an error and will not be accepted. The Government proposed as matter of administrative convenience that when a portion of the dry subdivision is converted into wet the extent cultivated as wet will be charged at the appropriate rate without subdividing. Subdivision is difficult in this tract, expensive and would generally be a waste of money since when a ryot starts converting his dry fields into wet he usually extends the wet portion from year to year until the whole field is wet. In the East Coast water-rate is charged without subdivision on portions of registered dry fields irrigated with Government water.

Paragraph 61—Incidental subjects.—Nos. 1 to 4 call for no remarks.

(5) *Mulgeni leases.*—The mulgar is the registered holder (and landlord). The mulgenidar is the tenant. The deletion of the tenant's name from the revenue records is not a resettlement proposal at all. It was ordered by the Government in 1929. The sole object of the revenue accounts is to keep an accurate record of the rights of the person responsible for the payment of land revenue to the Government. The person responsible is the registered holder. The revenue records are not records of rights or titles. At the last settlement the patta in the case of mulgeni leaseholds was issued to the mulgar and not to the mulgenidar who was not recognized as a pattadar (though he was shown in the patta as a tenant). The object of issuing these pattas was to facilitate the prompt collection of the assessment by the attachment of the land in any case in which the terms of the lease did not provide for an enhancement, on account of the increase of assessment at resettlement, of the rent, which was fixed in perpetuity and the mulgar might refuse to pay the enhanced assessment if he could not come to a satisfactory arrangement with the mulgenidar. Since the last settlement the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act XIII of 1920, under which the mulgar can obtain an order for the enhancement of the rent in consequence of the increase in the assessment has materially altered the position and has removed the reason which existed at the last settlement for the issue of a separate patta for each mulgeni holding. It is not the practice in other districts (excluding Malabar which is special) to register the names of tenants and there is now no reason why it should be done in South Kanara.

As regards the proposal that on the assignment of kumki land a condition should be inserted in the order of assignment that it should always go with the warg land it may be observed that this has no connexion with the resettlement proposals and need not be considered now.

(6) *Kistbandi.*—The land revenue is at present collected in the following instalments :—

March ⅓; April ⅓; May ⅓.

It is proposed to alter this to four equal monthly instalments from February to May inclusive. (This has already been done in the Hosdrug sub-taluk and the Kasaragod taluk.) The difficulty about the existing arrangement is that the first kist month is too far removed from the time that the first and most important paddy crop is harvested which is generally in October. The proposal of the Settlement Officer is strongly supported by the Collector who considers that as soon as the kist collection is started, the better, and by the Board of Revenue. The objections are evidently due to a desire to postpone the date of payment as far as possible. The alteration is necessary in the interest of land revenue collection.

E. W. BOTCHER—3-12-34.

H. R. CZIELLI—3-12-34.

The following concessions were given to the ryots of the South Kanara district in 1922 by the Chief Conservator of Forests :—

(1) permission to clear undergrowth in all reserves (except those near the coast) to a distance of half a mile from the limits of private holdings;

(2) in the reserves near the coast, the clearing of undergrowth to a distance of 200 yards from the limits of private holdings;

(3) clearing of undergrowth in all areas sown with *Hopea*; and

(4) the free removal of—

(*a*) green manure leaves of unclassified species and dry leaves of all species and

(*b*) dead fuel.

No charges of any kind were to be made.

The then Conservator also intimated to the ryots that the concessions of free removal of green manure leaf from unclassified trees in reserves as well as dead fuel would be allowed in case they came forward to form panchayats under 'Forest village system' giving an undertaking that they would protect the reserves from fire and illicit fellings and that if the panchayat successfully protected the reserves they would also be given a refund of half of the grazing fees collected.

2. Since then the concessions were abused by the ryots and the forest officers recommended that they might be withdrawn. The following are extracts from some of the reports:—

> In his report on the working of the concessions for the year *1924–25*, the District Forest Officer, North Mangalore, reported in August 1925 that the concessions were *abused* in Kursegudde, Herur, Darlegudde, Mudaregudde, Kasankatte and Chittur reserves of Coondapoor range and in Todar and Hosabettu reserves of Mangalore range and opined that the continuance of the concessions demanded serious consideration, especially in the reserves of Coondapoor range. The Conservator then reported that it seemed advisable to withdraw the concessions in regard to the removal of green leaf in respect of the six reserves and to issue a general warning that the concessions would be withdrawn if abused again.

Mr. Shetty complained to Government in May 1928 that the Conservator warned the ryots that the concessions would be withdrawn if they continued to abuse the privileges. On this the Chief Conservator reported as follows:—

> The privileges were granted on the condition that they should not be abused. There is nothing improper in the warning issued by the Conservator, but it is disquieting to observe that the people already regard the conditional concessions made in the light of rights and that they do not recognize that they should observe the conditions.

In March 1929 the District Forest Officer, North Mangalore, stated: "The concessions have been abused to a very serious extent in Herur reserve and much abused in eleven other reserves, while two other reserves have suffered to some extent in patches. In removing green leaf a good percentage of the cutting has been at the expense of the reserved and classified species. Trees are hacked in such a way as to reduce them in size. Main stems sometimes up to 10 inches to 18 inches in girth are hacked off. The side branches and leaves are dropped and taken away as leaf manure and the large billets and sticks left to dry to be removed later as dry fuel."

> During the season in which leaf manure, etc., is in demand, hundreds of women and girls, men and boys, swarm over the reserves starting their operations, often before daybreak. Perpetration of actual abuses can be detected only fortuitously, for the forest vegetation conceals what is going on and affords ample hiding room for those who, when illegally employed, are approached by the forest guard. The forest guard is sometimes afraid to approach the offenders lest he should get a thrashing.

In January 1930 the Chief Conservator reported: "All authorities are agreed that the grant of the concessions was ill-advised and short sighted and although, by extending, from time to time, the period within which the concessions might be made use of and by repeated warnings, no effort has been spared to give the people every chance of showing that the concessions could be worked successfully, it has long been evident that they must be put an end to."

The Collector of South Kanara was of opinion that a clear case had been made out for the withdrawal of the concessions. The Government, however, on a consideration of the report issued orders in June 1930 that no change 'in the existing practice in respect of removal of green leaf manure from reserved forests is called for' and that 'the existing concessions in the matter of the clearance of the other classes of undergrowth, should continue without modification.'

In June 1930 the Chief Conservator reported that 'as the free concessions are being continued the prospects of forming panchayats are most remote' and that 'little enthusiasm is shown in forming panchayats due to the expectation of the continuance of the concessions' and asked for orders whether the concessions were to be permanent or whether they might be withdrawn if abused. In reply he was informed that the constitution of panchayats must be subject to the continuance of the concessions and he was asked to report cases of abuse of the concessions where they were sufficiently serious to require a reconsideration of the orders.

3. In February 1931, the District Forest Officer, North Mangalore, wrote: "The concessions were greatly abused in nine reserves. In removing leaf manure, a large percentage has been at the expense of the classified species. No appreciable improvement is noticeable in the conduct of villagers in making use of the concessions. They do not seem to make any distinction between unclassified, classified and reserve species. They collect whatever is handy for them and trees with lopped branches are a common sight in some of the reserves. It is not possible for a single guard to prevent such abuses. The drain of green leaf manure from all the reserves especially the coast reserved forests of Coondapoor range is so great that a time will soon come when they cannot support this indefinite demand and the only solution opened to the Forest department is to close one reserve after another in gradual succession so that the ryots may not feel the pinch all on a sudden."

In February 1931 the District Forest Officer, South Mangalore, reported: "The grant of these concessions was a mistake. It is found difficult to stop the abuses. Lopping of branches of all species has become a hobby. Often it is found that small poles of valuable classified and reserved trees and branches of trees are cut and left in the forest and removed afterwards as dry fuel. The people do not go to reserve forest for the leaves of shrubs and less valuable species. This they get from the Kumaki land and unreserves. I have my own suspicion that to some extent at least our forest guards connive at this."

In January 1932 the District Forest Officer, North Mangalore, reported that "the ryots used the destructive methods of cutting of unclassified species and cutting of trees that are not unclassified for the collection of green leaf manure and fuel. No appreciable improvement is noticeable in the conduct of the villagers in making use of the concessions. It is not possible for a single guard to prevent abuses."

In March 1932 the Conservator of Forests stated: "The reserves most concerned with concessions are of value now for production of fuel and for all the other normal functions of a reserve forest. The concessions are not necessary generally. If concessions are to stop we can easily set to work and make special plans for those particular places that must be provided with leaf manure from reserves."

In August 1932 the Chief Conservator reported :—"The exercise of the concessions, whether abused or not, spells complete ruin to the forests, and although there would result some good from the removal of evergreen undergrowth in certain of the reserves in the south of the district, such an operation cannot be carried out in this way. There is no doubt that the orders should be reconsidered in respect of 23 reserves." He therefore recommended that the concessions in North Mangalore might for the present be withdrawn in the case of the six much abused reserves which lie farthest from the sea and that the Veeracamba reserve in South Mangalore be closed to the concessions. The Collector of South Kanara stated :—"The present is not an appropriate time for the withdrawal of the concessions. Beginning from next year, they may be withdrawn gradually by degrees, commencing with the six much abused reserves in the North Mangalore division and the Veeracamba reserve forest in South Mangalore division. There is bound to be a hue and cry when these concessions are withdrawn. I would suggest that the ryots who will be affected by the withdrawal be notified of the proposal at least four months ahead by beat of tom tom and publication in the gazette so that they may not make a grievance that the proposal took them by surprise." The Chief Conservator was informed that the Government did not propose to withdraw any of the concessions then and that the matter would be considered later on in the course of the year.

4. In October 1932 the Chief Conservator reopened the question and stated: "In framing prescriptions for the areas dedicated to timber and fuel production the Working Plans Officer has suggested a compromise in laying down that areas should be closed to the concessions for a certain number of years after working. But while this may be given a trial in the case of the timber working circles, which in any case are not so vulnerable as other areas in that they are more remote from centres of manure leaf consumption, the prescription will be ineffective if applied to the fuel forests which lie nearer the more thickly inhabited country and which must be worked on a short rotation. If the utility of the areas is to be maintained, and they are required for the production of wood both for local use and for the supply of Mangalore, they must be closed altogether in the exercise of the concessions. A decision must now be taken as to what purposes these forests are to serve; they cannot serve both." He therefore asked for permission to close each coupe to the concessions as it is worked over and thereafter to keep it closed permanently. The Government thereupon ordered that beginning from 1933 the concessions should be gradually withdrawn and that a beginning should be made with the six reserves where the concessions were much abused situated farthest from the sea and the six sandalwood reserves in the North Mangalore division and the Veeracamba reserve

in the South Mangalore division, and that the people affected should be given intimation of the proposed withdrawal by beat of tom tom in the villages and by publication in the District Gazette. The Chief Conservator was also informed that any representations that might be received against the withdrawal of the concessions should be submitted to Government and that pending the issue of orders on the representations the orders of withdrawal should be deferred.

5. Representations were received only in respect of the Todar reserve. The concessions were therefore withdrawn only from the remaining reserves from 1st April 1933. The representations regarding the Todar reserve were considered and orders were issued in June 1933, withdrawing the concessions from that reserve also.

6. In July 1933 the Chief Conservator reported that the working plan of the North Mangalore and South Mangalore divisions prescribed the gradual withdrawal of the concessions according to the sylvicultural needs of the forests, that the District Forest Officer, North Mangalore division, was of opinion that the concessions should be withdrawn from all fuel coupes felled within the last six years and that the Collector of South Kanara and the Conservator supported the proposal. Orders were issued at the end of August 1933 that the areas in which the concessions were in force should be divided into two classes—areas where the concessions are abused and therefore their withdrawal is desirable and areas where sylvicultural interests necessitate the non-exercise of the concessions. In regard to the latter the concessions might be withdrawn in accordance with the working plans, a report being submitted to Government specifying the areas so closed, while in the case of the former, the concessions might be withdrawn after obtaining the previous sanction of Government in each case and after giving due warning to the people concerned.

7. As a result of the withdrawal of the concessions there were several interpellations in the Council and several representations were received, by Government on the subject. The Honorary Secretary of the South Kanara Landholders' Association has submitted a long memorandum setting forth the grievances of the ryots and making certain requests, and this was sent to the Chief Conservator of Forests for remarks. Mr. Minchin, the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund Circle, and Mr. Gawne, the Collector of South Kanara, made a joint tour in the Coondapoor taluk of South Kanara district in January 1934 to hear complaints, if any, connected with the withdrawal of the concessions. Ample notice of the tour and the object of it was given to the ryots, and the President of the South Kanara Landholders' Association was specially informed by the Collector of the proposed tour. The Collector and the Conservator have sent reports on the result of their joint tour. It will be seen from them that no complaints about forest grievances were received in several places, that while the more influential ryots clamour for the free use of reserved forests they try to keep the poor ryots out of the unreserves to which they have a claim, and that the ryots do not go to the forest coupes for leaf manure though it is available there. The Collector and the Conservator admit that there must be some hard cases; but none were brought to their notice, even though they asked for them. They deprecate giving the population the uncontrolled use of entire reserves. The Collector thinks that much of the agitation is inspired by those who are anxious to pose as leaders of the people. He thinks that if it was made clear that the charges which would be levied in forest coupes were for the employment of the necessary watchmen, the imposition of a fee for removing green or dry leaf would not be construed as a hardship. The Chief Conservator observes that it was impossible to find cases of real hardship, that they exist mainly in the imagination of interested persons and that general complaints of this nature do not deserve serious attention. The Chief Conservator of Forests was asked whether, in places where it would cause hardship if green leaf is not allowed to be taken, a small fee might be charged for an area to be delimited by the department small enough to be controlled by the departmental staff. The Chief Conservator has reported that the suggestion has already been given effect to as a trial in certain reserves of the North Mangalore division, where the District Forest Officer has made it a condition of the fuel contract that the contractors shall issue permits for removal of green leaf and dry leaf at nominal rates. This would obviate the need for the employment of the departmental staff. The Chief Conservator has been asked to select six more areas which may be similarly thrown open to the ryots.

8. The following points may be noted :—

(1) It should not be difficult for the ryots to get their requirements elsewhere. The supply of green manure from reserve forests is not unlimited and a time will come when the forest cannot supply the demand. The ryots should be made not to depend on the reserves; but to grow their own green manure;

(2) the ryots do not go to the reserve forests for the leaves and shrubs of less valuable species as they can get these from the kumaki land elsewhere but they resort to reserved forests to get the leaves of valuable species such as *Terminalia tomentosa* and *Terminalia paniculata*;

(3) the reserves most concerned with the concessions are of value for the production of fuel and for the other normal functions of a reserve forest;

(4) unless the reserves are increased, it will not be possible to provide for the increasing requirements of the ryots in the matter of fuel, grazing, etc.;

(5) the concessions were allowed only on condition that the ryots came forward to form themselves into panchayats and if they did not do so, they are themselves to blame;

(6) even now if the ryots form themselves into panchayats, it will be open to Government to withdraw the orders.

9. It should be mentioned that in only eleven reserves (besides six sandalwood reserves in North Mangalore division) have the concessions been withdrawn for abuse. These reserves are mentioned in the appended list. As regards the future the concessions will be withdrawn in reserves where sylvicultural interests necessitate withdrawal. Withdrawal in other cases will be with the previous sanction of Government and after previous warning to the people. The reasons adduced by the Conservator of the circle and the Chief Conservator for the withdrawal of the concessions in thirteen of these reserves have been published and the reports of these officers have been placed on the table of the Legislative Council.

10. With a view to minimise the demand on forests for green manure, the Director of Agriculture has been asked to carry on intensive propaganda in the district in regard to the growth of green manure crops by the ryots. The local officers have been instructed to afford as much assistance and relief as possible whenever specific cases of hardship are taken to their notice.

11. Reference may be made to the sections 8 and 9 of the working plan prepared for the North and South Mangalore Forest Divisions where the legal position of Government as regards these forests and the working of the concessions given by the Government are clearly described.

R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR—8-12-34.

APPENDIX I.

The following seventeen reserves in the South Kanara district were closed to the forest concessions:—

(*a*) Nine of the much abused reserves in North Mangalore—

(1) Guruvankota.
(2) Karnigadde.
(3) Kursegudde.
(4) Harkur.
(5) Chittur.
(6) Mudaregudde.
(7) Talahurane.
(8) Jarvalukadu.
(9) Marinkodlu.

(*b*) Two reserves in South Mangalore—

(10) Veeracamba.
(11) Mandekole.

(*c*) Six sandalwood reserves in North Mangalore division—

(12) Hosabettu.
(13) Todar.
(14) Nire.
(15) Vorwadi.
(16) Mavinguli.
(17) Kassankatti.

Result of the deputation of the South Kanara Landholders' Association which waited on His Excellency the Governor on 12th December 1934.

A deputation from the South Kanara Landholders' Association consisting of the following gentlemen waited on His Excellency the Governor at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 12th December 1934 at the Secretariat to represent their objections in regard to the proposed resettlement of their district:—

Diwan Bahadur B. Mahabala Hegde.
Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty, M.L.C., President, District Board, South Kanara.
Mr. M. Shiva Rao, Puttur taluk.
Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, Udipi taluk.
Mr. Khandige Mahalinga Bhat, Kasaragod taluk.
Mr. K. R. Karant, Mangalore taluk, Honorary Secretary, South Kanara Landholders' Association.
Mr. H. R. Uzielli, C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue Secretary, was also present.

A printed memorandum * of their objections is attached.

The deputation thanked His Excellency for having consented to receive them. They were sure His Excellency had an open mind and being a landowner himself would hear them sympathetically. They hoped that he would make an early tour in their district, preferably in March or April which was the most convenient time.

* Not printed.

The deputation referred to the special features of the South Kanara district. They described the lands there and said that the conditions were peculiar and unlike those in East Coast districts. There was no irrigation work in the district. Nothing was spent by Government with regard to provision of amenities for landowners; everything was done by the ryot. The holdings in the district were small and uneconomical, and the soil was inferior and poor due to heavy rains. They stated that the assessment was high, and referred to the quotations from Sir T. Munro and Mr. Winterbotham in paragraph 9 on page 3 and in paragraph 49 on page 17 of their memorandum. They also referred to the principles of settlement laid down by the Government of India at page 39 of the book "Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government," (1920).

They next spoke in detail about what they termed "serious defects or mistakes of the last Settlement" described at length in paragraph 14 at pages 4-6 of their memorandum, which had resulted in over-assessment of the district and had furnished a wrong basis with regard to the present resettlement. They prayed that these mistakes might be corrected. They went on to explain the "impropriety of taxing by the Executive"; they cited a bit of past history, stating the circumstances in which Bill No. 6 of 1924 was ultimately passed in the local Legislative Council; in this connexion they read from page 20 of the "Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government."

"The Madras ryots have a recognized right to enjoy for ever the fruit of their improvements, and the exemption of wells, irrigation channels, and tanks which are private property is provided for by executive orders." They then reviewed the arguments in paragraphs 16–24 on pages 7–9 of the memorandum, protesting against the creation of a Special Group and against assessment on dry lands and double crop assessment, and in paragraphs 44–46 on pages 15–16 regarding assessment on interior areca gardens in Puthur and Kasaragod taluks. Taking the above into consideration, they pleaded that they were entitled to a reduction in the existing rates of assessment. They prayed for personal enquiry and immediate postponement of the resettlement.

They next spoke about forest reserves in the district mentioned in paragraph 11 of their memorandum, and went on to urge the cancellation of the orders withdrawing the concessions in the forest reserves allowed to ryots to remove leaves, twigs, etc., which the ryots had been enjoying from time immemorial. They referred to the memorandum submitted by them to the Law Member (Appendix II at pages 38–43 of the memorandum) in regard to this, on which no orders had yet been passed. They also solicited a reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson's report in full.

Lastly they would submit that if there was to be a resettlement, the 12½ per cent rate for wet lands proposed by the resettlement officer required further investigation, (here the deputation read portions of paragraphs 12 and 33 of the memorandum) as also the double crop assessment, that the Special Group was unjustifiable, that there should be co-ordination between the Revenue and Forest Departments. Forest areas should be regrouped and concessions restored to ryots in forest reserves, and that the mistakes of the last settlement should be rectified.

His Excellency said that he was very glad to have been able to hear their case personally. He realized that there were difficulties for landowners these days not only here but elsewhere also. He was sure that they would not expect him to say anything, but he assured them that he would go into the matter very carefully and have their representations examined. He expressed the hope that he might be able to pay a visit to their district some time.

[G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.]

Enclosure

D

S. Kanas - resettlement

Letter of the Hon'y Secy & President of the Land Holders' Association regarding certain objections in the Scheme report.

Kodialbail, Mang[illegible]

2nd October, 1934.

Ref.No.243

From

M.R.Ry.K.R.Karant Avl., B.A., LL.B.,

Honorary Secretary, The South Kanara Landholders Association,

Mangalore.

To

The Private Secretary to H.E.the Governor of Madras,

Madras Governor's Camp.

Sir,

Ref.Your letter No.1.336/34 dated 17-9-[illegible]

I am thankful for your kind letter aforesaid. As the Association will not be in a position to know as to when exactly Government receive the objections referred to by and what exactly the opportune time would be to wait upon His Excellency, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly this as a standing request for a deputation in the matter that when the proper time comes, His Excellency or his ad sor may be pleased to receive the deputation referred to letter dated 2nd September 1934.

I have the honour to be.

Sir,

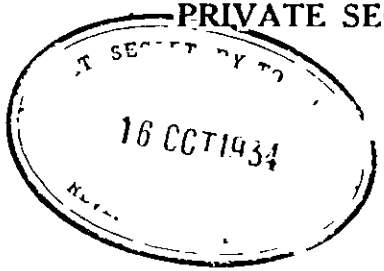
Your most obedient servant

K.R.KARANT.

2 57

P.S. 4—1,200—9-10-33.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MADRAS.



Rr 40725
16.10.34

Memo. No. 1-336/34.

Transferred to the Secretary to Government, ~~Revenue~~ Department, for favour of disposal. The communication ~~xhex~~ has not been acknowledged.

ENCLOSURES :—

(By order of His Excellency the Governor.)

Private Secretary.

The ~~15th October~~ 16th October 1934.

Ref. No. 271

Kodialbail, Mangalore,

Dated 10th October, 1934.

From

M. R. Ry. K. R. Karant Avl., B. A., LL. B.,
Hon. Secretary, The South Kanara Landholders' Association,
MANGALORE.

To

The Private Secretary
To His Excellency the Governor of Madras,
Madras Governor's Camp,

Sir,

With reference to my last letter No. 243 dated 1-10-1934 I beg to send by registered post to-day a printed copy of the objections filed by my Association to the Resettlement Scheme Report. I am sending you this as I had promised to in my letter No. 215 dated 2-9-1934.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

K. R. Karant

Udipi, S. Kanara

Dated 17 th October 1934

From

M. R. Ry. B. Vasudeva Rau, Avl., B. A., B. L.,
Hon. Secretary, Udipi Taluk Landholders' Association,
UDIPI.

To

The Hon'ble The Revenue Member

The Government of MADRAS.
Madras.

Sir,

Ref: SUBJECT- Proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Udipi Taluk Land-holders' Association re-suspension and remission of assesment etc. Dated 17-10-34. Forwarded.

I have the honour to forward herewith the true copy of the proceedings of the Executive Committee of my Association dated 17th October 1934 for your kind consideration and favourable orders.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

P.S. May I request you to be so good as to acknowledge receipt of the said proceedings on the addressed post card enclosed herewith ?

Proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Udipi Taluk Landholders' Association,Udipi held on 17.10.34. at Udipi.

P r e s e n t.

Messers K.Jagannath Ballal,B.A.,LL.B.(President)
B.Vasudeva Rao,B.A.,B.L. (Secretary)
M.Venkobachar (Member)
A.Ramanna Hegde

R e s o l u t i o n s.

1. Read the Memorandum of Objections submitted by the South Kanara Landholders' Association,Mangalore to the Re-settlement -- Scheme Report

Resolution. As the proposals made in the said Memorandum regarding re-grouping of villages so far as the Udipi Taluk is concerned,are incomplete for the reasons stated therein, it is resolved to address the Government to consider the -- question of re-grouping of villages of Udipi Taluk in the light of objections submitted on behalf of this Association.

2. Resolution. In view of (a) the continuance of the depression and the consequent prevalance of low prices of agricultural produce and (b) the comparatively poor yield this year on -- account of the damage caused by pests to crops,it is resolved to address the Government
(1) to remit the assessment suspended last year and
(2) to suspend collection of assessment this year at least to the extent suspended last year.

3. Resolution. Resolved to address the Tahsildar of Udipi Taluk to furnish the secretary of the Association with true ----- copies of crop reports of this year or at least permit him to inspect and make notes of the same.

4. Resolution. Resolved to send copies of these proceedings to (1) the Government of Madras (2) the Board of Revenue (3) the District Collector of S[illegible]

S/d K.Jagannatha Ballal.

President

True copy.

Secretary,Landholders' Association

U d i p i.

(K) 2 63

Ref.No.30

Kodialbail, Mangalore,
1st December 1934.

From

M.R.Ry.K.R.Karant Avl., B.A., LL,B.,
Honorary Secretary, The South Kanara Landholders' Association, Mangalor

To

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras,
Madras Governor's Camp.

(sent from P.S.'s office)

Dear Sir,

Ref; Your letter 1-336/34 dated 19-11-1934.

I thank you very much for your kind letter aforesaid. The deputation referred to therein will wait on the date and hour fixed up by you. As, however, the original number we proposed was large, I am taking steps to consult the others a fix up the required number and shall inform you the personnel later on.

2. I shall be sending you by book post tomorrow two m copies of the memorandum which may be of use to you.

3. As you might have observed from the memorandum twc important questions affecting the landholders of the district are involved therein, namely, questions of land revenue and c the forest policy of the Government in this district which is intimately mixed up with the former. The memorandum with its appendices and schedules touches both. Regarding the forest policy, for over a year now the people of this district have been crying and making representations to Government particul regarding the stoppage of the concessions allowed to the ryot to remove leaves, twigs etc which they have been enjoying frc time immemorial. In 13 reserves in the district which are admittedly classed as ryots' forests these previleges have be stopped since 1st April 1933. In spite of all representatior orders have been passed. The memorandum submitted to the Hor the Law Member in November 1933 will appear as Appendix II tc printed memorandum. And yet no orders have been passed and t sufferings of the people continue. Still more reserves are threatened to be closed. As the deputation would very much like to make submissions on both these topics though primaril on the former I hope you will be good enough to see that sufficient time is allowed for the interview.

Yours truly,

K.R.KARANT.

Mangalor ,

3- 12- 1934.

From

Diwan Bahadur B.Lahabala Hegde, B.A.,B.L.,
President,
South Kanara Land-holders' Association,
Mangalore.

To

A. D. Crombie, Esq., I.C.S.,
Private Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor
of Madras.

S i r,

Our grateful thanks for allowing us to lead deputation on 7th next in the matter of our objections to the Settlement Scheme Report.

I enclose herein copy of my objections to the Scheme Report sent to the Officer concerned on the 18th of July last. If it is not objectionable this paper may also be considered by His Excellency the Governor. Points raised in this memorandum do find place in the objections submitted by the Association. This is a short document wherein the main principles are set out without going into details.

In case I am one of the members of the deputation, this paper will, with permission, be referred to.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B 13 65

Mangalore,

18th July, 1934.

Scheme Report is at (S)

From

Diwan Bahadur B.Mahabala Hegde, B.A.,B.L.,
Advocate,
Kadri Road,
Mangalore.

To

The Secretary to the Commissioners of
Land Revenue & Settlement,
Chepauk, Madras.

Sir,

Subject.- Re-settlement Proposals -
South Kanara - Objections

The Special Settlement Officer, South Kanara, has published the Scheme Report in the South Kanara District Gazette of 20th April last and has notified that objections to the said report should be submitted by the 20th July this year. I need hardly say that the time granted for objections is very insufficient, the ryots and agriculturists being illiterate and ignorant of the scheme report and its serious consequences. I understand copies of the Scheme Report are not even, to a small extent, distributed to or made available to the ryots. Personally I had considerable difficulty in obtaining a copy. When enquiries were made in the Collector's office early last month, I was told that copies are not available for sale. I am informed that even till this day copies are not to be got. As I urgently wanted one, I became a subscriber to the District Gazette and when I got an April issue of the Gazette containing the scheme report. The same story is heard from all taluk centres. Considering the importance of the subject, I suggest that Canarese and Malayalam translations of the report should have been widely distributed among the ryots. Under these circumstances the executive body of the landholder's association of the District of [illegible]

Vide Mr in So 2094 15x34 (Y)

President met on the 8th last and resolved to ask for more time. I have no doubt that the request will be granted.

Subject to the contentions that may hereafter be put forward fo by the Association, I beg to submit herewith my individual objections to the scheme report under the following few important aspects:-

1. • Why the proposed re-settlement should not be carried out:-

As far back as 1885 the then Secretary of State passed final orders regarding re-settlements. And the relevant portions of that order are (1) that a general and permanent rise in the price of produce is one of the principle indication and measures of this increment. (2) 'Enhancement should be based mainly on considerations of general increase in the value of land'. (Mainly see Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government 1920 Pages 179 and 180). To my knowledge the above principles are still in force. It is a well known fact that during the last few years agricultural products of all descriptions have gone down more than 50 %. Similarly value of land has gone down to a similar extent. The Special Settlement Officer is fully aware of this most important aspect of the case. He says in para 56 of the Report that it is frequently argued that the old settlement rates should not be enhanced on account of the fall in the prices. His only answer to this is that it is impossible for a settlement Officer proposing revised rates that will be in force for a period of 30 years to base his rates on prices prevailing at a time of abnormal depression. A more indefensible argument cannot be advanced. Does the Settlement Officer propose to tell us that because re-settlement has to be done once in every

30 years that rates should be enhanced under all circumstances. The abnormal depression is a world wide one and not restricted to this district alone. Does he say that this depression will end by the time the enhanced rates are demanded early next year. In this connection, I cannot do better than quote the policy of the Government of India laid down in their above-said Land Revenue Policy of 1920. They say at pages 39 and 40 as follows:- "The Government of India have further laid down liberal principles for further guidance and will be prepared, where the necessity is established to make further advance in respect of (among others) a more general resort to reduction of assessment in cases of local deterioration, where such reduction cannot be claimed under the terms of settlement They also say at page 40 that the true function of Government is to prescribe moderation inenhancement and sympathy in collection. Bearing in mind the aforesaid established principles, I ask in all seriousness if Government have made out a case in support of the re-settlement proposals in question. I hope they have not.

Regarding the method by which the Special Settlement Officer has calculated the net produce depending upon the figures arrived at at the last settlement, I propose to discuss the question later on.

If I have made out that resettlement can be carried out only under the circumstances above stated, I would earnestly request Government that this is not the time for enhancing the rates. The 30 years rule should not weight with Government.

Coming to the actual condition of the roots,

they are not in a position to pay more. Even the present assessment has been paid by them with great difficulty and sacrifice. Their love for their landed estates is so much that to avoid sales they have sold out their jewels and moveables to meet the demand for assessment. If the present depression were to continue Government would find it difficult next year to collect the existing rates. If, notwithstanding Government persists in introducing the proposed enhanced rates, trouble and misery will be the lot of the vast agricultural population. I request Government to take note of the circumstances and to say halt to the proposed scheme.

2. Incorrect method of arriving at net profit.-

In their Land Revenue Policy of 1920 at page 16 Government of India have laid down that assessment of land revenue is subject to so many complicated and varying conditions that any attempt to reduce it to an exact Mathematical proportion either of gross or of net produce would not only be impracticable but would lead to the placing of burdens upon the shoulders of the people, from which, under a less rigid system, if sympathetically administered, they are exempt. They also say in the same page that a settlement which will break down after a short interval, should not be initiated, and that a Settlement Officer should use moderation and reasonableness.

Bearing in mind these very sound principles laid down by the supreme Government for the guidance of Provincial Governments, I venture to show how these principles are disregarded by the Officer in question when he arrives at the net profits basing his calculations on the wrong

and unjustifiable figures arrived at at the last settlement. G. O. 758 dated 26th August 1902 is the Scheme Report of the last settlement accepted by Government. It is found in pages 71 to 76. The conclusions and figures arrived at in the Report are now adopted in toto with a significant quotation of the late Mr. Jackson who settled the Tanjore District viz "It is not the duty of the Settlement Officer at a re-settlement to attempt to revise the details on which the allowance for cultivation expenses is based, provided of course that there has been no big change in agricultural practicesince the last settlement and provided that the rates allowed are not obviously unfair'. (Paragraph 47 of the Scheme Report). The Officer says in the said para that the allowances made for cultivation expenses are comprehensive, sound and reasonable and that there has been no big change in agricultural practice in the District since the last settlement.

The only issue therefore, that has to be investiated is whether the allowances made at the last settlement and adopted now are correct. If I prove that they are not the present scheme report has no legs to stand upon. Let me now discuss the figures arrived at. Two pairs of buffaloes valued at Rs. 60/- are said to be enough for 5 acres of paddy land for six years. The average cost per acre is calculated at Rs. 2/- per year in respect of tilling cattle. The calculation is made in respect only of the actual cultivation months and not for the whole year. What is the cultivator to do with this ploughing cattle during the other months. Are the cattle to be driven away to the hills for months together to be got back for the cultivation of the next

crop. Do the tenants or the ryots who cultivate the lands, not live on the lands in their houses permanently month after month and year after year. The Settlement Officer finds that they so live. If they do so are they not to maintain themselves, their house-holds and cattle etc. throughout the year. Similarly wages are calculated for the actual cultivation months only. Every other item of expense is similarly treated with reference only to cultivation months. The very heavy maintenance expenses of the ryots and the tenants and their large families are not taken into consideration at all. The assumption of the scheme is that the cultivators and their families, cattle etc. have to live during the months other than cultivation months, on charity or pure air. If, therefore, all expenses for the whole year are taken into consideration, which it must be, can the low figures adopted be supported for a moment. Every item of expense must be increased at least four times. The Officer says that there has been no big change and thereby admits that there have been some changes. He admits that cost of implements and cattle have risen, but that is explained away in a very unsatisfactory manner. I may say here that price of ploughing cattle is more than three times of what it was during the last settlement. He also admits that cultivating tenants live on the lands and they and their families work in the field. The fact that they are to be maintained throughout the year from the produce of the land is entirely ignored. Now with reference to these above facts, I seriously ask whether the Settlement Officer is justified in adopting the figures which are too low and which cannot be accepted as just and fair.

There are too many other items of expen-

iture which a ryot has to meet from the income of the land and not taken into consideration at all by the Scheme Report or at the last settlement. The land-owners and theur family members have to spend considerable amount of money for building their substantial residential houses and out-houses and for their annual up-keep. Building materials and tiles, etc. have to be conveyed to the villages at great cost. A residential house of a petty land-holder costs Rs. 500/- and more. The land-lord has to build houses and out-houses for his tenants and keep them in repair. There are ever so many other necessary demands on the income of a land-holder. A village temple, a Bhutastan and often a family temple have to be maintained at considerable expense. The hospitality of a villager is well-known and it has to be met from the income of the land. A decent allowance has to be made for the increased standard of life including some luxuries. A good margin has to be left for loss of cattle by epidemics and loss of crops for want of seasonal rains and on account of insect and other pests. A land-holder has to maintain his position as a landed gentry. He has to meet the educational expenses of the members of his family. He has to acquire jewels and other luxuries according to his position in life. He has to meet the expenses of marriages and other ceremonies both auspicious and inauspicious. Expenses in the matter of civil, revenue and darkhast litigation and sometimes of criminal litigation is very heavy. Interest on moneys paid on purchase of lands has also to be considered. All these and ever so many items too numerous to be mentioned are to be met from the income of the land. The agriculturists have no other professions or avocations. If, therefore,

proper deductions are made for all these items of expenditure it will be impossible to arrive at the net income worked out by the proposal. No doubt the proposal as it stands appears to be good and to an outsider ignorant of the actual conditions, the figures look to be reasonable. But as a matter of fact for th reasons stated above the figures are misleadings and cannot be accepted for a moment.

The Scheme Report depends for calculation of net income on the leases executed by tenants. This is a very wrong and misleading test. The Settlement Officer admits that the leases are extremely complicated and he suspects that the figures that he obtained may not be trust-worthy considering all the difficulties (Para 30). He also admits that in some cases the land-holder gets no rent from the land leased but all the same pays assessment. Then the fact of large irrecoverable arrears of rent from which every land-holde suffers has to be seriously considered. For these and other reasons the value of leases for ascertaining income or value of land is practically nothing.

The report seems to suggest that the rates of the present day settlement are lighter and more acquitable than those prevailing during the native rule befo the British occupation. I may at once reply by saying that those were very unsettled periods. There was no established Government for a long period and that the assessment during that period was levied according to the whims and fancies of the rulers or of their tax gatherers. No serious comparison can be made with the conditions then prevailing. One fact is clear and

that is, the native rulers collected a certain proportion of the actual gross produce. If a particular land was not cultivated or remained fallow nothing was collected. But now even though large extents of lands are not cultivated as assment is demanded without reference to the produce. That is a point in favour of the native rulers. No doubt under the present standard of administration such a method cannot be adopted. The principle of the share in the net income was I think adopted from about the year 1885. How this principle was worked out, at any rate since the last settlement, in a high handed and unjusitiable means, are explained above. If the figures are worked out as set out in the last settlement scheme report, the average net income of a ryot owning five acres of wet land would be about Rs. 30/-. whether at the present time a ryot with such a poor income can further be taxed is a matter to be seriously considered.

I, therefore, humbly submit that a case has not been made out for increasing the rates of assessment.

3. Taxing Improvements -

So far back as 1800 Sir Thomas Munroe, the first Collector of this district held that the soil of this district is perhaps the poorest in Indian and that the dry lands are totally unproductive. The Hon'ble Mr. Winterbotham is reported to have made the following statement in 1862 viz. It is well that attention should be continually called to the many circumstances which in South Kanara plead for a lenient assessment. All the cultivable land both wet and garden has been reclaimed by long years of patient toiling and moiling. There is in truth nothing to tax except the ryots' improvements.

The brooks and streams in the valleys are trained along the sides of the levelled fields by stone revetments, the buildings of which must have vost immense labour ... Most of the hill sides are tarraced. The sides of the tarraces being often 5 or 6 feet deep". Then so recently as 1920 the Government of India in their Land Reven e Policy at Page 20 have laid down that the Madras ryots have a recognised right to enjoy for ever the fruit of their improvements, and the exemption of wells, irrigation channels, and tanks which are private property, is provided for by executive orders. This is further made clear in para 22 where it is laid down thus:- "In the case of increasements resulting from the expenditure of private labour or capital this right as has already been pointed out, has been altogether waived in some provinces (evidently referring to the Madras ryots mentioned in para 20) and mateirally limited in others". Then again in 1924 during the debate on the Madras Land Revenue Settlement Bill the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce who was then an official Member of the Council spoke as follows:- 'I may say that I was under Secretary to the Govern ent if India at a time when the Settlement Schemes from all provinces came for scrutiny and one thing that I always felt proud of was that in this matter of agricultural i prove ents, the Government of Madras had always taken such a liberal view as compared with that held in the Northern Provinces of India. There never has been any doubt on this question of taxing agricultural improvements and even if there were such a doubt it is now dispelled once for all by the incorportation of this provision in the Act". (Vide Council Proceedings dated 28th March 1934 at page 45). Also

the Special Settlement Officer very fairly and honestly refers here and there in his report that the South Kanara ryots spend considerable amount of capital and labour in cutting and maintaining water channels; bunds, digging up wells, etc. In the face of the above binding pronouncements what is the value to be attached to the resolution that at re-settlement, dry lands converted to wet or garden will be transferred from dry to wet or garden. Though between the two settlements such improvements are not to be taxed is the rule laid down by the Government of India regarding the perpetual exemption of Madras ryots' improvements, to be thrown to the winds. I humbly submit that the improvements of the ryots ought not to be taxed under any circumstances. Have the officers concerned given any thought to the enormous amount of labour and capital on those improvements. Will Government say seriously that these ryots will get even one per cent return on the outlay. There is absolutely no justification to tax ryots' improvements. I find at page 34 of the Scheme Report that by reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden an extra revenue of Rs. 66,000/- and odd is calculated. This I regret to say represents the hard labour and sweat of the poor helpless ryot. I, therefore, submit that it is illegal and unjust. I am inclined to think that the hundreds of ryots who are made liable to pay this amount are quite ignorant of what is happening. I do not believe that they have been informed that their improvements are being taxed. The authorities will I am sure, take shelter under the circumstance, that all these matters are published in official publication. But we know how many of the ignorant ryots get to know

the doings of the Settlement Department.

4. Darkhast lands should be free from assessment:-

It is a well-known fact that all hills and forests adjoining warg lands are enjoyed by the land holders from time immemorial for their agricultural and domestic purposes. Early adminstrators from Sir Thomas Munroe downwards have held that the forests and dry lands belong to the ryots as a matter of right. I need only refer Government to two important documents viz. (1) Minute of Mr. Thackerey in 1822 and (2) the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson's minute dated 3rd December 1890 wherein the rights of the cultivators with reference to forest and hill lands are upheld. That the rice cultivation entirely depends on the manure leaves obtainable from the assessed dry lands cannot be denied. The Special Settlement Officer frankly admits it. He says at the end of para 27 of the report that he was struck by the way in which lands were taken on darkhast and then mostly left waste and this with a view to monopolise the scrub jungle on them for leaf-manure. In other pa[illegible] of the report also he refers to this peculiar characteristic in the district. He says in para 12 that the people of South Kanara are more enterprising and that they pay more attention to the selection and use of manures. If, therefore, darkhast lands are absolutely necessary to enable the cultivators to raise their crops there can be no justification to demand assessment on the darkhast lands which are solely used for gricultur and domestic purposes and for grazing cattle. The grea[illegible] desire on the part of the cultivators to take up lands on darkhast is primarily due to the fact that the Refer

Authorities assign the lands to non agriculturists and others without for a moment realising the needs of the cultivators. Necessity forces the ryots to pay assessment in respect of these darkhast lands. It is, therefore, just and acquitable that dry lands taken up on darkhast till now and to be taken hereafter for agricultural and domestic purposes should go free of assessment. In this connection a kind reference may be made to the case reported in 26 Madras Page 257. Though in that case proprietory right to the forest, etc. was denied the ancient right of the cultivators to the unrestricted right of user of the adjoining forests and other dry lands is recognised in very clear language.

5. Forests :-

The hardship and misery caused by the Forest Department to the ryots owning lands in the neighbourhood of reserved forests is so great that the affected ryots are in dispair. All attempts to get redress from the unsympathetic department ended so far in failure. Afforestation has been going on without the least regard to the cultivators. The Special Settlement Officer gives expression to this circumstance in a praiseworhty manner. He says thus in para 51 of his report:- "Afforestation has proceeded apace since the last settlement. The conservation of forests seems to have certain disadvantages so far as ryots are concerned. Where ryots once freely helped themselves to manure leaves from assessed wastes, in a reserved forest they can only do so subject to certain conditions. The existence of wild animals in reserved forests is another draw back so far as agricultur is concerned". To this remark may be added the obser-

vctions made by the early administrators such as Sir Thomas Munroe, Mr. Thackerey and the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson in their famous and sympathetic minutes. It is evident, therefore, later administrators have gone back upon these findings and have gradually denied the agriculturists their primary needs for their successful agricultural operations. The Board is requested to kindly refer to the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson's minute and the observations made in the 20th Madras case referred to above. The sooner the depredation of the Forest Department is ended the better it is for Government and the people. I have not in detail enumerated here the untold miseries suffered in silence by the affected ryots. This will form subject matter of a separate representation to Government in the near future.

As president of the Land-holder's Association, South Kanara, I had delivered a speech at the Conference of the Land-holders' Association held at Puttur on 3-12-[illegible] To the best of my lights, I discussed the settlement and other allied matters. The observations made therein and the collection of statistics, authorities, etc. are relevent to the present subject. I have, therefore, the honour to append a printed copy of the said speech to this.

6. I wish to refer to only one other matter which has a direct bearing on the Scheme Report. The report says that 76 per cent of the population in the District depend upon agriculture which is the preeminent occupation. The Bunts, says the report is the land owning and cultivating class par excellence. The Bunts follow the Aliyasanthana Law and live in the villages in their [illegible]-

stantial residential houses. An attempt was made about two years ago ~~it~~ to bring them under the provisions of the Marumakkattayam Bill. The people in a body opposed and early last year His Excellency the Governor excluded the Aliyasanthana people from the scopeof the said Bill. The gracious act of His Excellency saved the people from misery and distruction. The Legislative Council also come to our rescue by accepting the message of His Excellency. Now without any authority from the concerned people or any justification whatever another Bill in the form of "the Aliyasanthana Bill" is introduced and is pending before the Legislative Council. Opinions had been invited regarding the measure. The concerned communities have in one voice opposed the measure. The Bill if passed into law the one result that will ensure, within a short time is the division of the joint family properties into as many share as there are heads both males and females getting shares. Litigation both civil and criminal will become the order of the day. Fragmentation of the properties will go on to such an extent that they will become absolutely useless for cultivation. The shares will be so uneconomic. Lands ultimately will pass into the hands of non-agriculturists and bankers. The community which is now par excellence will in a short time cease to exist. On administrative grounds Government will find it almost impossible to survey and sub-divide so many lacs of small holdings that will result. Collection of assessment will become a serious problem. It is, therefore, in the interests of both Government and the concerned people that the Aliyasanthana Bill should be opposed by Government and thrown out.

I have refrained from discussing in detail figures and statistics. For the purpose of this I thought it is unnecessary to go into details. The land holders' Association may hereafter submit its memorandum

I have the honour to be,

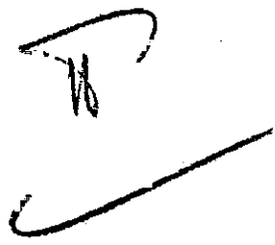
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd. B. M. Heyde.

/True Copy/-

3.12.34



S. Kanara – Irrecoverable

A memorandum sent by

Mr. Bhatt in Oct. 1934

Fort St. George
22nd Octr. 1934.

Dear Mr. Bhatt,

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 19th October 1934 and its enclosure viz., "a memorandum explaining the inequities and injustice caused by mis-calculations and misconceptions to the ryots of South [illegible] the last settlement in the matter of fixing the scale of assessment for lands". I will have your memorandum examined.

Yours sincerely,

O/C

Revenue Secretary.

To Under Secy

H S's Note at p 1 Supra

Subs that the memorandum sent by Mr: Bhat is not the same as the printed memorandum already recd - vide L.F.

Papers relating to the last Settlement are Contained in the Bound Volume of pp for S Kanara put up.

The Settlement Manual is also put up in this file.

[illegible]

V
7.11.34

C. S. Bhatt, B. A., B. L.
Member, Legislative Council

Mangalore 19-10-1934.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed I am sending you a memorandum which I have prepared ~~in detail~~ explaining in detail the injustice that have been caused to the ryots of South Kanara by the mistakes, mis-calculations and mis-conceptions made by the Officers of the Settlement department during the previous settlement and which is sought to be perpetuated by the re-settlement authorities in South Kanara. I have also tabled a few questions regarding the same, and one of the reasons why I have prepared this memorandum is to make my position clear regarding the same. I request you to be kind enough to go through the

A Memorandum explaining the inequities and injustice caused by Mis-calculations and Mis-conceptions to the ryots of South Kanara during the last Settlement in the matter of fixing the scale of assessment for lands.

U.P. Shah

Pages 1 to 18.

Schedules I,II and III. Dated 14 th October 1934.

Mangalore.

14th October 1954.

From

M.R.Ry.U.C.Subrahmania Bhatt,Avergal.B.A.,B.L.
Vakil and Member Madras Legislative Council,
M a n g a l o r e.

To

The Hon'ble Revenue Member to the Government of
M a d r a s.

Sir,

Subject:Re-settlement of South Kanara-Data for-Miscalculations and misconceptions to be corrected pointed out.

I have the honour to forward the following note on the miscalculations and misconceptions that have crept in at every step in the calculations of the Government half share of the net produce of the several tarams of soil during the last Settlement.These mis-calculations etc are sought to be perpetuated in the Re-settlement also,as the basis for such Re-settlement is the alleged economic and material prosperity of the ryots of the district and the alleged rise in the price of the agricultural produce of the district.It is taken for granted that the assesments fixed for the various tarams of soil at the last settlement are correct and that they need not be touched.'It is really as strange',to quote the words of the Memorandum of Objections to the Re-settlement Scheme Report filed by the South Kanara District Landholders' Association,' as it is unfortunate for the ryots of this district that such numerous errors should have been piled one upon another and that every such mistake should invariably be in favour of the Government and against the ryot.But the fact remains that thay have all contributed towards the nigh rates of assesment proposed by the Board.' In the present Re-settlement the rates of assesment,already

excessively high enough to cover enhancements for another half a dozen Re-settlements due to only mis-calculations and mis-conceptions,of the last settlement are recommended to be raised by 12 ½ per cent in the case of Wet and Garden lands.In the present note I propose to fully explain the various mis-calculations and mis-conceptions which,according to the true principles of a Re-settlement,ought to be corrected,unless the intention of the Government is the blind enhancement of the existing rates of assesment by a certain percentage throwing all the rules of equity,common sense,good conscience and mathematics to the winds Though,upon the rectification of all the defects detailed herein the ryots of this district are entitled to a reduction of the existing rates of assesment the purpose of this note is,for the present,to show to all those concerned that there is absolutly no case for the enhancement of the existing rates by any amount, however small it may be.With these preliminary remarks I will at once proceed to explain in detail all the mis-calculations and mis-conceptions,assuming that the various primary data gathered for the last settlement are correct.

F 23 (4)

2.In para 37 of the Scheme Report its author says:-

'Paddy was taken as the standard crop for Wet lands Careful crop experiments were made and the average outturn in Madras measures and Imperial seers for the various tarams was arrived at,15 per cent being allowed for shrinkage of paddy.xx x x x The average price of I and II sorts of paddy,for the 20 years ending with Fasli 1309,was worked out at 20.45 imperial seers.Omitting the years in which rice was dearer than 12 seers a rupee,the average came to 21.4 seers of paddy per rupee.In order to arrive at the ryots' selling price ,25 per cent was added as cartage and merchants' profits,and a

rate of 26.8 seers of paddy per rupee was eventually reached. The Goverment adopted 27 seers a rupee as the commutation rate. The outturns determined for the several tarams were converted into money values at the above commutation rate, and the following deductions were made: (a) 15 per cent for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas and (b) cultivation expenses ranging from Rs.13-8-0 for I tarams to Rs.3-8-0 for IX taram lands. The balance was taken to be the net profit derived by the ryots from their lands and half of this was fixed as the share due to the Government.'

3. The procedure for the determination of the Government's half-share of the net profit, as described above, may be analysed as follows:-

(a) A number of crop experiments, classified as good, middling and bad according to the magnitudes of outturn resulting from them, appear to have been made on the several tarams of soil.

(b) From the averages for outturn of such crop-experiments, referred to hereinafter as the primary averages, the ultimate averages for the outturn for the the respective tarams, for which primary averages have been arrived at by experiments as aforesaid, seem to have been calculated.

(c) Then the said ultimate averages for the ~~various~~ various tarams in Madras measures appear to have been converted into Imperial seers, from which a deduction of 15 per cent for shrinkage was made.

(d) The commutation rate, as narrated above, was next determined.

(e) The said commutation rate was adopted for calculating the money-value of the ultimate outturns in Imperial seers.

(f) From the money-value so obtained (1) a deduction of 15 per cent for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas, (2) deduction for cultivation expenses, seterately determined for

I taram and proportionately reduced for inferior tarams, were made.

(g)The resulting figures for the several tarams were halved, and one such share of each figure was taken to be the Government's share of the net produce.

4.The present note is confined to the criticism of only

(a) the mis-calculations, and

(b) the mis-conceptions which, as stated above, has tended at every step to enhance the Government's share of the net produce far above the correct and proper figure.

5.The miscalculations referred to above are those committed in the calculation of

(a)the ultimate averages for outturns for the various tarams of soil from the primary averages of crop experiments,

(b)the commutation rate for the conversion of the paddy outturn into money-value,

(c) the calculation of the 11 per cent of the outturn for harvesting wages-item V.a.v of the cultivation expenses at page 15 of G.O.757, Revenue, 1902 and

(d) the money-value of the grain-i.e.paddy-portion of the cultivation expenses.

6.The mis-conceptions consist in

(a) excluding the primary averages for outturn resulting from the bad types of crop experiments, which constitute 61 per cent of the total number of crop experiments, in the calculation of the ultimate averages for outturn,

(b) converting the grain-paddy-portion of the cultivation expenses into money and consolidating it with the cash portion thereof, and reducing the total, so obtained for I taram, in the case of inferior soils, and finally

(c) not giving the allowances for shrinkage, vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas, cartage and merchants' profits and the several items of cultivation expenses at proper stages, i.e. at stages when they are actually disbursed or paid.

7. Misconceptions:-

(a) Exclusion of the primary averages of bad experiments. As a matter of fact such experiments having been conducted for the specific purpose of the last Settlement their results, in fairness and justice to the ryot, ought to have been included in the calculation of the ultimate averages for the outturn of the several taram of soil. These experiments, I think, were made perhaps in the earnest hope that they would yield results favourable to the Government. But the poor soil of the district gave results which did not justify any enhancement; hence, having made up their mind to enhance the assesment then existing, the Government resorted to the trick of excluding the results of experiments that were favourable to the ryot and unfavourable to the Government out of consideration, and calculated the ultimate averages for outturn from the primary results of good and middling experiments (alone) and that too in an admittedly wrong method, as will be shown hereafter.

(b) Conversion of the grain-portion of the cultivation expenses into money-value and consolidating it with the cash portion and reducing the total so obained for I taram in the case of inferior soils.

This portion of the procedure for arriving at the half-net profit is wholly against common sense and the actual practice obtaining in the district. The paddy portion of the cultivation expenses, according to the scale propsed by the last Settlement-officer in pages 72 and 73 of G.O.757 aforesaid, is made up of

(i) sixty seers of paddy on account of seed for one acre,

(ii) One hundred seers of paddy on account of 100 baskets of manure, and

Add the following as para 7(bb) at page 6.

7(bb)Another effect of consolidating the cash and grain portions of the cultivation expenses and reducing the total in the case of inferior tarams is that the cash portion, covering the cost of tilling cattle and implements,which depends upon the extent of the land rather than on its yielding quality, is reduced in the case of inferior soils.The said cash portion of Rs.2-0-0 for cattle and 0-15-9 for implements was determined with reference to a holding of 5 acres consisting of 2 acres of bettu,2 acres of majal and 1 acre of Bail of VII-1 soil.It cannot reduce for a similar holding of II taram land because the working capacity of tilling cattle depends on the extent of land.Just because a perticular soil is inferior to another kind of soil a pair of tilling cattle do not plough a greater extent of the former in a given time than that of the latter.Even so every implement required for VII-1 soil is also necessary for the kinds of soil,and just because the soil for which the cattle or the implements are made use of is inferior to VII-1 soil they do not cost less than if they were solely intended and made use of for only VII-1 soil.Hence these items depend as they do solely on the extent or area of the soil mustbbe valued at a constant figure.

(iii) wages, of which 11 per cent of the outturn (in this particular case for VII-1 soil) is for harvesting charges (item V)

I may at once observe that whatever may be the quality of the soil the amount of seed required for sowing does not vary. If at all it varies it increases in the case of inferior soils, but it never decreases. An acre of inferior soil, under even normal conditions, requires more seed than an acre of superior soil. Even so is the case of wages, particularly those for ploughing, repairing bunds, weeding and transplanting - items V.a.i, ii & iiii and V.b at page 73 of G.O.757, Revenue, 1902-. It may be conceded for the present that (i) wages for carrying manure - item V.a.iii - and (ii) harvesting wages - item V.a.v - may vary in proportion to the outturn for the several taarams. Converting into money paddy-portion of the cultivation expenses and adding it to the cash portion, and reducing the total so obtained for I taram in the case of inferior soils have the effect of reducing the irreducible seed and wages portion aforesaid, which is very hard and cannot be justified on any ground, especially having regard to the admitted fact that allowances for all the items of cultivation expenses have not been made. Though it would be absolutely correct to say that the the grain portion for manure and its carrying does not decrease, even as seed and wages referred to above, in the case of inferior soils, it would not also be incorrect to say that it must at all events remain constant. Yet in these pages it will be presumed for arguments' sake that it reduces in the case of inferior soils in proportion to the outturns. It will also be presumed that the wages for harvesting varies in proportion to the outturns, all the same remaining 11 per cent of the outturn.

(c) Not giving the allowances for shrinkage etc. at proper stages.

The topic under this head will be dealt with as follows:-

(i) Deductions for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas,

(ii)Deduction of the grain portion of the cultivation xpenses for harvesting wages,

(iii) Deduction for shrinkage,

(iv) Deduction of the grain portion of the cultivation xpenses excepting harvesting wages,

(v) Conversion of the remaining portion of the outturn nto money-value at the average of the prices for the 20 years ust prior to settlement,excluding of course the prices of years f high rates in the calculation of the average,

(vi) Deduction of 25 per cent for cartage and merchants' rofits,and lastly

(vii)Deduction of the cash portion of the cultivation expenses.

Before proceeding to a detailed criticism of the above item by item it may at once be stated that the above sub-headings are arranged in the very order in which the various deductions ought to be made.

8.Deduction for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas has first to be made <u>just after</u> the calculation of the ultimate averages from the primary averages of crop experiments, because it is an allowance given for crops which <u>are not sown</u> at all,or if sown are not realised owing to vicissitudes of season.Hence the 15 per cent of the figures for ultimate averages for outturn has to be allowed at the very beginning:but at the last settlement this allowance has been taken as 15 per cent of the money-value of the outturn from which an initial deduction of 15 per cent for shrinkage has already been made. This is not correct.

9.Next comes the stage for the deduction of the harvesting wages.Harvesting wages,which are estimated at the last Settlement as 11 per cent of the outturn and which it will be conceded herein as correct for the present,are <u>paid immediately</u> on the threshing floor just after thrashing in <u>wet paddy</u>.Hence 11 per

(ii)Deduction of the grain portion of the cultivation expenses for harvesting wages,

(iii) Deduction for shrinkage,

(iv) Deduction of the grain portion of the cultivation expenses excepting harvesting wages,

(v) Conversion of the remaining portion of the outturn into money-value at the average of the prices for the 20 years just prior to settlement,excluding of course the prices of years of high rates in the calculation of the average,

(vi) Deduction of 25 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits,and lastly

(vii)Deduction of the cash portion of the cultivation expenses.

Before proceeding to a detailed criticism of the above item by item it may at once be stated that the above sub-headings are arranged in the very order in which the various deductions ought to be made.

8.Deduction for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas has first to be made just after the calculation of the ultimate averages from the primary averages of crop experiments, because it is an allowance given for crops which are not sown at all,or if sown are not realised owing to vicissitudes of season.Hence the 15 per cent of the figures for ultimate averages for outturn has to be allowed at the very beginning:but at the last settlement this allowance has been taken as 15 per cent of the money-value of the outturn from which an initial deduction of 15 per cent for shrinkage has already been made. This is not correct.

9.Next comes the stage for the deduction of the harvesting wages.Harvesting wages,which are estimated at the last settlement as 11 per cent of the outturn and which it will be conceded herein as correct for the present,are paid immediately on the threshing floor just after threshing in wet paddy.hence 11 per

cent of the outturn,after allowing for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas,has to be calculated before (deduction for Shrinkage) is allowed for,since shrinkage-allowance is for diminution of paddy on being dried.

10.Allowance for shrinkage has now to be made,since it is what remains after paying for harvesting wages that is dried for being stored up for being converted into rice,and from which the ryot has to disburse the grain portion of the cultivation expenses other than harvesting wages.Excepting harvesting wages the rest of the paddy portion of the cultivation expenses is always disbursed in dry paddy.

11.After all the grain portion of the cultivation expenses has been deducted from the outturn as aforesaid,the remainder has to be converted into money-value at the average of the prices for 20 years just prior to settlement,excluding of course the prices of years of high rates in the calculation of the average.Twenty-five per cent of such money-value has to be allowed for cartage and merchants' profits.But instead of this 25 per cent of the amount of paddy per rupee has been added to such paddy and the sum has been taken as the commutation rate; thus:

> The average of the 20 years prior to settlement,excluding years of high prices,came to 21.4 seers per rupee,and to this was added 25 per cent of 21.4(i.e.5.35 seers) bringing the total to 26.75 or 27 seers of paddy per rupee.

This is incorrect,for it is not in kind that the cart-man is paid his wages and the merchant his profits,but the merchant pays to the ryot so low a price as to insure for himself a good margin of profit,and the cart-man is paid in coins.Or at least the commutation rate should have been worked out thus: 21.4 seers of paddy per rupee works out at Rs. $\frac{3200 \times 1.12}{21.4}$ or Rs.167.5. Out of this 25 per cent thereof has to be deducted in order to arrive at the commutation rate.This gives the commutation rate as Rs.167.5 less Rs.41.9,i.e.Rs.125.6 per garce of paddy.All paddy, whether it forms portion of the cultivation expenses or whether it is the outturn itself must have been valued at the same

rate,obtained as above,though the correct procedure would be to deduct the paddy portion of the cultivation expenses from the outturn,and then value the remaining outturn at the average rate of 20 years and finally deducting therefrom the sum of the cash portion of the cultivation expenses and the allowance for cartage and merchants' profits.The commutation rate actually adopted works out at Rs.132.75 per garce of paddy and it is 5.4 per cent more than the rate obtained by following the correct order of making the deduction for cartage and merchants' profits.But the commutation rate obatainable by the correction of the mis-calculations as well is much lower still than the rate actually adopted,as can be seen in the following pages.

12.Miscalculations.

Now I propose to deal with the various mis-calculations referred to in para 5 above.These miscalculations are such as cannot be justified by any known principles of mathematics.

13.The ineqities due to the exclusion of the primary averages of bad types of crop experiments in the calculation of the ultimate averages for outturn have just been hinted at para 7(a) above.The purpose of this paragraph is to show,by working out the actual figures,the actual extent of harm caused by such exclusion coupled with the blunder of miscalculation.Now assuming that such exclusion can be justified on the usual grounds of fiscal expediency that the inclusion of such averages in the calculation of the ultimate averages would decrease the ultimate outturn resulting in a low scale of assesment,the figures for the ultimate outturn calculated from the primary averages of good and middling experiments alone have unduly swelled up far above the correct figures owing to miscalculation alone.Instead of dividing the sum of the products of the number of experiments and the average for each class(good and middling) by the sum of the number of experiments to get at the correct ultimate averages, the sum the averages for the two classes(good and middling) has been halved,which procedure always yields incorrect results so

long as (a) either the number of experiments or (b) the averages for the two classes of experiments are unequal. The injury to the ryot both due to the exclusion of the results of bad experiments and due to miscalculation can be seen at a glance from the following table:-

Ultimate averages

Taram.

	from the primary averages of good and middling experiments only		from the primary averages of all the types of experiments by correct method.	
	by miscalculation.	by correct calculation		
1.	2.	3.	4.	
I.	1172.	1065.	825.	In Madras measures. of paddy
II.	1063.	928.	651.	
III.	1002.	801.	456.	
IV.	843.	675.	398.	

@ the above table is confined only to tarams I to IV since all the three classes of experiments were made only with reference to these tarams.

The following table gives the percentage of excess of the figures of column 2 of the above table over those in column 4 of the same table.

Taram.	Percentage of excess.
1.	2.
I.	42:10
II.	63.50
III.	119.70
IV.	111.800.

With this sort of injustice already existing in the last settlement scale of assessment it is staggering to think of any enhancement of the present rates.

14. Calculation of the commutation rate.

The averages of the prices of I and II sorts of

paddy for the 20 years ending with Fasli 1307,excluding years in which rice was selling dearer than 12 seers per rupee,was calculated at 21.4 seers ofrpaddy per rupee.To this was added 25 per cent thereof on account of cartage and merchants' profits in order to get at the ryots' selling price of 26.8 or roughly 27 seers of paddy per rupee.It is an admitted fact that the conversion rate of paddy to rice is 6:3(i.e.6 kalsiges of paddy are required to get 3 kalsiges or 1 mura of rice-kaje or worst sort-),though to get one mura of a better quality (Tolsalu) of rice 7 kalsiges of paddy are necessary(vide para 8 of the Scheme Report and also para 47 where it is stated that 'a man on an average gets 2 to 2½ seers of rice or 4 to 5 seers of paddy').The said ratio of paddy(by measure) to rice is also supported by the following calculations.

From the figures in page 63 of'A note-Book of Agricultural Facts and Figures'we have the ratio of paddy to rice(by weight) as 100:65

The weight of paddy required to get 80 tolas(i.e.one seer-struck-) of rice. $\frac{100 \times 80}{65}$ tolas

i.e.123 tolas.

The average weight of one seer-struck-of paddy is (by actual weighing) . . . . 60 tolas.

Hence the measure of paddy required to get one seer of rice-struck-is . . . . . 123 ÷ 60 seers.

i.e. 2-1/20 seers.

Hence the number of kalsiges of paddy required to get one mura or 3 kalsiges of rice(excluding conversion charges). . . $\frac{41 \times 42}{20 \times 14}$ i.e. 6.15

Hence the ratio of paddy to rice by measure is 6.15:3

Hence taking the lesser ratio of 6:3 for conversion rate and omitting years when rice was selling dearer than 12 seers a rupee in the calculation of the 20 years' average, and adding 25 per cent-which however is the wrong method as has already been remarked-for cartage and merchants' profits, the commutation rate must be <u>at least 30 seers of paddy per rupee</u>; for the average of the years excluding those in which rice was selling dearer than 12 seers a rupee could, in no case, be less than 12 seers of rice. This according to the conversion rate of 6:3 works out at 24 seers of paddy, and adding 25 per cent or 6 seers the rate comes to 24 plus 6 or 30 seers of paddy per rupee, assuming that the stage at which allowance for cartage etc. is made is correct, which, however, is not so. The proper stage for allowing for cartage etc is <u>after</u> converting the paddy outturn into money at the average price of 20 years, excluding years of high prices as stated above; and the stage for converting paddy into money has been detailed in para 11 above. Hence it is easily seen that the commutation rate which, even according to the figures and assumptions as to the stages of deductions, ought to have been 30 seers of paddy per rupee in the least has dwindled down to 27 seers per rupee. But if the price of one garce is calculated at 24 seers of paddy per rupee and 25 per cent thereof is deducted therefrom the commutation rate works out at Rs.112-0-0 per garce. The sub-joined table shows the injury caused by incorrect commutation rate.

	Price of <u>one garce of paddy by</u>		
Valueing a garce at 21.4 seers a rupee, and deducting 25 % of the price for cartage etc.	Valueing a garce at 27 seers a rupee 21.4 plus 25% of 21.4.	Valueing a garce at 24 seers a rupee and deducting 25 % for cartage etc.	Valueing a garce at 30 (24 plus 6) seers a rupee.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Rs.126-0-0.	Rs.133-0-0.	Rs.112-0-0.	Rs.120-0-0.

The above figures are correct to the Rupee. Instead of the figure of column 3 being adopted, that in column 2, which is 10.75 per cent more than the correct price, is the adopted rate.

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15.Calculation of the harvesting wages:-

The harvesting wages are said to be 11 per cent of the outturn for the several soils,and to vary with the quality of the soil.To arrive at the 11 per cent of any figure such figure has to be divided by 100 and the result multiplied by 11,whereas the last settlement Officer has divided the figure itself by 11.The result of this wrong calculation is that the harvesting wages has decreased by 2 per cent to the detriment of the ryot.

16.Conversion of the paddy portion of the cultivation expenses:into money:-

A substantial injustice has been done to the ryot in the matter of the valuation of the paddy portion of the cultivation expenses.It happens this way.The paddy portion aforesaid,as set out in pages 72 and 73 of G.O.757-Revenue-1902,constitute for VII-1(I taram) soil

60 seers of paddy for item II(seed),
100 seers of paddy for item III (manure),and
item V for wages.

The item for wages is made up of 63 seers(items V.a.i to iv)and 11 per cent of 875 Madras measures(V.a.v)for broadcast sowing,and

for transplaing cultivation all the wages for broadcast sowing and 70 seers additional (V.b.i & ii).

Item V for wages is taken as the average for both broadcast sowing and transplanting,i.e.,17 seers.

Now the seed portion of 60 seers is converted into M.ms at 1 m.m as being equal to 1.5 imperial seers.It is valued at Rs.130-0-0 per garce of paddy getting Rs.1-10-0 as the price of seed.It is an admitted fact that 1 M.m is equal to 1.12 seers and not 1.5 seers.(vide page 190 of the said G.O. wherein 1000 M.ms are taken as the same as 1120 seers.) Working out at this conversion rate 60 seers are equal to 53.60 M.ms.One garce of 3200 M.ms cost Rs.130-0-0.Hence the

money-value of seed is Rs.2-2-10,and valued at the actually adopted commutation rate of Rs.133-8-0 per garce it comes to Rs.2-3-6.The low value of the paddy portion of the cultivation expenses is due to the wrong conversion rate of 1.5 seers per Madras measure.As if this were insufficient,in addition to the initial mistake in the calculation of the 11 per cent(for harvesting wages),the outturn itself for the calculation of the said 11 per cent has been taken at 675 M.ms instead of the 1000 M.ms which is the actual figure adopted for the outturn of VII-1 (I taram) soil.Applying all these corrections(assuming for the present that the outturn for VII-1 soil is 1000 M.ms which,however,is incorrect)the correct value of the paddy portion of the cultivation expenses comesto Rs.14-1-9.Adding to this the cash portion of Rs.2-15-9 and an allowance of 0-5-11 for risks(as the last Settlement Officer has done),perhaps,other than miscalculation, the total cultivation expenses for I taram comes to Rs.17-7-0. If however the outturn for VII-1 soil is taken at 675 the total paddy portion comes to 366 seers with a money-value of Rs.13-9-0. The total expenses come to Rs.16-14-0.The subjoined table is instructive.

Cultivation expenses by

Correct calculation and valuation,with the outturn of 675 M.ms for VII-1 soil.	Correct calculation and valuation,with the outturn of 1000 M.ms for VII-I soil.	Mis-calculation and wrong valueation. This is the actual figure adopted.
1.	2.	3.
Rs.17 - 7- 0.	Rs.16 -14- 0.	Rs.13 -8- 0.

Having taken the outturn for VII-1 soil at 1000 M.ms per acre the cultivation expenses of I taram should have been taken at Rs.17-7-0 and not Rs.13-8-0 which is 25 per cent less than the former figure.But in fairness and justice to the ryot the various miscalculations and misconceptions have to be corrected according to the true principles of Re-settlement,though such corrections reduce the cultivation expenses also.If the ryot is entitled to have the outturn reduced by the correction of the

mistakes he cannnt be heard to complain that the very corrections reduce the cultivation expenses too. Hence if by the correction of all the mis-calculations and misconceptions the cultivation expenses or any other allowance to which the ryot might be entitled are reduced he must abide by such reduction, for he who seeks equity must do equity.

17. I believe I have explained in the foregoing paras the various reasons that have combined, as if in a conspiracy, to burden the ryot of my district with an assesment which is far in excess of the real amount for which he might be liable. Though in justice and fairness the Government should have discovered, if they had not been aware of, all the mistakes of its own Officers and corrected them at least during the long period of the Settlement, and refunded all the excess collections and reduced the assesments, I submit that the Government has not even any shadow of a case for enhancement Speaking for myself and my constituency I would urge on the Government to act boldly and reduce the existing rates of assesment by the correction of all the mistakes etc aforesaid, and not think of any enhancement in them. For an easy understanding of the full amount of injustice heaped upon the ryot of my district I append herewith ~~two~~ Three tables with sufficient explanatory notes.

18. In conclusion may I appeal to you, Sir, to prevail upon the Government to do justice to the ryots of my district by reducing the existing rates of assesment and not to think of enhancing the same ?.

19. Thanking you in anticipation for the favour of an early and urgent consideration of the matter detailed herein and an early reply,

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Enclosures:
Schedules I & II & III

Last of Schedules.

Schedule I:showing the correct half-net profit,taking only the primary averages of good and middling experiments. page 16.

Schedule II.Showing the correct half-net profit,taking the primary averages of all the experiments.Page 17.

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Explanatory notes to

(a) Schedules I and II.

1.The calculations are confined only to the first four tarams of soil since it is only in respect of them that all the three classes of crop-experiments have been conducted.The half-nets for tarams below IV taram may be got by proportionately reducing those for tarams I to IV.

2.The figures in column 3,excepting in the case of I taram,have been increased in the process of rounding off in column 4.The figure in column 4 for I taram is not very different from that in 3rd column for the same taram.

3.The figures in column 6 are made up of the constant figure of 121(60 seers for seed and 61 seers for wages got by striking the average of items—V.a.i,ii & iv-in all 33 seers-and V.b.i & ii-70 seers) and a variable figure covering the paddy for manure(item III),wages for carrying the same and harvesting wages (items V.a.iii and V.a.v respectively).The variation is in proportion to the outturns in column 4.

4.The figures Rs.3-3-0 in column 12 is made up of Rs.2-13-9(items I and IV) and an addition of 0-3-3 for risks,though the last settlement officer has allowed a larger sum of 0-3-11.

Schedule III: Showing the half-net for tarams I to IV by the correction of the miscalculations only Page 18

	IV	III	II	I		Tarams.
	675	801	928	1065	2	Correctly calculated ultimate outturns per acre from the primary averages of good and middling experiments only. Madras measures.
	574	681	799	905	3	Figures in column 2 less 15 per cent for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas.
	600	700	800	900	4	Figures in column 3 rounded to convenient figures.
	672	784	896	1008	5	Equivalent of figures of column 4 in Imperial seers. 1 M.m equals 1.12 srs.
	598	698	797	897	6	Figures in column 5 less 11 per cent for harvesting wages. harvesting wages are paid in wet paddy.
	508	593	677	762	7	Figures of column 6 less 15 per cent for shrinkage.
	212	227	243	258	8	Total of paddy portion of the cultivation expenses, excepting harvesting wages already deducted in column 6. Dry paddy.
	296	366	434	504	9	Figures of column 7 less those in column 8.
	12-5-4	15-4-0	18-1-4	21-0-0	10	Money value of the figures in column 9 at 24 seers of paddy per rupee.
	9-4-0	11-7-0	13-9-0	15-12-0	11	Figures in column 10 less 25 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits.
	3-5-0	3-5-0	3-5-0	3-5-0	12	Cash portion of the cultivation expenses with an addition of 0-5-5 for risks.
	5-15-0	8-2-0	10-4-0	12-7-0	13	Figures in column 11 less those in 12, i.e. net profit.
	3-0-0	4-1-0	5-2-0	6-4-0	14	Half of the net profit, to the nearest anna.
	6-13-0	8-2-0	9-6-0	10-14-0	15	Settlement half-net.
	127.	100	83.	74	16	Percentage of excess of the settlement half-net over the correct half-net.

Taxams.	I	II	III	IV
Correctly calculated ultimate outturns per acre from the primary averages of good, middling and bad experiments. In Madras measures.	2	825-	651	456	398
Figures in column 2 less 15 per cent for vicissitides of season and un-profitable areas.	3	701	551	388	340
Figures in column 3 rounded to convenient figures.	4	700	600	500	400
Equivalent of figures in column 4 in Imperial seers. 1 M.m equals 1.14 seers	5	784	672	560	448
Figures in column 3 less 11 per cent for harvesting wages which are paid in wet paddy.	6	698	598	498	398
Figures in column 6 less 15 per cent for shrinkage.	7	593	508	423	338
Total of paddy portion of the cultivation expenses, excepting harvesting wages already deducted in column 6., Dry paddy.	8	258	238	218	198
Figures in column 7 less those in column 8.	9	335	270	205-	140
Money value of the figures of column 9 at 24 seers per rupee.	10	13.15.4	11.4.0	8.8.8	5.13.4
Figures of column 10 less 25 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits.	11	10.7.6	8 7.0	6.6.6	4.6.0
Cash portion of the cultivation expenses with an addition of 0-5-3 for risks.	12	3-5-0	3-5-	3-5-0	3-5-0
Figures of column 11 less those in column 12. i.e. net profit.	13	7-2-6	5-2-0	3-1-6	1-1-0
Half the net profit, to the nearest anna.	14	3-9-0	2-9-0	1-9-0	0-9-0
Settlement half-net.	15-	10.4.0	9.6.0	8.2.0	6.13.0
Percentage of excess of the Settlement half-net over the correct half-net.	16	205	266	420	1111.

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	IV	III	II	I	1	Tarams.
	398	456	651	825-	2	Correctly calculated ultimate outturns per acre from the primary averages of good, middling and bad experiments. In Madras measures.
	340	388	551	701	3	Figures in column 2 less 15 per cent for vicissitides of season and un-profitable areas.
	400	520	600	700	4	Figures in column 3 rounded to convenient figures.
	448	560	672	784	5	Equivalent of figures in column 4 in Imperial seers. 1 M.m equals 1.12 seers
	398	498	598	698	6	Figures in column 5 less 11 per cent for harvesting wages which are paid in wet paddy.
	338	423	508	593	7	Figures in column 6 less 15 per cent for shrinkage.
	198	218	238	258	8	Total of paddy portion of the cultivation expenses, excepting harvesting wages already deducted in column 6.. Dry paddy.
	140	205	270	335	9	Figures in column 7 less those in column 8.
	5.13.4	8.8.8	11.4.0	13.15.4	10	Money value of the figures of column 9 at 24 seers per rupee.
	4.6.0	6.6.6	8 7.0	10.7.6	11	Figures of column 10 less 25 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits.
	3-5-0	3-5-0	3-5-0	3-5-0	12	Cash portion of the cultivation expenses with an addition of 0-5-3 for risks.
	1-1-0	3-1-6	5-2-0	7-2-6	13	Figures of column 11 less those in column 12. i.e. net profit.
	0-9-0	1-9-0	2-9-0	3-9-0	14	Half the net profit, to the nearest anna.
	6.13.0	8.2.0	9.6.0	10.4.0	15-	Settlement half-net.
	1111.	420	266	205-	16	Percentage of excess of the Settlement half-net over the correct half-net.

	Taram	I		II		III		IV	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
2	Correctly calculated outturns from the primary averages of (a) good and middling expts, & (b) all the experiments.	1065	825	928	651	801	456	675	398
3	Figures in col.2 less 15 % for shrinkage and rounded off. In Madras measures.	900	700	800	600	700	500	600	400
4	Equivalent of figures in col.3 in Imperial seers. 1 M.m equals 1.12 seers.	1008	784	896	672	784	560	672	448
5	Money value of column 4 figures at 30 seers per rupee.	33-10-0	26-2-0	29-14-0	22-6-0	26-2-0	18-11-0	22-6-0	14-15-0
6	Col.5 figures less 15 % for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas.	28.9.4	22.3.4	25.6.4	19.0.4	22.3.4	15.14.4	19.0.4	12.11.4
7	Cultivation expenses. The figures for tarams II to IV are the reductions of the figures for I taram in the same ratio as that adopted by the last settlement officer.	15.11.0	14.14.0	15-2-0	14.5.0	13.15.0	13.4.0	12.13.0	12.2.0
8	Figures in column 6 less those in column 7. Net profit( ) or loss( )	12.14.4	7.5.4	10.4.4	4.11.4	8.4.4	2.10.4	6.3.4	0.9.4
9	Half-net to the nearest anna.	6.7.0	3.11.0	5.2.0	2.6.0	4.1.0	1.5.0	3.2.0	0.5.0
10	Settlement half-net.	10.14.0	9.6.0	9.6.0	9.6.0	8.2.0	8.2.0	6.13.0	6.13.0
11	Percentage of excess of the Settlement half-net over the correct half net.	69	83	295	100	518	118	2080	

Remarks:-This table shows the half-net for the various tarams with all the mis-calculations corrected, and only the mis-conception regarding the exclusion of the Bad types of crop experiments remedied. Otherwise the procedure of calculations is substantially the same as that adopted for the last settlement.

Nesbitt

N.B: Copy sent to the Editor "The Hindu" Madras.

MEMORANDUM OF OBJECTIONS TO THE RE-SETTLEMENT SCHEME REPORT OF THE SPECIAL SETTLEMENT OFFICER IN CHARGE OF PARTY NO. IV FILED BY THE SOUTH KANARA LAND-HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION AS RESOLVED UPON AT ITS GENERAL BODY MEETING HELD AT MANGALORE ON 26TH AUGUST 1934.

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[Correction—In para 56 (page 19) the mistake in classification respecting the survey numbers in schedule IX is with reference to certain portions of the same and not the entire survey-numbers.]

Memorandum of Objections to the Re-Settlement Scheme Report of the Special Settlement Officer in charge of Party No. 4 filed by the South Kanara Land-holders' Association as resolved upon at its General Body Meeting held at Mangalore on 26—8—1934.

PART I—INTRODUCTORY

1. *Insufficient time for objection.*—The Association is deeply pained to find that in spite of all protests on its part and on the part of the ryots of South Kanara the Government should have deemed it necessary to introduce re-settlement in the District during the current Fasli itself. The Association also regrets to note that Government should not have seen its way to have given a sufficient extension of time so that the large ryot population of the District may get themselves acquainted with the main proposals of the re-settlement scheme report. Though the report was published in the issue of the District Gazette of April 20, 1934, and the Secretary of the Association put himself in communication with the Collector of the District and also with the Government for the supply of copies, nowhere were copies available, and it was only on 26—7—1934 that the Secretary received a communication from the Collector that copies had been received by him and were available for sale in his office. In the short interval of time that was left, viz., just a month, the Secretary has purchased from the Collectorate as many as 50 copies and has been able to sell all but one. The Association has no doubt that if further time had been granted, many more copies would have been made available to the public who, in spite of the pretty heavy price, are anxious to go through them and get themselves acquainted with their contents. The Settlement Department with its large machinery and vast resources to collect facts add figures has taken now more than 4 or 5 years to prepare and publish the report. The report contains several matters which require time and study for proper criticism. And yet the Association and the ryots of the District are expected to put in their objections in the course of just a month.

2. *No proper publication.*—G. O. No. MS: 1513, Revenue, dated 31st July 1934 extending the time for objections till 1—9—1934, states as follows:—"The scheme report for the Re-settlement of South Kanara District was published in the South Kanara District Gazette of the 20th April 1934 and three months' time was allowed to the ryots for making representations on the scheme report. The time allowed thus expired on 20th July 1934. Requests have been made to the Government that the time allowed should be extended on the ground that there has been delay in making copies of the scheme report available for sale. The Government doubt whether any one who wished to acquaint himself with the contents of the report has been prevented from doing so; but are pleased to direct that the time for making representations on the scheme report should be extended to 1st September 1934". It looks as if it is no part of the duty or business of Government to see that the people who are going to be seriously affected by the proposals contained in the report for the next 30 years should know really what is contained in the report. In Board's Standing Order No. 1 (para 4) it is stated that it is the function of the Collector, *inter alia*, to notify the settlement or re-settlement to the ryots and "explain to the ryots that the new rates will not be liable to alteration during the currency of the settlement period; but that, on the expiry of the said period, Government reserve to themselves the right to revise the assessment in such manner as may then seem just and proper, either with reference solely to a rise or fall in prices, or with reference also to other considerations such as would require a re-classification of soils or a re-calculation of the grain outturns. It should be further explained that Government will refrain from enhancing the assessment in respect of any additional value which may have been given to land by improvements effected by the ryots, even if carried out by means of money borrowed from Government". But in this case, however, the whole thing appears a pre-arranged plan. It looks as if the Government or at least the Hon'ble the Revenue Member and the Board of Revenue and every one else concerned have already reached definite conclusions in regard to the carrying out of the re-settlement proposals contained in the report and that all that is now being done is only to go through the formality of having allowed some time for objections. It matters not whether the people get copies, whether they know what is contained in them, or what objections they may care to file thereto. In fact the contents of the report itself taken along with the resolution of the Board thereon even before the time given to the ryots to make their representations had expired and the subsequent attitude on the part of the Government as seen from the G. O. aforesaid taken along with the actual work of re-classification, preparation of *adangals* carrying out the proposals of the report, indicate beyond doubt that decisions

have already been taken on the various proposals contained in the report and little or nothing is left to be done with these or any other objections. It looks as if the proposals of the report rely not so much upon justice or the merits of the questions involved or upon the well-being or capacity to pay of the ryot population of the District but more upon the cool confidence of the Government to collect the assessment irrespective of results. Still the position of the ryots of the district even with the existing assessment is so grave and desperate that the Association feels that it is its imperative duty to place the several aspects of the question before Government in the hope that it is yet not too late for Government to retrace their steps.

3. *Legislative Changes.*—In the first place the Association enters its respectful though emphatic protest, as it did in the memorandum presented by it to the Hon'ble the Revenue Member at Mangalore on 28—8—1933, (copy of which is given in Appendix I hereto) that it is absolutely unjust that re-settlement should be introduced at this critical stage. It is practically certain that new Councils will be brought into being next year. Why then is this hurry to have an accomplished fact of re-settlement at a time when the present Legislative Council no longer represents the wishes or the desires of the electorate? It has long outlived its time. Is it that the new Council cannot be trusted to look after its own interests of revenue or the interests of the people whom it will represent and that the present Government in its Reserved Half can protect them better? It cannot be, for, if the new Council cannot be trusted to use its powers wisely in this respect, it is a poor compliment to it or to its powers. The Association fails to understand this extreme hurry to carry out re-settlement at any cost irrespective of the condition of the people of the district or their ability to bear or pay even the existing assessment, let alone the question of paying any enhancement thereon.

4. *Reasons for Re-settlement.*—When a deputation on behalf of the Association met the Hon'ble the Revenue Member at Mangalore on 28—8—1933 and presented the memorandum aforesaid he was pleased to express his mind on this question more or less in this wise:—"Other Districts had their own re-settlement, but in South Kanara the 30 years' period has expired and re-settlement is overdue. In 1931 Government had to suspend the operations for a time for want of money but now the finances of the Government have improved. There is enough money to spend on the Settlement Department. Therefore, to be equally just to all districts and to treat them alike, Government must have re-settlement in this District also. If people are not able to pay on account of the depression let them come up with their requests for remission and Government will consider each case on its merits". This fairly indicates what is at the back of the mind of the Government and behind all this hurry and effort on their part to have re-settlement in this district forthwith and at any cost.

5. *Not valid.*—The Association respectfully submits that this attitude on the part of the Hon'ble the Revenue Member, if it still persists, is wrong and unjust in more ways than one. The question of re-settlement is not a matter which can go on with clock-like regularity nor is it to be put in motion like a steam road-roller crushing everything which comes under it because there is sufficient coal to keep it rolling. Is it any argument to say that we must have re-settlement because Government has got the necessary money to spend? We respectfully submit it is not. The only question is and should be—Are the people of the district able to pay to-day the existing assessment upon the land? It is very significant that the Collector of the District who knows the actual conditions, the poverty and the misery in the villages has simply remarked in forwarding the re-settlement report to Government the single word 'submitted' evidently placed between two conflicting interests. Unless one shuts his eyes one can travel anywhere in the villages of the district and see for himself that the ryots are in the most distressing condition of poverty and unable to raise petty loans even for the bare necessities of life or for the payment of kists. There is absolutely no credit left. What little gold, jewels or ornaments they had have all gone out of the district by sale for the above purposes. There is despondency and gloom and despair all over. The Association respectfully requests Government to hold an enquiry in any one or more villages of the district on this point. It need not necessarily be a public enquiry with any notoriety. Let it be a confidential one by some responsible person. The Association will render all assistance, take him round from house to house in the villages and help him to know the true state of affairs.

6. *Easy payment of Kists.*—A point is made in the re-settlement scheme report that the people of the district have been paying their kist all along without trouble, that sales for arrears of revenue are few and far between, and that, perforce, they are able to pay the existing assessment because it sits lightly on them. It is really sad and significant that the report dated 1st January 1934 should altogether fail to mention the large and unprecedented arrears of revenue in this district in the last three years and the consequent revenue sales therefor. We dare say the Collector of the District will be able to tell the Government what his difficulties have been and are in this matter. While such is the case, it is painful indeed to be told that, whether people have money or not and whether they are able to pay the existing assessment or not, it is all immaterial. The period of settlement has expired. The Government have the necessary money and, therefore, re-settlement there must be.

7. *Equal Justice.*—Take the next point about the question of equal justice to all districts. The Association only hopes that in this matter Government will stick to this principle through and through. For we shall shortly show in the what follows that this district, of all the districts in the presidency, has been over-assessed and depleted during the last 30 years, and if equal and even-handed justice be the sole criterion we shall be glad to be told that Government are prepared, if they find that they were in the wrong in fixing high rates at the last settlement, to reduce the same and refund the enormous amounts wrongly and unjustly collected by them from the ryots of this district by mere executive action over which the ryots have had no control and no appeal. Then alone there is some use in this point of equal justice to all districts. Besides it is futile to talk of other districts. We dare say no other district in this presidency will ever complain that we, in this district, have not been re-settled yet, for it is their cry also that they too are over-assessed.

Part II — This District Over-assessed at the Last Settlement

8. *Same as Malabar.*—We will, therefore, proceed at once to the question whether this district has been over-assessed, and unjustly so, at the last settlement. To begin with, it may be mentioned that the conditions of this district are, in almost every respect, the same as those of Malabar and unlike those of any other district in the presidency. Almost everywhere else, the nature of the lands and of the staple crops and the conditions of agriculture are different. In most of those other districts Government have spent and are spending several crores of rupees on various works for providing irrigation to the people. Neither in South Kanara nor in Malabar have the Governmet spent any money on this score. The nature of the soils, the physical features, the kinds of the chief staple crops, the means of irrigation and various other factors of agricultural life are similar in both these districts. But there is this difference, viz., that even according to authorities the soil in Malabar is more fertile than the soil in South Kanara (Vide page 64 of G. O. No. 757. Revenue, dated 25-8-1902). The essential reason for this lies in the fact that in Malabar the rain-fall is less than here and more evenly spread (Vide para 22 of the Re-settlement Scheme Report). A heavy and excessive rain-fall is no blessing. In fact it is a positive harm and disadvantage from every point of view. The average rain-fall in Kanara has been stated to be 154 inches as compared with 120 inches for Malabar (Vide para afforesaid). The rain-fall in the interior of the district is far more than even 154 inches as will be seen from the following figures of rain-fall, given in the South Kanara District Gazette dated 20-6-1931, for the official year ended 31-3-1931.

1.	Panja Station	...	161.96 inches.
2.	Parappa	...	184.24 ,,
3.	Baradka Station	...	196.11 ,,
4.	Sunkada Katte Station	...	198.99 ,,
5.	Manna Gundi Station	...	200.60 ,,
6.	Shirady Station	...	213.24 ,,
7.	Charmady Station	...	273.20 ,,

9. *Rainfall.*—In the first place, all this rain-fall now and for all time in the past has helped only to wash away every sort of richness and fertility in the soil. It has been repeatedly said that the soil in this district is the one of the poorest in India. Said Sir Thomas Munro more than a hundred years ago:—"The soil is perhaps the poorest in India. The eternal rains have long ago washed away the rich parts if ever it had any and left nothing but sand and gravel. One crop under a tank in Mysore or Carnatic yields more than 3 here". What was said then applies with greater force today. In fact, as will be seen from Appendix V-A to the report, during the actual cultivation months of June and July, when the fields are ploughed with the manure in them, as many as 88 inches of rain out of the total of 151 inches pour down and wash away all the manure before the freshly planted paddy seedlings of the first and main crop of the district have time to grow and absorb it. Again, during the months of September and October when the crop is to be harvested as many as 22 inches of rainfall and a good deal of the paddy gets wet and spoiled resulting in considerable damage and loss both to the paddy and the straw (vide page 163 of the Settlement G. O.). The second or *suggi* crop the cultivation of which begins about the latter half of October and whose actual growth is during the months of November and December gets but 4 inches of rain (vide the same Appendix). Again, during the month of May when seeds are sown for the raising of the seedlings for transplanting there is only 6 inches of rain, which is always quixotic and uncertain. In many a year seeds once sown become parched up altogether necessitating a second process. Hence it may be concluded that the excessive rain which we get in this district not only wastes itself but also wastes the land as well as the crop on it, whilst the district of Malabar is more favourably situated in this respect.

10. *Other disadvantages.*—This heavy rainfall has tended to the detriment of the district also in various other ways. The excessive moisture during the monsoon months along with the malaria in more than half of the district has tended towards diminishing the vitality of the people. Death rate is the highest during the monsoon months largely due to diseases of the lung. As is stated in para 24 of the Re-settlement Scheme Report its baneful effect upon the life of the stunted and weak cattle of the district is equally great. Whilst most other districts breed their own cattle in sufficient numbers, this district has never been able to do so. To replenish the large cattle mortality in the district every year a large number of cattle are imported from North Kanara as well as Mysore

(vide para 24 aforesaid). From the latter place alone annually no less than forty to fifty thousand head of cattle are brought down to this district during the fair at Subramania and sold (vide para 17 of the Re-settlement Scheme Report).

11. *Forest Reserves.*—There is yet another matter in respect of which Malabar is more favourably situated with regard to income from land. We, in South Kanara, suffer heavily on account of the large and numerous reserve forests of Government whilst Malabar is happily free from them. Our sufferings from this source are a matter on which we shall have much to submit in what follows. But suffice for the present to say that in more than half of the district, even granting that other things are equal, the average net income per an acre of land in South Kanara allowing for loss of crops by wild beasts and birds and pests, ravages of malaria and scarcity of labour, (facts which the Special Settlement Officer himself has admitted in para 51 and several other parts of his report) will be distinctly less than the average for an acre of similar wet land in Malabar.

12. *Comparative Rates.*—Whilst such are the main facts about the relative conditions of Malabar and South Kanara the rates of assessment levied at their respective settlements and re-settlements in South Kanara are invariably higher than those of Malabar. In fact the existing assessments in South Kanara are higher than even the resettled rates of Malabar (Vide para 52 of the report).

Wet Rates.	South Kanara.	Malabar.
I. Special Group, Settlement	Rs. 8 to Re. 1-12	No Special Group.
„ Re-settlement	„ 9 to „ 1-15-6	
II. Other Groups, Settlement	„ 7 to „ 0-12	Rs. 6 to 0-12.
„ Re-settlemet	„ 7-14 to „ 0-14	„ 7-2 „ 0-14.
Garden Rates, Settlement	„ 8 to Rs. 2.	Rs. 7 to Re. 1.
„ Re-settlement	„ 9 to Rs. 2-4.	„ 8-5 to „ 1-3.

13. *Malabar not lightly assessed.*—It is being said in some quarters that Malabar was lightly assessed at the last settlement. But this is not right. Compared with the produce and fertility of the East Coast districts like Godavari, Kistna or Tanjore the yield and fertility of Malabar are distinctly less and inferior. And if the water rate of those districts is excluded even the rates of Malabar are not so low or inadequate as it is sought to be made out.

14. *Mistakes of last Settlement.*—Apart from the above there are various other matters which have gone to increase unduly and unjustly the rates of assessment fixed at the last settlement in this district which will be dealt with at some length. Several factors have contributed towards this unfortunate result. They are:—

(*a*) *Outturn of paddy.*—This question is referred to in para 80 of the Deputy Commissioner's Report (Pages 58 to 64 of the Settlement G. O.) and in paragraph 23 of the resolution of the Board of Revenue thereon at page 189. The figures of outturn obtained by the Deputy Commissioner for the various crop experiments made by him are referred to at pages 60 to 62. In the first place a good number of the experiments were conducted in a year which admittedly had the best rain for 20 years past (vide page 117). Secondly, the experiments from which results were drawn were those conducted in the Kasaragod and Mangalore Taluks which, it need hardly be said, are the most fertile in the whole district. The results of experiments conducted in the said two taluks, viz. Mangalore and Kasaragod, cannot in fairness be taken as the standard for the entire district. In fact all experiments conducted in the Udipi and Kundapur Taluks in the best year of rain as aforesaid were altogether ignored. It does not need much explanation to say that even though other things might be equal, the outturn of an acre of land in a Coastal Village will be comparatively more than the outturn of an acre of similar land of similar fertility in the forest and interior parts of the district because even though the land might be capable of yielding in the latter case an equal amount of paddy, allowances must be made for a good portion out of this yield towards loss by devastation by wild beasts and pests of this area, and also for lack of labour and various other factors mentioned in the Report of the People's Committee on the conditions of life and agriculture in the forest villages of the Puttur Taluk,* the facts mentioned in which have been accepted in the main by the Special Settlement Officer himself. It is, therefore, really unjust to set up a standard out of the result of the experiments in such favourably situated areas like the Mangalore and Kasaragod Taluks and apply that inflated standard for the entire district and compel people to pay assessment rates based upon such a result. If one is to be quite just, such experiments should have been rather made in the interior parts of the district where the outturn is the lowest and that standard applied elsewhere with the necessary enhancement in better areas, or in fairness different standards should have been taken for different localities. This might be trouble to Government, but that is nothing compared with the hardship of selecting the best areas and applying their standard all over. Anyhow the mistake is too serious to be passed over lightly nor is it too late to be rectified. Again it will be seen from the figures of the crop experiments of the Deputy Commissioner that a good number of the experiments were carried out with respect to the first few tarams and not with respect to the inferior ones. Experiments conducted were sorted into good, middling and bad. Obviously this classification is not based upon the quality of the land or its fertility but with regard to the quantitative results of the experiments. The following are the numbers of experiments and the averages obtained therein with respect to VII—I class of soil which alone were considered finally.

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*Reproduced in Appendix III hereto.

Classification.	Good.		Middling.		Bad.	
	(in Madras measures)					
Class Sort.	No. of experiments.	Average.	No. of expts.	Average.	No. of expts.	Average
VII—1	76	1378	244	967	296	566

In getting the final result, however, the Bad average was again ignored and only the averages of the Good and Middling taken and that too by a wrong method. Is this fair and just? The average was got thus: The average of the Good sort, 1378 Madras measures per acre, was added to the average of the Middling sort viz., 967 Madras measures, and the sum total, 2345, was divided by 2 and 1172 thus got was taken as the average. This is a clear mistake and opposed to the law of averages. Even taking the best two sorts alone as long as the experiments were unequal in number, the proper and the only method of obtaining a correct average should have been to multiply the number of experiments of the Good sort by the average obtained for that sort and adding to it the number obtained by multiplying the number of experiments of the middling sort by the average for that sort and to divide the sum total of both by the total number of the two classes of experiments. In other words, the average should have been obtained thus:— $\frac{76\times1378+244\times967}{76+244}=1065$. But in fairness to the ryot the average of the bad sort also should have been included. If we do so and work by the correct method we get the average of 825. The figure of 1172 Madras measures taken by the Deputy Commissioner and adopted by the Board is, therefore, doubly unjust and is really 347 measures in excess of the correct figure. To proceed, the average of 1172 measures arrived at as aforesaid was taken and 25% out of this was deducted by the Deputy Commissioner for shrinkage of paddy in drying as allowed to Malabar. He got the figure of 879 measures and he proposed to take 875 Madras measures as the standard outturn per acre for VII—1 sort (vide page 63 of the G. O.). The Board of Revenue, however, reduced the said deduction for shrinkage from 25% to only 15% and arrived at the figure of 1,000 Madras measures. But we have seen how by working out the average in the correct manner aforesaid the average arrived at by the Deputy Commissioner ought really to come to 1065 and if we include also the bad sort it is only 825 Madras measures. Taking the first 2 sorts and the figure of 1065 which ought to have been the figure adopted by the Deputy Commissioner and the Board, and making an allowance of only 15% for shrinkage, as was done by the latter, the net outturn comes to 905 Madras measures, and if we take the latter figure of 825 measures the net outturn would be 701 measures. This means that the net figure of 1,000 measures adopted by the Board is 95 and 299 measures respectively above the respective figures given above. On this ground alone the rates adopted by the Board and introduced at the last settlement should in fairness be reduced by three-tenths.

(*b*) *Prices of paddy.*—The Deputy Commissioner adopted Rs. 168/- per garce of paddy for the previous 20 non-famine years (vide page 68 of the G. O.) and allowing a reduction of 20% for cartage and merchants' profits fixed Rs. 134/- as the commutation price of paddy per garce. The Board, however, changed the figures of the Commissioner and adopted their own figures which are extremely high as will be shown below. But before going to that question it is necessary to notice what appears to be a clear mistake on the part of the Board in the figures it gives in para 24 of its Resolution (vide page 189 of the G. O.) It is clearly stated therein that years in which rice was dearer than 12 seers to the rupee were excluded from the calculation. Now by no means can 12 seers of rice to the rupee be less than 24 seers of paddy to the rupee, though it must be more than 24 seers because in the conversion of paddy into rice something more than double is required. The Special Settlement Officer has himself taken this conversion rate in the proportion of 7 : 3, i. e. 7 kalsiges of paddy on conversion give 1 mura of rice (vide para 8 of the report). This is correct and in accordance with the practice prevailing in the district. But for the present, even taking it at only double, the years of exclusion must be those in which paddy was sold at less than 24 seers per rupee which means that the years included were those in which paddy was sold at 24 seers or more. Now if in all those years paddy was sold at 24 seers or more, the average of all such years can never be less than 24 seers per rupee. This is quite a simple proposition and yet the Board strangely enough gives the average of such years at 21·4 seers per rupee. The commutation rate arrived at by the Board is 27 seers of paddy per rupee after adding 25% to the above figure of 21.4 seers for cartage and merchant's profits. But it has already been stated that if the statement of the Board in the said paragraph is correct, those years in which rice was dearer than 12 seers to the rupee were really excluded, the average of 21.4 seers to the rupee could never have been arrived at. It must have been surely 24 and something more, and if we take even 24 itself and add 25% as aforesaid, the commutation rate should have been at least 30 seers to the rupee. In other words, on this score itself, the money value of the outturn as got by the Board should have been reduced in the proportion of 27:30, if not more.

(*c*) *Actual Prices.*—Proceeding further the prices obtained by the Board from its own office as is stated therein must be obviously (though the resolution of the Board does not state from where they are taken) the prices of paddy taken from the District Gazette for the market of Mangalore. Could it be said that these prices actually prevailed in any other part of the district? It is well-known and it is also a matter easy of proof that prices in every other part of the district, and particularly in the interior and the Udipi and and Kundapur Taluks, are invariably lower than

those in the Mangalore market. And yet we find that the Board has adopted the figures based upon the so-called Mangalore prices. We shall now proceed to see if these prices are fair. Converting paddy into rice in the proportion of even 2 : 1 (though it should be more than 2 as previously stated) the aforesaid commutation rate of 27 seers of paddy to a rupee works out at the price of Rs. 3—2—0 per mura of rice. Let us see if this average price actually obtained in the district in the previous 20 years which the Board ook into calculation. In Schedule I hereto are iven the rates adopted by the Court of the District Munsif of Udipi from 1881 to 1900. These ates were till 5 or 6 years ago fixed by the offiers of the Court after an actual inspection of the ccount books of merchants and since the said eriod are being prepared by the Bar Association f Udipi after similar inspection and these rates re then placed and approved by the Court after hecking their correctness. Invariably these ates are adopted without being questioned in uits between land-lords and tenants (and in all uits where price of rice is involved) and can be aken to be the most accurate prices available for ur information and guidance. If we take the 20 ears preceding 1900 as was done by the Board nd exclude the year 1900 when the price of a nura of rice was Rs. 3—10—0, i.e., rice was learer than 12 seers per rupee, and we strike an verage of the prices of the remaining years, we ind that the average comes to Rs. 2—9—10 per nura. From these prices we must make an allownce of 25% on the same principle as was adopted y the Board for cartage and merchant's profits, hich comes to As. 10/5 and the balance is ls. 1-15-5 or say Rs. 2/- per mura. On the other and, the commutation rate for rice adopted by he Board would be Rs. 3—2—0 per mura as aleady set out. That means that the commutation ate adopted was nearly 50% more than the actual rice of rice obtaining in the villages which shows hat the rates adopted by the Board consequent pon the said value should be really reduced by ne-third. For most of the years of the same eriod the figures of the Court rates of the Kundapur District Munsif's Court are given in Schedule II hereto. It will be seen therefrom hat these prices are about the same as the prices or the Udipi Court. And necessarily the prices n the interior of the Taluk must be lower still.

(*d*) *Cultivation Expenses.*—The next serious nistake which has entered into the figures of the Board in the table of rates of assessment framed y it in para 24 of its resolution (vide page 190 of he G. O.) is with regard to the cost of cultivation. n column 7 of the said Schedule these expenses re deducted from the remainder money-value in olumn 6. The cost so taken for the I taram land s Rs. 13—8—0 per acre. This figure itself was vhat was come to by the Deputy Commissioner nd subsequently what was adopted by the Board. n the first place a progressive reduction of the ost of cultivation from Rs. 13—8—0 per acre for the I taram to Rs. 5/- for the VIII taram is unjustifiable because if the quality of the soil is inferior, it does not follow that proportionately the cost of cultivation decreases. But apart from this point, the amount of Rs. 13—8—0 allowed by the Board and by the Deputy Commissioner are based upon certain important individual items which went to make up this total (vide pages 72 and 73 of the G. O.). For thus arriving at the figure of Rs. 13-8-0 the Deputy Commissioner has given a certain number of seers of paddy required for items II (Seed), III (Manure) and V (Wages). The figures given by the Deputy Commissioner for all these items are in Imperial seers of paddy. There is a small mistake in the calculation of item V (a) (v) wherein 11 per cent. should have been obtained by multiplying by 11/100 and not by dividing by 11. But in the face of bigger mistakes let us ignore this one. In justice to the ryot if the outturn and income are to be computed into money value on the basis of a commutation rate of 27 seers of paddy to the rupee, likewise on the expenditure side the seers of paddy required for the said 3 items should also have been valued at the same rate. But the Board of Revenue strangely enough is satisfied with the low rates given by the Deputy Commissioner for these items, whilst for valuing the income, higher rates of its own are adopted. There is absolutely no explanation or justification for this double-faced treatment. Applying the aforesaid correction of the money value at the commutation rate adopted by the Board itself, Rs. 13—8—0 of the Commissioner must really be Rs. 17—6—5 per acre. If, therefore, deduction is given to Rs. 17—6—5 or even say Rs. 17/- instead of Rs. 13—8—0 as has been done by the Board, the half—net in column 9 of the Schedule of the Board will be reduced still further and proportionately also the rates of assessment proposed by the Board.

15. *Mistakes all one way.*—It is really as strange as it is unfortunate for the ryots of this district that such numerous errors should have been piled one upon another and that very such mistake should invariably be in favour of Government and against the ryot. But the fact remains that they have all contributed towards the high rates of assessment proposed by the Board. But for these errors there is no doubt that the proper rates of assessment for this district should have been very much less than the rates adopted by the Board and ultimately applied by the Government at the last settlement, as is shown in Schedule II—A.

16. *Creation of Special group.*—As if all these mistakes were not sufficient and the rates thus arrived at not sufficiently high we have another phenomenon in the creation at the last settlement of what is called the Special Group, over and above the I group, by selecting 115 villages out of the I group and adding Re. 1/- to the assessment rate of each taram of the I group. In proposing an additional or special group the Board says in para 19 of its resolution as follows

(vide page 188 of the G. O.) "The Board proposes to have an additional group for wet lands only ranking above the Deputy Commissioner's first group and consisting of the coast villages north of he Chandragiri river. In most of these villages he proposed rates will lead to a decrease of revenue as compared with the existing assessment for which there is no possible justification. The coast illages are capable of paying every anna of the ssessment now levied upon them and in most ases a great deal more and in consideration of the dvantages of their position they should be placed n a special group. In the villages south of the Chandragiri river the coast lands are very sandy, nd the proposed rates already give a large increase f revenue. The Board, therefore, does not think t necessary to carry the special rate into Hosdrug livision". To the same effect is the order of the Government on this point (vide page 219 of the G. O). The reason assigned that the people are ble to pay is opposed to the oft repeated pronouncement of Government that the rate of assessment is a share of the income from the land and loes not depend upon the ability, or the means of he ryot. his wealth or poverty. Says the Board n para 3 of its resolution (Land Revenue and Settlement, Mis. No. 2820, dated 29—9—1930)— "It is one of the main principles of a ryotwari settlement that the assessment should be on the and and should not be determined by the wealth or poverty of the Land-holder." The chief if not the only reason assigned is one of loss of the existing revenue. There is no question of the justice or otherwise of the rates arrived at by the Deputy Commissioner or by the Board itself, or any relation of these to the income from the land. It may be noted that this special group was never contemplated by the Deputy Commissioner who proposed only three groups. It was however a later device adopted when it was found that even after the high rates of the I group were applied there would be a loss of revenue in these villages. Therefore, raise the rates once again by whatever means available. We have already noted that in paragraphs 23 and 24 of its Resolution the Board enhanced the outturn of the wet lands per acre from the figures of the Deputy Commissioner and by committing the several mistakes referred to above, arrived at rates varying from Rs. 7/- to As. 12/- per acre for taram I to VIII in the scale proposed by it, though these rates even as they stood were higher than the rates of Rs. 6/- to As. 12 of Malabar. In the creation of the special group, unheard of in Malabar, what was done was to give the go-by to all principles of assessment. The only object seemed to be higher assessment if possible by the so-called principles of settlement, but if the existing revenue is to suffer, leave the principles to themselves and have higher rates without them. Truly has it been remarked by Mr. Peddar in describing the procedure of the Madras settlement in these pregnant words:—". . . . . The total amount of assessment to be imposed having thus been decided upon, the results of the processes above described are adjusted so as to yield it" (vide page 192 of the Memorandum on the progress of the Madras Presidency by S. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar). Now it is a well-known fact which can be seen from the undisputed history of this District and even from the Settlement G. O. itself that the Rulers of Mysore and previously of the Bednore Dynasty, to whom the district was subject, were fleecing the district, particularly the northern Taluks, which were an easy prey to them and getting the utmost assessment from the people in them whilst the southern portions were not so easy a prey. This excessive and unbearable assessment even led to riots and non-payment of assessment in these northern parts which compelled the Government to reduce the assessment and to give remissions from time to time. To argue, therefore, that because you have paid a heavy assessment in the past you must perforce continue to do so in the future is to ignore all considerations of justice and sympathy which ought to be the main principles on which land revenue settlement should be based. The other argument given by the Board and the Government, viz., that the soil south of the Chandragiri river is sandy, and, therefore, there should be no special group there, is faulty and baseless. It cannot be said that the soil in the Special group coast villages everywhere is the same or equally fertile. On the other hand, as an instance, it may be submitted that the soil of the Special group villages situated between the rivers of Mabukal and Gangolli (in the taluks of Udipi and Kundapur), a stretch of nearly 13 miles, is as sandy and as unfertile as any soil south of the Chandragiri river. In some places the lands are unfertile and exposed to the devastation and loss of the reserves. For instance village No. 11, Ulloor, of the Kundapur Taluk is a Special group village. Its best I class wet lands paying Rs. 10/- per acre of 2 crop lands yield a rental per acre of only 7½ muras of kaje rice which fetched last March between Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 per mura. Valuing even at Rs. 3/- per mura the income is only Rs. 22—8—0 whilst the assessment is Rs. 10/-. The fate of the III class wet lands in this village is worse still. The rent per acre is 2½ muras and at Rs. 3/- per mura Rs. 7/8/-, whilst the assessment per acre is Rs. 5/-. Net income Rs. 2—8—0. There are III class wet lands in this village even paying Rs. 6/- per acre getting the same rate of rent. In this Special group village, out of a total extent of 1888 acres and 34 cents a good portion is occupied by a reserve forest (Heroor Block) and the sufferings of the ryot on its account are numerous. Even the forest concessions for taking manure leaves etc., which the ryots enjoyed in this block were altogether stopped about 3 or 4 years ago. There are other villages similary situated though formed into the special group.

17. *Unjust.*—Regardless of these considerations and without going into the question deeply, by a stroke of the pen 115 villages were carved out of the I group, and one rupee was added on to the

Board's rates for the I group and a special group created with rates of assessment up to Rs. 8/- per acre for single crop land, and Rs. 10/- per acre for double crop land. The I group itself was graded after taking into consideration all facts which went to fix the highest assessment rate and to superadd a rupee more to each of these rates is nothing but sheer injustice. Has this been done in any part of Malabar, if not, what is the reason? Will anybody say that the soil or fertility of any special group village is in any way better than any similarly situated village in the district of Malabar? The only reason seems to be that this district was at the time of the settlement and even to-day is situated in such a nook and corner of the province that its cry was and has always been a cry in the wilderness.

18. *Higher rates than Malabar.*—For the present, therefore, it has been shown above that by several manipulations, by taking an excessive average rate for paddy which never actually existed in the district as a whole, by making various mistakes in enhancing the outturn, in commuting it into money value and in deducting from it an unduly low value for cost of cultivation, and lastly by creating what is called the special group, a state of things was reached which blessed this district with rates of assessment for the wet lands far in excess of the rates adopted by the same Government in the sister district of Malabar which, as has been already stated above, is in no way less fertile or less fortunately situated.

19. *Double-crop Assessment.*—There is a further grievance with regard to the wet rates of the district and that is with regard to the imposition of assessment for the double-crop in the last settlement. It is submitted that this is opposed to the policy of Government as laid down from time to time, that there should be no such imposition when the irrigation for the second crop is not supplied at the cost of the Government—Vide Board of Revenue S. O. 10 (1). Also para 8 of Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue and Settlement, Mis. No. 2820, dated 29-9-30). The double-crop assessment in this district has been fixed at one and one-fourth of the single crop rate. It is fact admitted on all hands that no irrigation works of any sort have been provided in the district by Government. Whatever irrigation there is, is entirely the result of the labour and capital of the ryot himself. The building up of the sides of fields touching storm-water channels and other works of a similar nature, and the frequent repairs of such bunds during the heavy monsoon in this district entail cost and labour far in excess of similar facilities which the ryots of the East Coast obtain at a much cheaper cost when Government provide them with irrigation works. It is, therefore, submitted that the levy of a second crop assessment in this district was unjust and opposed to the pronouncements of Government.

20. *Garden Rates.*—Coming to the garden rates of the last settlement the commutation rate adopted at the last settlement was Rs. 22/- per 1000 cocoanuts which were taken as the standard crop. This subject is dealt with in para 42 of the Resolution of the Board (vide page 195 of the G. O.). It will be seen that the outturn obtained by the Deputy Commissioner was from 55 to 32 cocoanuts per tree for the different soils, but this itself is a rather high average. The Board adopted rates varying from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 8/- per acre whilst the rates fixed for Malabar were from Re. 1/- to Rs. 7/- per acre.

21. *Assessment on Dry lands.*—Coming to the fixing of assessment on the dry lands of this district, we might bear in mind the principle governing settlement in this province, as stated by the then Revenue Member in his speech in the Madras Legislative Council on 25th November 1928 which is that "the basis on which land revenue assessment in this Presidency is made is the proposition that the State is entitled to a share of the crop from the land". Obviously based on this principle, at the last settlement, the assessment on the dry lands of this district was based on 'ragi' as the standard crop. The fallacy of this was pointed out in the memorandum presented by this Association to the Hon'ble the Revenue Member in August 1933 and referred to above. It was therein stated that 99 per cent. of the dry lands of this district bearing an assessment from As. 4 to Rs. 2/- per acre are pure hill wastes growing leaf manure, shrub growth for fuel or grass for pasturage (vide para 6 of the memorandum). The Special Settlement Officer in his report also admits that a very small proportion of the dry lands of the district is cultivated, the rest being left waste and used merely for grazing or for leaf manure or fuel. The observations of the Officer in para 9 of the report that there are "however flat and open plots of dry land especially in coastal villages, where crops like paddy, ragi, vegetables including chillies, horse-gram, plantains, gingelly, turmeric, sweet potato, green-gram, and black-gram are grown" are wrong and exaggerated. Even in the coastal villages it can be emphatically stated that the proportion of dry lands growing the alleged army of crops is quite negligible and will not be even one per cent. of the total acreage. Possibly the officer had in mind when making the above statement villages south of the Chandragiri river in the Malayalam portions of the district which like Malabar might grow some of these dry crops. But if he intended to apply the remark to the northern portions of the district we have respectfully to say that it is wrong. The Settlement Officer, however, admits that at the re-settlement, as dry lands converted into wet or garden are going to be transferred from dry to wet or garden, as the case may be, "most of the balance of dry land left after conversion to wet and garden will be waste on the ground, used for grazing or collecting leaves and fuel". As these conversions took place only since the introduction of the last settlement, it cannot

be denied that prior to settlement most of the dry lands of this district were only jungly wastes. To take, therefore, ragi as a standard crop and fix rates of assessment thereon as was done at the settlement was a blunder and a fallacy. To the extent, however, that the Special Settlement Officer has recognised this and has recommended no increase in the assessment for the dry lands the Association and the ryots of the district should indeed be grateful. It is something that even after the 30 years of the last settlement the patent fact that the dry lands of this district do not normally yield any crop has been recognised. Better late than never.

22. *Fundamentally wrong.*—Having thus found that the entire basis of assessment of the dry lands of this district at the last Settlement is fundamentally wrong, let us proceed to examine the fairness or otherwise of the rates actually adopted. These rates vary from As. 4 to Rs. 2/- per acre in the three groups for dry in the district namely I, II and III. The rates adopted in Malabar at the settlement were similar, varying from As. 4 to Rs. 2/- per acre. But there are two important points of difference between the two districts in this matter though the nature of the dry lands are similar in both. In the first place, a Malabar ryot pays assessment on the dry lands only in the years of cultivation and not in years when he does not choose to cultivate (vide para 42 of the Re-settlement scheme Report of Malabar), and that is but right. But here in South Kanara there is no such distinction. We have already stated that normally no crop whatever is grown and yet he is obliged to pay assessment all the time. In the second place, the basis of assessment on the Malabar dry lands was fixed with reference to "Modan" or hill rice which is the normal crop of the dry lands of Malabar. Besides "Modan" the cultivation of several dry crops such as groundnut, varagu (korai), ragi, black-gram, shama, cholam, horse-gram and even cotton are stated to be normally grown in Malabar, where dry cultivation is both popular and the customary practice of the district. (Vide para 14 of the Re-settlement Scheme Report of Malabar).

But here in South Kanara no such crops are grown. It is, therefore, submitted that the dry rates of South Kanara have no relation whatever to their yield or income. Their entire basis is fundamentally wrong and they are necessarily high and oppressive. They are after all used only as an aid to cultivation of the wet lands in the district (Vide para 51 (iii) (b) of the Re-settlement Scheme Report of South Kanara). It is, therefore, submitted that the proper course at the last settlement was to exempt altogether the dry lands from any assessment or at the worst to fix only a nominal rate on them. Even if the Malabar practice of charging assessment only in years of the actual cultivation of dry crops had been adopted there would not have been cause for so much injustice.

23. *Darkhasts.*—It might be argued that these high rates for dry lands have not prevented the people of the district from applying for darkhasts on a large scale and obtaining vast extent of dry lands on assignment after the introduction of the last settlement. The subject has been dealt with by the Special Settlement Officer in para 27 of the report. But he is, however, good enough to state that the largest number of darkhast applications came from the taluks of Mangalore, Karkal and Kasaragod and that "he was struck by the way in which lands were taken on darkhast and then mostly left waste", and that he understood the reason for the assignment was only "to monopolize the scrub jungle on them for leaf manure". The reasons given by the Officer are right, if we may say so with respect. Since the last settlement on account of the increase in the population and also increase in the demand for more and more cultivation of wet and garden lands, the necessity for leaf manure which forms practically the sole form of manure used in the district, has become very keen indeed. It is, therefore, submitted that the fact that people have gone in for these darkhasts inspite of their heavy assessment should not in any way weigh against them. For it is necessary to note that the ryots concerned, found mostly in the Special and I groups, pay not only the heavy rates of assessments on their wet lands but also on the darkhasts which are aids to the former, whilst the produce and income they get is only from the wet lands.

24. *High Assessment in S. Kanara.*—Whether under the head of Wet, Garden or Dry, we have said enough to show that our district as compared with Malabar has been assessed at the last settlement much higher than it should have been. But if we compare the rates of this district with the rates of even some of the richest districts of the East Coast like Godavari, Kistna or Tanjore with their greater sunshine and fertility and with all facilities of irrigation and marketing, the result is no different. It will be found from the Agricultural Statistics of India, 1919-1920, Vol. I, page 289, that the average assessments per acre in the following districts are as follows:—

1.	South Kanara	...	Rs.	4	7	4
2.	Malabar	...	„	2	9	3
3.	Godavari	...	„	4	5	9
4.	Kistna	...	„	4	10	7
5.	Tanjore	...	„	5	10	11

It need hardly be said that all these districts (2) to (5) are more fertile than ours. If we exclude the water tax which represents the intrest on the capital spent upon the irrigation works and the actual cost of the service of the maintenance and distribution of the water*

*(Vide para 8 of the Board Resolution Mis. No. 2820 dated 29-9-1930 referred to above which states as follows: "As a practical matter and in fairness to the general taxpayer, the charge for water, whether it is imposed in the form of a water-cess or is consolidated with the assessment, must be governed to a large extent by commercial considerations; that is to say, it must be fixed at a rate which will render the scheme of irrigation remunerative").

included in the figures for Nos. (3) to (5) above, the excessive nature of the assessment in this district becomes too obvious to need further comment.

Part III—Period since Introduction of Settlement

25. *Fragmentation of Holdings.*—Now proceeding to the period that has transpired since the introduction of the settlement, the Special Settlement Officer has dealt with this question in chapter IV of his report. In the face of the existing economic depression and the uniformly low prices of rice and cocoanut and other commodities which are the principal crops of this district, which have persistently obtained since 1931, i. e., during these four years, it is quite useless to discuss at length the rosy picture of progress, prosperity and happiness in this district which has been drawn in the said Chapter. That there has been some amount of general progress and awakening in this district, (though not in all parts as will be shown below) as elsewhere, from the time of the settlement till about 1930, is a fact which cannot be gainsaid; but that was solely due to the abnormal prices which prevailed everywhere from 1919 till 1928, prices which were quite unprecedented. But all that is now a matter of the past. Anyhow there are some misconceptions in this part of the report which may be briefly touched upon. The figures given in paragraph 13 of the report that the proportion of land-lords to the total number of persons engaged in agriculture in the district, which is only 16·6 per cent. as compared with the Presidency proportion, viz. 40·1 per cent, is certainly disconcerting. Taken with this the following figures of the number of holdings and their assessment obtained from the latest figures available at the South Kanara Collectorate give cause for serious thought.

Assessment	Approximate No. of holdings.
One rupee and below ...	35,000
Above Re. 1/- and below Rs. 10/- ...	59,000
Between Rs. 10/- and Rs. 30/- ...	24,500
,, ,, 30/- ,, 50/- ...	8,500
,, ,, 50/- ,, 100/- ...	7,000
,, ,, 100/- ,, 250/- ...	3,500
,, ,, 250/- ,, 500/- ...	800
,, ,, 500/- ,, 1,000/- ...	240
Rs. 1,000/- and above ...	80

26. *Holdings uneconomic.*—Taking a holding paying an assessment of over Rs. 30/- as an economic unit, though even this is low, it will be found that out of an aggregate of roughly 1,38,000 holdings, nearly 1,18,000 holdings or about six-sevenths are uneconomic and cannot pay the farmers. The Special Settlement Officer also observes as follows:—"There has been a steady increase in the occupied area and in the number of pattas, and a decrease in the average extent of each holding. The enormous increase in the number of pattas is an indication of the tendency, not only for new comers to take land on darkhast and to become small land-holders, but also for the splitting up of old holdings" (vide para 24 of his report).

27. *Emigration of Labour.*—As already stated, the only hopeful feature during the currency of the last settlement was the prevailing high prices from 1919 to 1928, the post-war period of ten years. Barring this, if we take the essentials of progressive agriculture, it will be found that agriculture in this district has been declining rather than increasing or progressing. The question of emigration has been dealt with in paragraph 14 of the report. A reference is made therein to the large number of coolies who are migrating every year to the Estates in Mysore, Coorg, the Wynaad and even the Annamalais. The number of such coolies must be even larger than the figure of 27,000 given by the Officer. But any way, the wages of labour outside the District are decidedly more attractive than inside, with the result that except probably in the Coastal villages where the wages run high, labour required for cultivation has become very difficult to obtain in more than half of the district. This question has been dealt with in detail in paragraph 17 of the report of the People's Committee Report referred to above. Whilst the conditions dealt with in the said report refer only to the forest villages, similar scarcity of labour is felt in most other parts of the district also.

28. *Indebtedness.*—The Officer himself admits that the indebtedness of the agriculturist has increased to some extent (vide para 18 of the report), but he takes solace from the fact that lands are not passing into the hands of non-cultivating classes. But whatever might be the state of things till 1930, conditions since then have changed wholesale, and on account of sheer inability to pay debts, vast properties are being sold for exceedingly low prices through Courts or otherwise and are passing into the hands of non-agriculturist classes to a much greater extent than before. This is a fact which can be easily verified by Government from the sales held by the Civil Courts in the District as well as from the Registration Department. The prices of lands have gone down hopelessly, particularly in the matter of court sales. For lack of time we have not given actual particulars. But if required, we shall be glad to furnish the same. In the face of these things all the discussion in para 30 of the report about the so-called selling prices of lands or ratio of assessment to rent becomes irrelevant and out of date. The situation with regard to agricultural indebtedness in this district is so serious that unless immediate steps are taken to give some adequate relief, the situation is bound to become hopeless and beyond

redemption, and no ryot who is in debt to-day will at all be able to retain his holding.

29. *Co-operative Societies.*—The observations in the report in this connection on the progress of Co-operative Societies in the district or the statement that the movement is popular and useful are not correct and are certainly misleading considering that the report is dated 1—1—1934. Schedule III (series) hereto gives certain particulars relating to the position of Co-operative Societies in the district just now. It will be seen from the said Schedule that the total number of Societies in the district has dropped from 497 in 1929-30 to 390 in 1932-33 and that the total number of their membership has decreased during the said period from 43.626 to 32,986. Again it will be seen that during the said period of four years the outstanding loans with the members decreased from Rs. 23,00,410/- to Rs. 16,61,715/-, out of which, the amount of loans overdue in 1929-30 was Rs. 7,70,278/- whilst in 1932-33 it was Rs. 6,77,411/. Likewise during the same period the total share capital which was Rs. 5,91,052/- came down to Rs. 4,75,820/- in 1932-33. The amount of profits earned in 1929-30 was Rs. 72,318/- whilst the loss was Rs. 76,683/-. The figures for 1932-33 are Rs. 48,683/- profits and Rs. 99,959/- loss. In 1925-26 the amount of loans borrowed by Societies from the South Kanara Co-operative Central Bank amounted to Rs. 12,97,953/- whereas the amount due from liquidated Societies was Rs. 40,033/-. Whilst the former has been declining year after year, the latter has been mounting up. So much so that in 1932-33 the loans borrowed amounted to only Rs. 4,55,112/- whilst the amounts due from the liquidated Societies rose to Rs. 1,16,682/-. Out of the latter figure, it is considered that more than Rs. 60,000/- are irrecoverable. The position now is that there are practically very few transactions and the substantial part of the work consists in recovering amounts not from the actual borrowers, which is impossible, but from the other members who have properties by enforcing unlimited liability. This has created quite a panic. People with means are trying to sever all connection from the Co-operative Societies. We may, therefore, state without much hesitation that inspite of all appearances to the contrary which interested persons might be putting up to show that the movement is either progressing or undergoing a process of purification or weeding out as the Special Settlement Officer remarks in para 18 of his report, the entire Co-operative movement has completely broken down in this district and the work that is now being done to enforce unlimited liability on the non-borrowing members is driving more and more nails into the coffin.

30. *Forest Reserves.*—A feature which has contributed more than anything else to the serious decline in agriculture is the ever increasing reserve forests of the Government and the consequent increase in the devastation of crops and cattle and even human beings by the wild beasts and birds therein. The Association is indeed grateful to the Special Settlement Officer and his predecessor Mr. Sathianandhan who appear to have gone into this question at some length as will be seen from several parts of the report. In all areas in the vicinity of the reserves, be it near the coast or in the interior, the depredation and loss of cattle and crops is serious indeed. For a detailed understanding of this subject, reference is solicited to the report of the People's Committee aforesaid as well as to the memorandum on the forest grievances of the district submitted by this Association to the Hon'ble the Law Member on 8th November 1933, a printed copy of which is given as Appendix II hereto. The conditions in the forest areas of the Taluks of Karkal, Udipi and Kundapur are not very different from those depicted in the People's Committee report aforesaid. Speaking as a whole, the hardships of the ryots on account of these reserves have immensely increased since the period of the last settlement and yet new reserves are still being made. Unless the activities of the Forest Department, which has little or no sympathy with the ryots and which was responsible for the closing of as many as 14 reserves for the ryots' concessions in the last 3 or 4 years are reversed, the future of the ryots of this district is very dark indeed.

31. *Trade, etc.*—Speaking of other matters in Chapter IV of the report, the Special Settlement Officer himself admits that Government have spent little or no money for the extension of the railway beyond Mangalore. With reference to roads, it is submitted that the picture is slightly overdrawn. Reference is made to the excellent condition of private roads in the interior of the district and in particular to the road to Dharmasthala branching off from the Belthangady-Charmady road. It cannot be said that the condition of this road is strikingly good but at the same time it is difficult to find private roads in as good a condition anywhere else. With regard to roads elsewhere in the district though there has been some improvement, it is hardly of much consequence on account of the large number of unbridged rivers. Whilst the district has been paying a large amount of cess and fairly large amounts by way of toll-gate fees formerly and motor taxation now, little or nothing has been done to improve or extend the communications of the district. Several interior portions of the district are practically cut off from the rest for the greater part of the year and especially during the heavy monsoon months. Reference has been made to the import and export trade of the district. Here again it would be well to remember that practically a good portion of the export trade consists of coffee, tiles and bricks, the former of which comes wholly from outside the district, that is, from Mysore and Coorg, whilst the latter are the industrial products of Mangalore. These figures, therefore, do not help us in any manner to know the actual exports or imports of the agricultural commodities

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of the district. Some portion of the export is said to consist of pepper and cardamom, the latter again coming mostly from Coorg and Mysore, whilst the former comes mainly from the kumris of the southern portion of the district. Figures have not been separately given for the exports and imports of rice, paddy, cocoanuts or areca which form the important agricultural produce of the district. If these figures had been given, they would have been of use to know where exactly is the position of the ryots of the district. But from such of the figures as are available in Appendices III—A and B of the Report we find that whilst from the Mangalore port (for which details are given) the average value of export of grains, pulses and flour was Rs. 4,81,431/- from 1909 to 1912, it fell to Rs. 76,601 from 1930 to 1933, or to one-sixth. Likewise the imports of the same articles rose from Rs. 5,81,593/- (1909-1912) to Rs. 10,68,233/- (1930-33) i. e. by nearly double. This again points out the abnormal depression prevailing in the district and disproves the picture of prosperity in so far as the ryot is concerned.

32. *Sale and Lease Values.* Reference has been made to sale and lease values in paragraph 30 of the report. As, however, admitted therein, it is impossible for an outsider without scrutinising the contents of documents very carefully and without a practical and intimate knowledge of the holdings concerned, to base any conclusions upon them. The attempt made in para 30 of the Report to show that the ratio of rent to assessment of the district as a whole is 1: 5.6 appears to be quite wide of the mark. In the first place, any such ratio depends entirely upon the prices prevailing for the particular kind of rent which the tenant has to give to the land-lord. It is not known what are the prices which the Settlement Officer has adopted for the calculation of the rents. If there is a variation in the price of rice, the assessment being fixed, the ratio at once alters. Even for the same holding the ratio will alter from year to year with the variation in prices, apart from the fact that a considerable portion of the rent reserved in a lease is in arrears. It is, therefore, quite unsafe to make general surmises in this behalf. There are some fertile lands where the ratio might be pretty large as the Officer states, and also cases in which the land-lord gets practically nothing. Conditions vary from taluk to taluk and village to village. The income of any particular plot of land depends largely upon its situation, fertility, facilities for irrigation and leaf manure, and more than all, its freedom from the troubles of reserve forests. Further, it may be noted that this question of the ratio of rent to assessment affects but a very small proportion of the ryot population of the district. In para 26 supra it was seen that out of a total of 1,38,000 holdings as many as 1,18,000 or six-sevenths pay an assessment of only Rs. 30/- and less. Speaking broadly this entire class cultivates its own lands and can ill-afford to rent them out. Hence the question of rents comes in, if at all, for the remaining one-seventh which is too small a proportion to affect the general question.

Part IV—Proposals for Re-settlement

33. *Enhancement of Prices.*—Coming now to the proposals of the Special Settlement Officer for enhancement, he recommends an enhancement of 12½ per cent. for the wet and garden rates in the district. His chief argument seems to be the rise in the prices of standard grains during the 20 years between Fasli 1323 and Fasli 1342. This question relating to wet lands is dealt with in para 31 of the report. He tries to show therein the commutation rate at the last settlement works out at Rs. 133/- per garce and that the figures for the district prices from Fasli 1323 to Fasli 1342, given by him in Appendix XII-A of the Report, show that the district average for those 20 years works out at Rs. 327/- per garce for the annual average, and Rs. 321/- for the ryots' selling months. Deducting therefrom the usual allowance of 25 per cent. for cartage and merchant's profits, he gets the figures of Rs. 245/- and Rs. 241/- respectively, which, according to him, represent an enhancement over the commutation rate of the last settlement of 84 and 81 per cent. respectively. He, therefore, argues in para 53 of the Report that though the above percentage would perfectly justify an enhancement of 18¾%, still he recommends only a 12½ per cent. increase, the only reason for the concession being that the latter will bring the wet rates of South Kanara closer to the Malabar wet rates after the re-settlement therein. The question is whether these statements and this reasoning are correct and sound.

34. *Paddy Prices.*—Turning to Appendix XII-A, we find that the average price for paddy per garce for the 20 years aforesaid works out, as stated by him, at Rs. 327/-. Now 1 garce of paddy is equal to 85¼ muras which is the measure current in the district, each mura consisting of 42 Imperial seers. This is arrived at as follows:—

1 Garce = 3581.64 Imperial seers of 80 tolas each (1st sort)
= 3580·68 „ „ (2nd sort)
(Vide letter dated 10-8-1934 of the Assistant Special Settlement Officer to the Secretary of the Udipi Taluk Land-holders' Association)
= 3581·16 (average) seers.

42 seers = 1 mura

$$1 \text{ garce} = \frac{3581\cdot16}{42} = 85 \text{ muras } 11 \text{ seers (roughly } 85\tfrac{1}{4} \text{ muras).}$$

Now if the average price of 85¼ muras of paddy is Rs. 327/-, this works out at Rs. 3 – 13 – 5 per mura of paddy. If we take 1 mura of rice as equal to 7 kalasiges of paddy, considering particularly that

the prices of paddy taken are for the 1st and 2nd sort and not inferior sorts, the average price of a mura of rice should have been during the said period Rs. 8-15-3. Even if the conversion is taken as double, the price of a mura of rice works out at Rs. 7-10-10. For purposes of comparison and verification, we give below the following schedules of prices:—

Schedule IV—Court rates for rice at Udipi.
„ V— „ „ „ Kundapur.
„ VI— „ „ paddy at Puttur.
„ VII—Prices of rice at Mudbidre (Karkal Taluk).

So far as the Court rates aforesaid are concerned, as has been already stated in para 14 (c) above, the correctness of these is not open to question by parties to suits. There are no rates for the Courts at Karkal, Mangalore and Kasaragod, hence they are not given. The average rates for the above prices for the different periods are worked out in Schedule VIII hereto. It will be seen therefrom that excluding the 'boom' years 1919 to 1928 (the reasons for the exclusion of which are given in para 35 below) the average prices per mura of rice from 1904-1933 are:—

(a) Udipi ... Rs. 3-12-10
(b) Kundapur ... „ 3-13- 1

Compared with the rates given in Schedules IV to VII it will be found that the prices of paddy given by the Special Settlement Officer or the prices of rice as got therefrom as specified above are quite excessive. The Officer says that the figures were supplied to him by the Board, but from whatsoever place they might have come, it may be stated without hesitation that except possibly in the port of Mangalore these prices never prevailed anywhere in the district. It is, therefore, quite futile to work upon the figures of the Officer in Appendix XII-A to the report.

35. *Exclusion of 'Boom' years.*—Now, before we proceed further, it must be stated with all the emphasis we can command that the prices prevailing between the years 1919 and 1928 should be ruled out altogether as being prices of a period of 'boom' after the close of the war as these were prices which did not exist in the past and are not likely to exist in the future as far as we can foresee. To mix up these abnormal prices, therefore, with the prices of the rest of the period is to ignore all considerations of fair-play and justice. If we take for example the rates given in Schedule IV of the Udipi Court, we find that from 1904 to 1913 the price of a mura of rice varied from Rs. 2-14-0 to Rs. 4-4-0. In 1914 the price was Rs. 4-3-2, in 1915 Rs. 4-1-0, in 1916 Rs. 4-2-9, in 1917 Rs. 4-4-6 and in 1918 Rs. 4-6-6. We therefore, find that during the years of the war there was no change from the immediately preceding prices. But soon after the close of the war, we find that in 1919 the price was Rs. 5-8-0, 1920 Rs. 6-14-0, 1921 Rs. 5-4-0 and so on. When we come to 1927 it is Rs. 5-1-0, in 1928 Rs. 5-7-0, but in 1929 there is a sudden drop to Rs. 4-14-0, in 1930 to Rs. 4-6-0, in 1931 to Rs. 3-12-0 and then we have the steady and uniform price of Rs. 3/- per mura in 1932, 1933 and 1934. This is to be seen also from the prices given in Schedules V, VI and VII. It is, therefore, only proper that these 10 years from 1919 to 1928 should be excluded out of any calculation to see that abnormal conditions do not enter into our calculations which are intended for the coming 30 years. This is just what the Board of Revenue also did in fixing the commutation rates at the last settlement when it excluded years in which rice was dearer than 12 seers per rupee, which means years when rice was dearer than Rs. 3-8-0 per mura. Now on the same principle are we not to exclude years when rice was selling at Udipi between Rs. 5-7-0 and Rs. 7/- per mura during the said 10 years, when we shall be taking nearly Rs. 2/- per mura more than what the Board took for the purposes of exclusion at the settlement?

36. *Average Prices.*—If, therefore, we exclude these years and take the 20 years of the post-settlement period, viz., 1914 to 1933, we get an average price of Rs. 4-5-0 per mura in Udipi. If we make a deduction out of this of 25% for cartage and merchant's profits as has been done by the Special Settlement Officer, and also allowed by the Board of Revenue and Government in the last settlement, we come to an average price of only Rs. 3-3-9. For Kundapur we similarly get Rs. 3-1-9, for Puttur Rs. 3-4-4 and Mudabidre (Karkal Taluk) Rs. 3-3-2. The average of all the four rates comes to Rs. 3-3-3, which is practically not very different from Rs. 3-2-0, the commutation rate of the last settlement. How then can we get the abnormal percentage of enhancement of 84 % and 81% reached by the Special Settlement Officer.

37. *Including Boom years.*—Even if we include the 10 years aforesaid of abnormal prices, the average for all the 30 years in respect of Udipi and Kundapur for which alone figures are available for all the years from 1904 to 1933 works out as follows:—

	Average rate per mura	25% less
(a) Udipi	Rs. 4-7-8	Rs. 3-5-9
(b) Kundapur	„ 4-8-0	„ 3-6-0

Averages for Puttur and Mudabidre for the years available are:—

(c) Puttur (1916-1933)	Rs. 5-3-0	Rs. 3-14-3
(d) Mudabidre (1912-1933)	Rs. 5-3-9	Rs. 3-14-0
	Average	Rs. 3-10-0

Even if we take the above average of Rs. 3-10-0 per mura, the question is whether there is a sufficient margin between the said average and the commutation rate of Rs. 3-2-0 of the last settlement. To leave a sufficient margin for enhancement we must consider, apart from various other matters in which this district has suffered already, two points, namely: *first*, the question of the increased cost of cultivation, and *second*, the question of the increased cost in the standard of

living. Taking the first question, it is submitted that at the last settlement the items included under this heading and the allowances made therefor were quite meagre and insufficient. The details of this are to be seen at pages 72 to 76 of the Settlement G. O. Amongst other things, cultivation expenses were allowed only for about three cultivation months in the year. But what has to become of the ryot, his tenants and dependants and cattle during the remaining nine months of the year? All have to live and subsist on the only income that they get from the land, there being no subsidiary occupation. Further, as has been already urged in paragraph 14 (d) supra, the amount allowed under this head by the Deputy Commissioner, namely, Rs. 13-8-0 per acre, was itself a mistake and in fairness the amount should have been at least Rs. 17-6-5 per acre. It is further submitted that though there is a great fall in the prices of the staple crops of the district, the fall in the cost of cultivation is not proportionately low. Coming to the question of the standard of living it cannot be disputed that the standard of living has risen very considerably in this district since the last settlement. It is also true that the standard of living in this district consisting as it does of the nature and cost of dwelling houses, diet, dress, education, etc. is distinctly higher and costlier than, probably, in any other district of this Province. Both these are points in which the Report in question is practically silent.

38. *Principle of 20 Years.*—It has, however, to be submitted in this connection that the very principle of taking the average prices of the 20 years prior to resettlement is itself erroneous, unjust and impracticable as has been proved to the hilt at present. We find that even Government have no control over the prices of the chief food grains and that there is no guarantee whatever that the prosperity prices of the preceding 20 years will ever continue to rule for the coming 30 years of the re-settlement. We have now found as a matter of fact, that in the last three years, 1932, 1933 and 1934, prices have been uniformly and consistently low. There are absolutely no signs of their ever coming up. In fact the tendency seems to be to go down still further, if we take into account the serious and disturbing factor of the imports of large quantities of rice from Japan, Siam and Burma, which are being dumped into Madras markets since the last 2 or 3 years. The Government itself has confessed that it is unable either to control the imports or to inflate the prices in the country. Whilst self-governing countries all the world over are making herculean efforts both by giving subsidies to the agriculturists as well as by manipulating currencies, restricting imports, raising tariffs and by every other device possible, with a view to render relief to the agricultural classes, it is very sad indeed to see not only that the Indian agriculturist is left to himself to weather the storm as best as he can, but also that Government is proposing to raise the existing assessment itself which he is hardly able to pay. It is, therefore, urged that it is no use talking of fixing re-settlement rates upon an average of 20 years of prosperity when for all that we know; in the immediate future, there is not the ghost of a likelihood of those prices ever coming up again. Therefore, the very basis of the re-settlement report falls to the ground, and if enhancement is still to be enforced, it only means that it is to be done without any regard to the means or ability of the ryot to pay.

39. *Present Prices:*—If, however, one is to go down to actual realities and base one's conclusions upon the average prices which have obtained since the last three years, 1932, 1933 and 1934, far from the question of enhancing the assessment, it is a question of actually reducing the existing assessment by at least 33⅓%. The rates for the years 1932 to 1934 (in the case of Kundapur figures for 1934 are not with us) are as follows:—

			Average Price	Less 2% for cartage and merchant's profits.
(a)	Udipi Sch. IV	Rs.	3- 0-0	Rs. 2-4-0
(b)	Kundapur „ V	„	3- 1-0	„ 2-4-3
(c)	Puttur „ VI	„	2-14-0	„ 2-2-6
(d)	Mudabidre „ VII	„	3- 2-0	„ 2-5-6
				Average Rs. 2-4-0

Therefore, till the present depression is over and higher prices are assured, justice demands that a continued remission of 33⅓% should be given to the ryots of this district out of the existing assessment. Where then comes the question of making any enhancement?

40. *Pests.*—The above figures show beyond doubt that in the concerned four taluks the prices in the last three years are nearly two-thirds of the commutation rate of the last settlement. Apart from the continued fall in prices in respect of rice, cocoanuts and arecanuts, the staple crops of the district, the Association begs to bring to the notice of the Government the extensive loss of crops in the crop now on the lands on account of a wide-spread and disastrous insect pest. In the case of areca gardens, except in the coastal parts, there has been in recent years a pest called 'Koleroga' which has been causing serious loss to the areca crops. For both these reasons, the Association would urge a substantial remission in the current assessment apart from their being reasons against the proposed re-settlement or any enhancement of the rates of assessment thereunder.

41. *Gardens.*—Coming to the garden rates, the Special Settlement Officer commits equally serious mistakes. He says in para 31 of the Report that Rs. 22/- per 1,000 cocoanuts (which was taken as the standard crop) was taken as the commutation rate at the last settlement though we are told that "strictly speaking the rates adopted at the last settlement were not fixed in accordance with the commutation rates but

followed the Malabar system of arbitrary rates which were applied in such a way as to fit the quality and yield of the gardens as they stood". That under the last clause of fitting the quality to the yield in the case of every garden in the district, one could easily ride a coach and four and that the ryots were left to the mercies of the Settlement Official can be easily imagined. Anyhow if the commutation rate had admittedly no relation to the actual garden rates, there is no use in discussing the present level of prices or in basing the enhancement thereon. But this is just what the Special Settlement Officer has done.

42. *Cocoanut Prices.*—The Special Settlement Officer bases his arguments for the enhancement of the rates of assessment on gardens upon the wide gulf, according to him, between the rates which he gives in Appendix XII-C to the Report, namely, Rs. 77/- per 1,000 cocoanuts as the average price from Fasli 1323 to Fasli 1342 (a period of 20 years) and the commutation rate of Rs. 22/- per 1,000 nuts of the settlement. Here again, we have to submit that these rates of the Mangalore market have never existed in the rest of the district. As in the case of rice, there was no doubt a 'boom' in the prices of cocoanuts between 1919 and 1928. Latterly, however, particularly since 1930, prices have gone down quite miserably. The following are the prices taken from the account books of the Sri Admar Mutt of Udipi Town which owns extensive cocoanut gardens in the Udipi Taluk and which sells annully several lakhs of cocoanuts:—

Year	Price per 100 nuts
1930	Rs. 4-12-0
1931	Rs. 3- 8-0
1932	Rs. 4- 0-0
1933	Rs. 3- 8-0
1934	Rs. 2- 0-0

It is well known that copra from Ceylon is being dumped into the West Coast markets everywhere and cocoanut growers in the district are quite helpless and desperate. Whilst such are the actual facts and realities, it is truly sad to read in a Report dated 1934 the serious discussions and arguments upon an average rate of Rs. 77/- per 1,000 cocoanuts or the further argument of a 12½ per cent. enhancement being quite a concession to the garden owners of this district.

43. *Plight of Cocoanut growers.*—If, however, as the Special Settlement Officer himself says, the rates for gardens in this district were fixed at the last settlement not with reference to the commutation rate at all, all this discussion and inference about the enhancement of prices becomes unreal. As there is to be no garden to garden inspection going to be done at the re-settlement, which is also impracticable, there is no basis at all on which the garden rates in South Kanara can be enhanced. Speaking of the gardens of this district, it is submitted that they are already over-assessed as has been stated in para 20 above, and there is no justification for any further enhancement. The owners of cocoanut gardens in this district are already in a very sad plight on account of the low prices of cocoanuts now prevailing. Here again, as in the case of rice, there is no prospect in the near future of price of cocoanuts going higher and, therefore, it will be a real hardship and injustice to add any further enhancement upon the existing assessment of the gardens.

44. *Interior Areca Gardens.*—With regard to the existing assessment of the gardens, particularly the areca gardens, it is submitted that some relief is necessary in the case of the gardens in the interior of the district particularly in the forest and malarial regions. At present, a good areca garden of the coastal part pays Rs. 8/- per acre whilst a garden in even the II, III and IV wet and dry groups of the Pattur Taluk as well as the II and III groups of the other Taluks also pays the same rate. The quality of the areca, the yield, the prices fetched, the availability of labour etc. are distinctly inferior in the interior (vide paras 10 (1) to (3) and 51 of the Report) apart from the 'kolerega' referred to above which has become in recent years a permanent pest in these parts. All the difficulties and hardships which have moved the Special Settlement Officer to alter the grouping of certain villages of the wet and dry groups into lower groups and tarams, apply with equal force to these gardens also. Hence it is submitted that some favourable treatment should be accorded to them.

45. *Dry Lands.*—With regard to the dry lands of the district for the reasons detailed at length in paras 21 to 23 above, we respectfully submit that the settlement assessment on them weighs very heavily on the ryot and that the same should be altogether cancelled or at least made nominal, though suitable rates may be charged on them for the actual years of cultivation as in Malabar.

46. *Principles of Re-settlement.*—Before we close this part of our objections, may we repectfully urge that re-settlement does not and ought not invariably to mean enhancement of existing rates? We believe that we have been able to show in the preceding paragraphs that the very basis of the last settlement in this district has been fundamentally unsound and full of mistakes, that compared with most other districts in the province the assessment was excessive, that since the introduction of the last settlement the conditions of life and agriculture in practically all parts of the district have worsened for one reason or another and particularly owing to the reserve forests of the Government, and that the prevailing abnormal fall in the prices of the staple crops of the district have reduced the position of the ryots in general to a state of utter poverty and despair. In these circumstances, we believe that the ryots of this district are justly entitled to a substantial

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reduction in the rates of the existing assessment. We are told that the points which a Settlement Officer conducting a re-settlement should bear in mind are:—

1. That there should be a substantial change in prices in order to warrant any alteration in the rates of assessment.
2. That the rates cannot be raised to the full measure of the rise in prices, because the allowance made for increased cost of living as well as for permitting a higher standard of comfort should be liberal and
3. That the conclusions thus arrived at must be checked by an examination of the economic position of the holders of agricultural land in the tract.

(Vide Section I of the Re-settlement Manual, Annexture to G. O. No. 1560, Revenue, dated 16th July 1928).

Judged from all these principles we submit that this district is justly entitled to a reduction in the existing rates of assessment.

Part V—Re-classification and Some Points Connected Therewith

47. *Promises of Government.*—With reference to the change of classification of the Dry lands of this district into Wet or Gardens, as has been proposed by the Special Settlement Officer in his Report, we beg emphatically to protest against any such change of classification or enhancement in the existing dry rates on them. We have already said enough to show that the existing assessment on dry lands are fundamentally wrong and excessive. This point was also dealt with in paragraph 20 of the memorandum submitted by the Association to the Hon'ble the Revenue Member referred to above (vide paragraph 20 therein). It has been repeatedly urged by the Government of India, the Madras Government and the Board of Revenue, from time to time, that "Government has undertaken to refrain from enhancing the assessment on account of any additional value which may have been imparted to the land by improvements effected by the ryots even though they have been carried out by means of money borrowed from Government". Reference is solicited to para 20 of the Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government, G. O. No. 1560, Revenue, dated the 16th July 1928 of of the Government of Madras referred to above and Board Standing Order No. 1 (4). On the strength of these repeated pronouncements, large extents of land in this district, particularly in the coastal and middle portions of the district, have been converted into paddy fields or cocoanut or arecanut gardens after spending huge sums of money and labour upon them. It is wrong to suppose that by simple labour in the course of ordinary agricultural operations any plot of dry land in this district can be converted into either wet or garden. The dry lands are uneven, full of shrub growth and mostly of hard laterite soil which requires large sums of money for excavation, levelling and adaptation for cultivation. An actual instance where a hillside was excavated to a depth of 10 or 15 feet appears to have been shown to the Hon'ble the Revenue Member during his visit to Puttur last year. Any number of such instances can be shown quite easily. To mention but one instance, in the village of Perdal in the Kasaragod Taluk, Re-survey No. 262/2, measuring 1 acre and 28 cents was converted into a paddy field of one crop about 15 years ago. It has cost the owner (Mr. Khandige Mahalinga Bhat) not less than Rs. 1,000/-. Its actual rent now aft all these years would be only 4 muras of rice. At the current price of Rs. 3/- per mura the yield will fetch barely 1% on the capital. The dry assessment rate is As. 12 per acre. It is now proposed to be enhanced.

48. *Dry Cultivation of Cocoanuts.*—Another usual class of cases of the conversion of dry into garden is that in which enormous amounts have been spent by people on the advice of the Agricultural Department in turning their dry lands into cocoanut gardens on the system of dry cultivation. The present condition of these gardens all over the district is one which can be realised only on actual inspection and examination. As an instance, we shall give briefly the history and present position of a well-known cocoanut garden called 'Kalluguppe' within a mile or two of the town of Karkal, the present owner of which is Mr. Iddya Vasudevaya, Vakil at Karkal. It consists of S. Nos. 317/2B1, 2A2 and 317/1 of Karkal Kasba Village and S. Nos. 272/4, 272/3 and 355 of Miyar Village and its extent is 19 acres 99 cents. It was planted with cocoanuts about 17 years ago by the then owner Mr. Ramaya Hegde. At present it consists of about 960 old cocoanut trees of which, 600 are yielding. The newly planted trees are about 90. The total yield of the whole garden is about 8 to 10 thousand cocoanuts per year, giving an income of Rs. 300/- even at Rs. 30/- per 1,000. This was the income got last year though this year it would be less. An income of about Rs. 40/- was got last year by the sale of cadjan leaves as firewood in Karkal town. But the fuel was found so useless (as it left a lot of ash behind quenching the fire) that there is no demand for it this year. The cost of cultivation for ploughing, manuring and for the other items of up-keep of which we have details with us from the owner amounted last year to about Rs. 350/-. So that the total income from the garden was Rs. 340/- whilst the expenditure was Rs. 350/-. To this must added the assessment of Rs. 20/-. Net result is a loss of Rs. 30/-. The garden was purchased along with a wet land some years ago and the proportionate value of the garden at the time would be about Rs. 4,000/- on which it will be seen no interest is realised. The position of the owner who has to spend out of his pocket every year on its up-keep can be better imagined than

described. It may be further noted, that this garden has been inspected from time to time by the Officers of the Agricultural Department and pronounced as one of the very best in the whole district. In the vicinity of this garden there are other gardens belonging to Messrs. Sadashiva Bhat, Vakil, Karkal and several others. There is also a similar garden by the Basel Mission near Mudabidre (on the side of the Mangalore Karkal Road) under the immediate charge of a paid Agricultural Demonstrator. The condition is the same all over. In fact they have only served to disillusion the people of this district about the practical utility of the theories of the Agricultural Department. Government, themselves, maintain two such extensive gardens at Kasaragod and and Nileswar in this district, and a perusal of their balance sheets will further enlighten them on this subject and prove our contention. Now if assessment on these gardens is to be raised at re-settlement what is going to be the fate of these owners?

49. *Assessing Ryots' Improvements.*—It has been truly said as early as 1862 by the Hon'ble Mr. Winterbotham in the passage quoted below that every bit of cultivable land in South Kanara was the result of the hard labour of the ryot, and that there was nothing to tax except the ryots' improvements. The quotation is necessary and useful as persons used to East Coast conditions are apt to forget the peculiar difficulties of converting a dry land into wet or garden in this district. Says Mr. Winterbotham, "It is well that attention should be continually called to the many circumstances which in South Kanara plead for a lenient assessment. All the cultivable land, both wet and garden, has been reclaimed by long years of patient toiling and moiling. There is in truth nothing to tax, except the ryots' improvements. The brook and streams in the valleys are trained along the sides of the levelled fields by stone revetments, the building of which must have cost immense labour. The springs at the heads of the valleys are cleared out and enlarged by hewing cisterns in the laterite. To clear the land of stones and to keep out the small black cattle of the district which are as agile as goats, solid stone walls, four or five feet high, are built round the the occupied lands. In the interior all occupied land is enclosed either by high stone walls or mud walls topped with thorns or with dikes or high thick-set thorn hedges. Most of the hill-sides are terraced, the sides of the terraces being often five or six feet deep. Except when the lands adjoin a road or river there is no way of getting the produce to market except on the heads of coolies". It is, therefore, submitted that it will be nothing but injustice, pure and simple, if Government should give the go-by to all their pronouncements and still persist in re-classifying the dry lands of the district which are already paying high rates of assessment into wet or garden as has been proposed in the Re-settlement Scheme Report.

50. *Exclusion of Mango etc.*—If Government however are determined to carry out re-classification and enhancement of assessment in spite of all our protests, there are some points in this connection which we should like to submit. The exclusion of palmyrah and mango from garden trees recently ordered by Government is a recognition of the fact, though belated, of their wrongful inclusion at the last settlement as garden trees. The lands which have been classed as gardens by such inclusion, particularly of the mango, which abounds everywhere and grows wild are very numerous. In justice to the ryots, if a wholesale re-classification of all such lands is deemed impracticable, being costly, it is necessary that at least on an application by a ryot who feels himself agrieved, such lands wrongly classed as gardens at the last settlement should be re-classified into dry, if otherwise it is not a garden. This point was dealt with in the aforesaid memorandum (vide para 7). On the same principle as the exclusion of palmyrah and mango, it is still urged that the tamarind and jack should also be excluded from garden trees. The statement made in the report that a jack fruit ordinarily obtains anything between 4 to 8 annas for a single fruit in the important markets of the district is very such exaggerated. Ordinarily they will not fetch more than an anna or two. It is only certain class of fruits which are called 'Bokke' that are taken to the market and that too only in the immediate vicinity of some of the important towns of the district. Elsewhere they have no marketable value. The elimination of the jack tree from the III and IV groups is a faint recognition of the justice of this claim. But even in the other three groups namely the Special, the I and the II groups both tamarind and jack should be excluded. It is also necessary to note that if 10 jack trees are planted not more than 2 or 3 yield fruits, and even these usually yield only in alternate years. It is, therefore, submitted that jack ought to be excluded altogether as a garden tree. The case for the exclusion of tamarind is, if anything, very much stronger. In this district, the tamarind is a wild tree. If there is one single tamarind tree (and it takes 20 to 30 years, if not more to yield) in a garden practically nothing else grows in its vicinity. It is never cultivated but is a wild growth. Not even 10 per cent of the trees yield normally. In fact, it is not treated as a tree of any commercial importance as in the East Coast. The expenditure and trouble necessary to collect the crop and extract tamarind and make it fit for the market leaves very little profit even after it yields. It is, therefore, submitted that there is really no justification in including the jack or the tamarind in any group whatsoever.

51. *Relative Proportion.*—There is one further point of injustice in connection with the question of these garden trees which is being perpetuated in the re-settlement. At the last settlement the proportion of the 5 classes of garden trees namely cocoanut, arecanut, jack, tamarind and pepper vine was fixed as follows:—para 8 of G. O. 757, Revenue, dated 25—8—1932 states

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"For settlement purpose the cocoanut, arecanut, jack, tamarind, mango, palmyra and pepper vine shall be deemed to be 'garden' products. Ten bearing cocoanut palms to the acre shall render a survey field or sub-division assessable as garden. One bearing jack, tamarind or mango tree shall be deemed equivalent to two bearing cocoanut palms. One bearing cocoanut palm shall be deemed equivalent to four pepper-vines, or palmyras, and to twelve areca palms". It is submitted that the number of 10 cocoanut trees per acre is too small to make a land a garden. Ordinarily 50 to 60 or more of cocoanut trees are grown in a garden. Hence at least 40 cocoanut palms to an acre or in proportion thereto should render a land liable to be classed as garden. The proportion of one jack, tamarind or mango as equal to 2 cocoanut palms is just the reverse of what it ought to be for the reasons already stated. Mango and palmyra having been excluded, the proportion should really be one cocoanut palm as equal to at least 5 jack or tamarind trees, if the latter are to be retained in any case. The number of 10 cocoanut trees etc. to an acre given at the last settlement works hardship in another manner. These 10 trees may all be in one corner of an acre occupying say 5 cents, the remaining 95 cents being all dry land with shrub growth. In justice only the 5 cents bit should be classed as garden. But what was actually done at the last settlement was to register the whole extent of one acre as garden and assess it as such. And this patent iniquity is proposed to be perpetuated. The injustice of this appears to have been in fact recognized in the matter of re-classifying dry into garden at the re-settlement where it is proposed to assess as garden only the actual extent on which the garden is situated (vide para 52 of the Report). All that we submit is that this principle should be made applicable to old gardens also.

52. *Partial Re-classification.*—Coming to the subject of partial re-classification of land and enhancement of assessment, it is dealt with in para 52 of the Report. The proposal of the Settlement Officer is:—"As regards re-classification of part fields, I propose as a matter of procedure, that when a portion of a dry field is converted into wet or garden, the proper wet or garden rate may be levied, without subdivision, on the actual extent thus converted. Occupation in assessed waste will be liable to assessment at dry, wet or garden rates, according to their description. I propose that, when such occupations have not been sub-divided for assignment, the extent actually occupied may be assessed without subdivision, at the proper rate. Wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the entire fields which undergo re-classification". It is submitted that the re-classification of part fields or sub-divisions without actually sub-dividing them will lead to abuse in the hands of the subordinates of the Settlement Department to the detriment of the ryots. It is not understood as to how the land is to be actually classed in the adangal. Is it to be classed as dry or garden or partially the one or partially the other? Is the extent of each to be separately shown? Suppose after some years there is no wet or garden cultivation in the portion to be classed as such, what is to become of the extra assessment? Taking all things into consideration, it is urged that, if there should be a re-classification, whether entire survey fields or sub-divisions, there must be sub-dividing.

53. *Rates for New Gardens.*—The principle laid down in sub-para (1) of para 52 of the report that the rate to be adopted for a new garden should be the rate of the adjoining garden land is devoid of any principle and quite unjust. The adjoining garden may be a I class areca garden paying a rate of Rs. 8/- whilst the garden now made from dry may be a useless one. The proximity is one of mere accident. Therefore, the principle which ought to be adopted is that if at all there should be a re-classification the lowest garden rate should be adopted, and this rule should be applicable to all classes of gardens whether arecanut or otherwise. It ought not to be forgotten in this connection, that the making of an areca garden involves an exceedingly large outlay which seldom yields a fair return. Though the income of an arecanut garden may be proportionately more than that of a cocoanut garden, the number of years one has to wait, the special care to be bestowed for a number of years, the initial outlay for excavating and levelling an arecanut garden and for securing a continuous water supply and shade are things which are far in excess of the cost of making a similar cocoanut garden. It is, therefore, submitted that if a dry land converted into a garden should in any event be re-classified and a higher rate imposed upon it, it should be on the lowest garden rate.

54. *Dry to Wet.*—In the case of dry lands converted into wet, we have to urge that here also instead of the 'appropriate' rate of wet referred to in sub-para (3) of para 52, it should be the lowest wet rate for the group. Because, the 'appropriate' rate is a very indefinite and difficult matter to decide and when ordinarily this work is being entrusted to a low-paid subordinate of the Settlement Department it will undoubtedly lead to a lot of hardship and injustice. It is a fact that a dry converted into wet even 10 or 15 years ago seldom yields a good crop. As an instance, we beg to refer to the case of R. S. No. 266/2 of Pedal Village of Mr. Khandige Mahalinga Bhat referred to in para 47 supra.

55. *Wet and Garden to Dry*—The proposals for the transfer from garden to dry or wet to dry, as contained in para 52 of the Report, are as follows:—

(1) "Transfers from garden to dry are to be made at re-settlement, subject to the conditions that they are to be made only on application, and that the Settlement Officer is satisfied that the land has become

permanently unfit for garden cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots control.

(2) Transfers from wet to dry will not be permitted except on application from the ryot and after the Settlement Officer is satisfied that the field in question is found to be dry on the ground and fit for dry cultivation only."

The rules as laid down make it practically impossible for any ryot to have a transfer from wet to dry or garden to dry. It is really denying relief in the cases of large extent of lands, particularly in the interior of the district, where on account of reasons beyond the control of ryots large areas of gardens and wet lands are obliged to remain fallow, and became dry. The subject has been fully dealt with in the report of the People's Committee referred to above (vide paragraphs 12 to 22 therein). No ryot who wants to obtain some income or make a living will ever allow his lands to go out of cultivation wilfully for a length of time if he has got the means to cultivate the land as wet or garden as the case may be. To insist, therefore, that such lands to be transferred must have become permanently unfit for garden cultivation, or fit only for dry cultivation, as stated above is virtually to deny justice. And this is all the more so when we see that their difficulties and hardships, as stated in the people's Committee Report aforesaid, have been found to be substantially true by the Special Settlement Officer. It is, therefore, urged that the above proposals should be revised, and where a land, wet or garden, has been left without cultivation as garden or wet for a continuous period of say 5 years, the Settlement Officer should re-transfer it on application to dry. A clause may, however, be put in that if at any future time a ryot desires to raise any cultivation on it, he will be liable to pay the appropriate rate of assessment, as wet or garden, as the case may be.

56. *Mistakes in Re-classification.*—Last but not least in importance, whilst we are still on the question of re-classification, is the case of the large number of clear and gross mistakes at the last settlement. These mistakes or blunders were committed by the Classifiers, and as the ryots were (and are) largely illiterate, unacquainted with the survey or its reference to the lands concerned, the mistakes were not noticed by the ryots till after the settlement was fully over. As an instance, we may mention the case of certain lands in Village No. 16, Heranjal, of the Kundapur Taluk—S. Nos. are 33/10, 44/4 to 9, 45/7, 48/1 and 2, and 49/6 and 8. All these are classed in the adangal as II class wet lands though they yield only one crop and no dry crop at all. They pay an assessment at the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per acre. S. Nos. 34/1 and 2 of the same village and assessed at the same rate are classed as I class wet. In these plots also the crop is single and there is no other crop wet or dry. Strictly therefore, all these plots should have been classed as III class wet, and proper rates assigned at the last settlement. Similar to the above are the mistakes committed on a very large scale in the villages of Manur (No. 1), Giliyar (No. 2), and Chitrapadi (No. 4) of the Udipi Taluk. A list of the survey numbers concerned is given in Schedule IX hereto. They are all lands yielding one single wet crop *i. e.* the suggi or second crop as they are under water from June to September and no other crop wet or dry. This is a fact which can be easily verified. They are all assessed at rates varying from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 7-8-0 per acre and mostly classed as II class wet lands. Various other instances of such mistakes, including cases where even lands which were dry at the last settlement have been classed as wet, have been brought to our notice. Suffice, however, to say that such mistakes should not be perpetuated hereafter also as for the folly of the ryots concerned, they have already suffered heavily during these 30 years. It is, therefore, submitted that on application by the ryots concerned, such mistakes should be rectified after inspection by the Settlement Officer, and the rates of assessment on them altered suitably.

PART VI—RE-GROUPING

57. *Re-grouping.* The question of wet and dry grouping has been dealt with at some length by the Special Settlement Officer in para 51 of his Report. The Association desires to express its grateful thanks to the officer for his kind recognition of the hardships of the ryots of the areas concerned which were detailed at length after a close investigation on the spot by the authors of the report of the Peoples' Committee referred to above. The suggestions made by the Settlement Officer for the alteration of the groups may be classed into divisions: (1) Those relating to the Puttur Taluk and (2) those relating to the other taluks of the district. When the Committee of Enquiry appointed by this Association went out to the different taluks, ryots had come from great distances with a view to urge their numerous grievances with respect to the question of grouping. The Committee has had before it proposals varying from wholesale re-grouping i.e. from the Special to the I group, from I group to II group, from II to III group, from III to IV group and from the IV to the V group to proposals for the alteration of the grouping of parts of individual villages. The former involves practically the reduction of the existing assessment in all areas concerned and as that is just what the Association has tried to make out as a just claim on behalf of the ryots of this district in the foregoing paragraphs, it seems, unnecessary to ask Government for a wholesale alteration of the groups.

58. *Important Changes.*—It must, however, be stated in fairness to the ryots of the district that whatever might have been the condition of things at the time the last settlement was introduced in the district, conditions have changed for

worse in various parts of the district, particularly in two ways: (i) In the want of proper and sufficient facilities for agriculture and (ii) in the decline and almost extinction of agriculture in various parts of the district by reason of the havoc and devastation caused by the ever increasing reserves of the district about which enough has been stated already.

59. *Difficulties of the Special Group.*—Taking the first point, it is urged herein that in the case of the Special group, apart from the injustice of levying an extra rate, already referred to, the difficulties of the landholders in these areas have increased in several ways. In the first place, the difficulty of obtaining manure leaves for paddy cultivation is now very keen on account of the assignment by means of special darkhasts of a good deal of unoccupied waste lands which were available for leaf manure at the time of the last settlement. Secondly, though it cannot be said with reference to these areas that there is scarcity of labour, yet the payments for it which are as much in kind as in cash have nearly doubled. In fact, except the labour of women usually at the time of sowing and harvesting, it is impossible to get labour for other agricultural purposes except for payments in cash varying from As. 5 to As. 8 per day, even at this time of depression. In spite of the fact that prices of food-grains have abnormally fallen there is not a proportionate fall in the quantum of wages. There are two other difficulties which the people of the Special group are experiencing. The first one is the loss of the second crop by the ingress of salt water in a good many lands situated by the side of tidal rivers and channels. This is a point which appears to have been altogether ignored from consideration at the last settlement. The loss of crops owing to this is quite considerable. The second cause of damage is the floods during the rainy season when for several days together the first crop gets sub-merged under water and gets spoiled. These floods have become quite frequent and normal since the last settlement probably due to the silting up of the river beds. For these reasons and also for what has been stated in paragraphs 16 and 17 above, it is submitted that the Special group as such must be abolished and the whole area treated as I group as was originally proposed by the Deputy Commissioner.

60. *Of the Interior.*—Now with respect to areas in which conditions of agriculture and living have substantially deteriorated since the last settlement. As has been stated above, the justice of the claim of these has been admitted to some extent by the Special Settlement Officer. But he does not seem to have realised the full extent or intensity of the trouble. We may, however, submit that the whole question is one which requires a much closer investigation than has been carried out by the Special Settlement Officer. We understand that detailed proposals in this behalf have been or are being made by the Taluk Landholders' Associations of Karkal, Udipi and Kundapur. Those proposals merit careful and sympathetic consideration. Our own proposals in this respect to the extent to which it has been possible for us to know, are detailed in Schedule X hereto.

Part VII—Incidental Subjects

61. *Incidental Subjects.*—In Chapter VII of the Report, the Special Settlement Officer refers to certain incidental subjects which will be dealt with quite briefly here.

(1) *Kumaris.*—The Association desires to submit that in spite of all efforts on its part, it has not been possible to get proper information from the ryots of Malayalam speaking parts of this district wherein these kumaris are situated. Therefore, on the subject of kumaris, the Association does not wish to make any representations at present.

(2) *The Neria Cardamom Forest.*—The Association does not desire also to state anything with reference to this matter, as it concerns only two individual owners who can be expected to take care of themselves.

(3) *Kumaki, Banes and Kans.*—The only representation which the Association wishes to make in this respect is that during the currency of the re-settlement, at any rate, there should be no re-classification of these into wet or garden, as is proposed to the contrary in para 52 of the Report.

(4) *Mulpattas.*—On this point the Association is not in a position to make any representation for want of information on account of insufficiency of time.

(5) *Mulgeni Leases.*—On this point, however, the Association desires to urge that the proposal made by the Special Settlement Officer to omit separate pattas at the re-settlement is highly injurious and is seriously objected to. Everywhere in the district, on enquiry being made, the Association has been told that the continuation of these pattas might, though involving a little more trouble to the department concerned, is quite necessary for all mulgeni holdings. Otherwise, the hardship to the ryots will be very great. In the first place, it may be noted that unlike many other districts of the province, these leases are a peculiar feature of the tenures of this district. In the case of a considerable number of such mulgenis created prior to the last settlement, there are no documents evidencing them and the only document-of-title was the joint patta issued at the last settlement after a lot of trouble and enquiry. To ignore them altogether now and to delete such pattas from the separate patta of the mulgar and club it along with his other land is to deprive the tenant of a valuable document-of-title which has been of great use and importance and valued as such by the people of this district. It will create a lot of confusion and involve the ryots in litigation, the result of which will be as disastrous as it is unnecessary. The trouble that might be caused

to the Settlement or the Revenue Department in inserting two names instead of one is quite inconsiderable compared with the value and utility to the ryots concerned. The Association desires, however, to make it clear that so far as the remedies of Government to recover assessment is concerned their hands are not be tied and they may recover the same from the land-lord or the tenant as they may choose. When such remedies are left intact, it will really be a piece of great injustice if these mulgeni pattas are to be deleted altogether from the settlement registers.

We beg also to submit that Government have not been laying due emphasis on the importance of the kumki lands and their peculiar nature in respect of a mulgeni holding. The kumki land, which is a belt of 100 yards around the limits of the warg is meant for the exercise of kumki privileges necessary for the cultivation of the warg. It is, therefore, quite essential that on the assignment of such kumki land by Government to the tenant, which is done because the latter is in occupation of the warg, a condition should be inserted in the order of assignment itself that it should always go with the warg land and that the tenant should have no right to alienate the one without the other and if he should do so, the assignment should stand cancelled. What now happens quite frequently is that the tenant gets a darkhast of the kumki from Government, and after selling away the tree growth on it and making therefrom some money, he sells it to a third party. Next he does not pay the mulgeni rental and in a suit for forfeiture, being without means to pay, the mulgeni holding is forfeited to the land-lord. When it comes back to him, it is very much depreciated in value because the entire kumki land has gone to a third party even though originally in the deed of mulgeni the kumki land was specifically included. Very similar is the case of a mortgagor in the case of a simple morigage obtaining the kumki for himself on darkhast and alienating it to a third party when he finds he has no means of redeeming the mortgaged property. The mortgage ecurity is at once depreciated. The hardship in oth cases is very great and the Association lesires to urge that in all future assignments in both these cases a clause as indicated above should be inserted in the order of assignment to see that the kumki land is not divorced from the warg proper.

(6) *Kistbandi.*—The only point that remains to be considered is the question of kistbandi. The Association has made enquiries about this matter and finds that the proposal of the Special Settlement Officer to alter the existing three kists into four kists from February to May is not acceptable nor convenient. In the Udipi and Kundapur taluks the ryots want four kists from March to June. The month of June is impracticable, if there is to be uniformity all over the district, because, as has been already stated, the rivers and channels in the interior become impassable even in the beginning of June and it will be difficult to make collections during that month. June being out of question, February is equally in-appropriate. In many portions of the district, particularly in the north, it is difficult to collect the rental from the tenants by that time and hence, we have been informed that the month of February is unacceptable. It has however been brought to our notice that the payment of half the entire kist in the month of March becomes quite a heavy burden. The general and substantial opinion in the district is in favour of dividing the assessment into three equal kists in March, April and May and we recommend accordingly.

Mangalore,
26th August, 1934

K. R. Karant
Hon. Secretary,
The South Kanara Landholders' Association.

List of Schedules and Appendices.

1.	Schedule I		—Udipi Court (Dt. Munsif's) rates for rice from 1881 to 1900.
2.	,, II		—Kundapur Court rates for rice from 1883-84 to 1899-1900.
3.	,, II-A		—Table of wet rates of assessment of the last settlement as corrected.
4.	,, III	(series)	—Figures relating to Co-operative Societies.
5.	,, IV		—Udipi court rates for rice from 1904 to 1934.
6.	,, V		—Kundapur Court rates for rice from 1903-4 to 1932-33.
7.	,, VI		—Puttur Court rates for paddy from 1916 to 1934.
8.	,, VII		Mudabidri prices for rice from 1912 to 1934.
9.	,, VIII	(series)	—Average prices for rice in Udipi, Kundapur, Puttur and Mudabidre.
10.	,, IX		—Mistakes of classification at the settlement.
11.	,, X		Proposals for Re-grouping.
12.	Appendix I		—Memorandum on Re-setttlement to the Hon. the Revenue Member.
13.	,, II		—Memorandum on the forest grievances to the Hon. the Law Member.
14.	,, III		—Report of the Peoples' Committee on the conditions of Life and Agriculture in the forest villages of the Puttur Taluk.

Schedule I

Rates of kaje rice adopted by the District Munsif of Udipi for the years 1881 to 1900.

Serial No.	Year	Average of the rates per mura of 42 seers on the 30th Magha and 30th Palguna
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs. A. P.
1	1881	1-14-0
2	1882	1-14-0
3	1883	2- 2-0
4	1884	2- 6-0
5	1885	2- 8-0
6	1886	2-10-0
7	1887	2- 8-0
8	1888	2- 6-0
9	1889	2-10-0
10	1890	2-11-0
11	1891	2-13-0
12	1892	3- 2-0
13	1893	3- 1-0
14	1894	2-14-0
15	1895	2-10-0
16	1896	2- 8-0
17	1897	3- 3-0
18	1898	3- 6 6
19	1899	2- 9-0
20	1900	3-10-0

The average for the 20 years excluding 1900 when rice was selling dearer than 12 seers I rupee is Rs. 2-9-10.

Schedule II

Rates for kaje rice adopted by the Dt. Munsif of Kundapur, for the years 1883-84 to 1899-1900.

Serial No.	Year	Rate	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
		Rs. A. P.	
1	1883- 84	2- 6-0	
2	1884- 85	2- 6-0	
3	1885- 86	2- 7-0	
4	1886- 87	2- 6-0	
5	1887- 88	2-12-0	
6	1888- 89	2-10-0	
7	1889- 90	2-10-0	
8	1890- 91	2- 4-0	
9	1891- 92	3- 0-0	
10	1892- 93	3- 0-0	
11	1893- 94	2-14-0	
12	1894- 95	2-12-0	
13	1895- 96	2-10-0	
14	1896- 97	3- 4-0	(Average for Magha and Palguna)
15	1897- 98	3- 4-0	Do.
16	1898- 99	2-10-0	Do.
17	1899-1900	3-13-0	

The average for the years 1883-84 to 1900 excluding 1900, when rice was selling dearer than 12 seers per rupee is Rs. 2-11-2.

Schedule II—A

Showing the correct Half-Net as calculated from the correct average outturns and deducting therefrom the correctly calculated cultivation expenses from the data given in pages 72 and 73 of the Settlement G. O.

Taram.	Correct outturns per acre in Madras Measures	Figures in Col. 2 rounded off	Conversion of Col. 3 figures into Imperial seers	Grain value of the gross yield at 27 seers of paddy per Re.	Allowance of 15% for vicissitudes of season etc.	Correct cultivation expenses as aforesaid	Total of Columns 5 and 7	Net profit or loss	Half Net	Govt.'s approximate share of half	Present assessment rates	Percentage of excess of the figures in Col. 12 over those in Col. 11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
I	701	700	784	29- 0	4- 5- 7	16- 0- 0	20- 5- 7	(+)8-10- 5	(+)4- 5- 3	3 0	7 0	133
II	552	550	616	22-13	3- 6- 9	15- 6- 6	18-13- 3	(+)3-15- 9	(+)1-15-10	2 0	6 0	200
III	388	400	448	16-10	2- 7-10	14- 3- 6	16-11- 4	(−)0- 1- 4	(−)0- 0- 8	1 8	5 0	233
IV	340	350	392	14- 8	2- 2- 9	13- 0- 7	15- 3- 4	(−)0-11- 4	(−)0- 5- 8	1 0	4 0	300
V	325	325	364	13- 8	2- 0- 4	11- 4- 1	13- 4- 5	(+)0- 3- 7	(+)0- 1- 9	0 12	3 0	300
VI	250	250	280	10- 6	1- 8-10	9- 7- 6	11- 0- 4	(−)0-10- 4	(−)0- 5- 2	0 8	2 0	300
VII	200	200	224	8- 5	1- 3-11	7-11- 3	8-15- 2	(−)0-10- 2	(−)0- 5- 1	0 6	1 8	300
VIII	150	150	168	6- 4	0-15- 0	5-15- 0	6-14- 0	(−)0-10- 0	(−)0- 5- 0	0 4	1 0	300

Explanatory Note to Schedule II—A

1. The figures in Col. 2 are 85% of those in Col. 35 of the Schedule at page 61 of the G. O. 757.
2. In calculating the grain value of the outturn in Col. 5, the Board's rate of 27 seers per rupee is adopted.
3. *(a)* In calculating the cultivation expenses in Col. 7, all the items are the same as those adopted at pages 72 and 73 of the said G. O., except that the money value of the paddy included in items 2, 3, and 5 of the Deputy Commissioner is taken at the Board's rate of 27 seers per rupee and the mistaken calculation of 11% in V *(a)* is also corrected with the reduced outturn of 700 Madras measures taken for his 875 for VII-I sort.

   (b) The cultivation expenses for tarams II to VIII have been reduced in the same ratios as those adopted by the Deputy Commissioner and the board.
4. Though in tarams III, IV and VI to VIII there is a net loss, still to assign some rate of assessment a graduated scale is adopted in Col. 11.

Schedule III

III (a)

Showing the number of Societies and their working.

Year (1)	No. of Societies (2)	No. of Members (3)	Outstanding loans (4)	Amounts overdue (5)
			Rs.	Rs.
1929—30	497	43,626	23,00,410	7,70,278
1930—31	468	38,162	20,34,138	7,87,952
1931—32	438	37,872	18,17,236	8,16,138
1932—33	390	32,986	16,61,715	6,77,411

III (b)

Showing the share capital of the Co-operative Societies with profit and loss account.

Year (1)	Share Capital (2)	Profit (3)	Loss (4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929—30	5,91,052	72,318	76,683
1930—31	4,95,738	52,081	75,728
1931—32	5,25,312	47,473	123,541
1932—33	4,75,820	18,683	99,959

III (c)

Showing the account of the Central Co-operative Bank regarding Loan outstanding against the Societies.

Year (1)	Total Loan due to the Central Co-operative Bank from Societies (2)	Loan liquidated due from Societies carrying no interest (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1925—26	12,97,953	10,033
1926—27	11,30,709	49,380
1927—28	9,48,627	54,386
1928—29	9,09,423	1,23,397
1929—30	8,51,121	1,29,981
1930—31	7,42,108	1,07,670
1931—32	5,42,923	92,419
1932—33	4,55,112	1,16,682

Schedule IV

Rates for kaje rice adopted by the Dt. Munsif of Udipi for the 31 years ending 1934.

Serial Number	Year	Average of the rates for kaje rice per mura of 42 seers on the 30th Magha and Palguna	
		Rs. A. P.	
1	1901	2 — 14 — 0	NOTES:—The rates from 1901 to 1907 appear to have been from the town of Udipi, as also those for the years 1905 to 1920. The rest are the average of the rates prevailing in the various portions of the taluk.
2	1905	2 — 14 — 0	
3	1906	3 — 9 — 0	
4	1907	3 — 12 — 6	
5	1908	4 — 2 — 11	
6	1909	3 — 15 — 0	
7	1910	3 — 4 — 9	
8	1911	3 — 3 — 9	
9	1912	4 — 0 — 4	
10	1913	4 — 4 — 0	
11	1914	4 — 3 — 2	
12	1915	4 — 1 — 0	
13	1916	4 — 2 — 9	
14	1917	4 — 4 — 6	
15	1918	4 — 6 — 6	
16	1919	5 — 8 — 0	
17	1920	6 — 14 — 0	
18	1921	5 — 4 — 0	
19	1922	5 — 11 — 0	
20	1923	5 — 8 — 0	
21	1924	5 — 12 — 0	
22	1925	6 — 4 — 0	
23	1926	6 — 6 — 0	
24	1927	5 — 11 — 0	
25	1928	5 — 7 — 0	
26	1929	4 — 14 — 0	
27	1930	4 — 6 — 0	
28	1931	3 — 12 — 0	
29	1932	3 — 0 — 0	
30	1933	3 — 0 — 0	
31	1934	3 — 0 — 0	

Schedule V

Rates adopted by the Dt. Munsif's Court of Kundapur for kaje rice.

Serial No.	Years	Rates	
		Rs. A. P.	
1.	1903-04	2-12-0	
2.	1904-05	2-14-0	
3.	1905-06	3-10-0	
4.	1906-07	4- 4-0	
5.	1907-08	4- 4-0	
6.	1908-09	4- 4-0	
7.	1909-10	3- 8-0	
8.	1910-11	3- 8-0	
9.	1911-12	4- 8-0	
10.	1912-13	4- 8-0	
11.	1913-14	4- 8-0	
12.	1914-15	4- 8-0	
13.	1915-16	4- 8-0	
14.	1916-17	4- 6-0	
15.	1917-18	4-12-0	
16.	1918-19	6- 0-0	
17.	1919-20	7- 0-0	
18.	1920-21	5- 8-0	(Paddy 2-12-0)
19.	1921-22	5-12-0	
20.	1922-23	5- 8-0	
21.	1923-24	5-10-0	
22.	1924-25	6- 0-0	
23.	1925-26	6- 2-0	
24.	1926-27	5-10-0	
25.	1927-28	5- 8-0	
26.	1928-29	4-14-0	
27.	1929-30	4- 8-0	
28.	1930-31	3- 8-0	
29.	1931-32	3- 0-0	
30.	1932-33	3- 2-0	

Schedule VI

Rates adopted by the Dt. Munsif of Puttur for 1 mura of Paddy.

Serial No.	Years	Rates
		Rs. A. P.
1.	1916	2-10-0
2.	1917	2- 7-0
3.	1918	2- 7-0
4.	1919	2-13-0
5.	1920	3-10-0
6.	1921	2- 9-0
7.	1922	3- 0-0
8.	1923	3- 0-0
9.	1924	3- 0-0
10.	1925	3- 4-0
11.	1926	3- 6-0
12.	1927	2-15-0
13.	1928	2-11-6
14.	1929	2- 8-6
15.	1930	2-13-3
16.	1931	1-13-8
17.	1932	1- 8-4
18.	1933	1- 5-8
19.	1934	1- 7-0

Schedule VII

Mudabidri Prices per mura of rice as found in the Day-books of Messrs. Gu Raghunatha Pai and Bros., Mudabidri.

Years	Price
	Rs. A. P.
1912	4— 4—0
1913	4— 8—0
1914	4— 8—0
1915	4— 2—0
1916	4— 6—0
1917	5— 0—0
1918	5— 0—0
1919	6— 4—0
1920	7— 8—0
1921	5—14—0
1922	6— 8—0
1923	6— 0—0
1924	6— 0—0
1925	6—12—0
1926	7— 0—0
1927	6— 4—0
1928	5—12—0
1929	4—14—0
1930	4— 9—0
1931	3—12—0
1932	3— 4—0
1933	3— 2—0
1934	3— 0—0

Schedule VIII

a. b and c showing the average price of rice per mura for the various localities as detailed below.

VIII (a)

Serial Number (1)	Locality (2)	Years for which average is taken (3)	Average (4)	Figures of Column (4) less 25 per cent. (5)
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Udipi	1914—33 (20 Years)	5—1—2	3—12—10
2	Kundapur	1914—33 Do.	5—0—2	3—12—0
3	Puttur	1916—33 (18 years)	5—4—10	3—14—7
4	Mudabidri	1914—33 (20 years)	5—5—1	3—15—10

VIII (b)

Serial Number (1)	Locality (2)	Years for which average is taken (3)	Average (4)	Figures in Column (4) less 25 per cent. (5)
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Udipi	1914—33 excluding 1919—1928	4—5—0	3—3—9
2	Kundapur	Do.	4—2—7	3—1—9
3	Puttur	1916—33 excluding 1919—1926	4—5—10	3—4—4
4	Mudabidri	1914—33 excluding 1919—1928	4—4—1	3—3—2

VIII (c)

Serial Number (1)	Locality (2)	Years for which average is taken (3)	Average (4)	Figures in Column (4) less 25 per cent. (5)
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Udipi	1904—1933	4—7—8	3—5—9
2	Kundapur	1904—1933	4—8—0	3—6—0
3	Puttur	1916—1933	5—3—0	3—14—3
4	Mudabidri	1912—1933	5—3—9	3—14—0

Schedule IX

Mistakes in classification at the Settlement

No. 1. *Manur Village, Udipi Taluk.*

S. Nos. 295, 291, 288, 285, 281, 277, 278, 264 and 258.

No. 2. *Giliyar Village, Udipi Taluk.*

S. Nos. 131, 132, 152, 133, 134, 146, 147, 143, 119, 118, 111, 210, 216, 217, 222, 224, 89, 88, 87, 82, 62, 61, 60, 58, 59, 42, 31, 30, 37, 34 and 35.

No. 4. *Chitrapadi Village, Udipi Taluk.*

S. Nos. 39, 34, 35, 33, 32, 31, 37, 36, 38, 41, 44, 86, 85, 84, 83, 82, 81, 47, 57, 58, 59, 74, 75, 78, 79, 77, 76, 173, 176, 171, 172, 157, 152, 150, 151, 149, 143, 153, 154, 161, 162, 163, 167, 168 and 169.

Schedule X

List showing the alterations from one group to another urged in addition to those proposed in the Scheme Report—Enclosure 5.

Number and Name of the village	Group in which now placed	Proposed Group	Reasons in brief
		COONDAPOOR TALUK	
1. Shirur	Special Wet	I	Though these are coast villages they extend up t the Ghats and are malarious. On the one hand,
4. Paduvari	do.	I	they are subject to ravages of wild beasts from the reserve forests of Sarpanamane and Baindur and on the other they suffer from saline water entering the fields from tidal rivers and back-waters.
9. Kergal	do.	I	These are separated from the coast by village No. 12
10. Khambadkone	do.	I	Kirimanjeshwar. Large extent in these villages lie waste owing to entry of saline water and equally large extent produce very poor crops owing to the same cause. More than half of No. 10 Khambadkone village is the old revenue village Halageri which is an interior village.
34. Senapur	do.	I	None of these is a coast village. No. 42, Uppina-
36. Badakere	do.	I	kudru is an island and the other four villages are
42. Uppinakudru	do.	I	almost surrounded by tidal rivers. Nos. 43
43. Hemmadi	do.	I	Hemmadi and 61 Anagalli include large islands
61. Anagalli	do.	I	of Kannadkudru and Herikudru. They all suffer by the entry of saline water which damages the crops every year. These special circumstances of these villages and the fact that they are not coast villages make them fit to be placed only in Group I.
11. Ullur	do.	I	These are also not coast villages but interior villa-
58. Ultur	do.	I	ages. There are no special circumstances what-
103. Belur	do.	I	ever to place them in the Special Group.
22. Yedthare	I	II	These two villages extend up to the Ghats and
3. Baindur	I	II	Mysore borders. They are full of reserve forests and are highly malarious. The ghat parts of the village are fit to be placed in Group IV. The crops and cattle suffer by ravages of wild beasts.
28. Alur	I	II	All these villages are malarious and Government
29. Yandse	I	II	has therefore sanctioned free distribution of qui-
32. Harkur	I	II	nine in them. The crops and cattle of these
51. Gulvadi	I	II	villages suffer from the ravages of wild beasts in
68. Kavradi	I	II	the reserve forests in these villages. The villages occupy an intermediate position between the I and III Group villages.
94. Molahalli	I	II	These are also interior villages suffering from the
95. Hardali Mandali	I	II	ravages of wild beasts. They are just like No. 28
96. Halladi Harkadi	I	II	Haladi village of Udipi Taluk proposed to be transferred from Group I to Group II (vide enclosure 5 of the Scheme Report). For the same reasons, these villages also should be so transferred.

Number and Name of the village	Group in which now placed	Proposed Group	Reasons in brief
5. Taggarshe 15. Herur	I I	III III	These villages are covered by reserve forests and are highly malarious. They have hardly any transport facilities, besides being subject to all the disadvantages of the interior forest villages. There is also dearth of labour in these villages.
17. Kaltode 26. Chittur 27. Idurkunyadi 30. Karkunji 35. Kulanji 36. Haladi	II II II II II II	III III III III III III	These are also villages covered with reserve forests, suffer from malaria, ravages of wild beasts and dearth of labour. They are all far away from the markets and transport facilities are also poor compared with other II group villages. They are just like all other III group villages in all respects. They are not a whit superior to No. 18 Yeljit and No. 20 Golihole which have been proposed to be transferred to group III. (vide enclosure 5 of the Scheme Report).
89. Hebbige 90. Koteshirur 91. Nagodi	II II II	IV IV IV	These villages have been proposed to be transferred from Group II to Group III in the Scheme Report. But this is not sufficient. They are villages on the top of the ghats. In these villages is the Hannarmagane Reserve Forests. They are surrounded by the Mysore State reserve forests and the malnad tract of that State. The villages are therefore highly malarious. It is admitted in the Scheme Report that in these villages "Labour is scarce and expensive and the cost of transport is high, wet and dry lands present rather a neglected appearance and the out-turn from them is poor, rents from these lands are low, and the chief source of income is the arecanut in this tract" (Sub para 4 of paragraph 51 (ii) (*c*) of the Scheme Report). It is also admitted in the Scheme Report that the areca gardens in these villages are not as good as those found in the Puttur Taluk. To add to this, there is the fungoid disease known as "Koleroga". These villages should therefore be placed in the IV group and not in the III.
23. Keradi 79. Albadi 81. Shedimane 82. Rattadi	III III III III	IV IV IV IV	These villages are in all respects like villages Nos. 19, 21, 22, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88 which have been proposed to be transferred to group IV from group III in the Schem Report and should therefore be transferred to group IV.
		UDIPI TALUK	
37. Hosur	II	III	Forest tract. Mountains on three sides. Ravages of wild animals.
39. Perdur	II	III	Malarial. Wild beasts.
40. Bairampalli 41. Shirur 42. Bellarpady	II	III	Jungle tracts—Malarial. Ravages of wild animals.
43. Kukkehalli	I	III	Interior village. Jungly and Malarial.

Number and Name of the village	Group in which now placed	Proposed Group	Reasons in brief
		KARKAL TALUK	
1. Belinje	III	IV	Adjoining Kuchur recommended in Scheme Report for transfer from Group III to IV. Same distance from ghats as Kuchur. Surrounded by Reserve Forests. Malarial. Wild animals.
		PUTTUR TALUK	
7. Koyyuru 29. Bandaru 75. Bajatur 81. Golitattu 110. Kalmadka 111. Pambetady 112. Kutkunja 116. Mudnur 129. Ubaradkamithur 134. Aletti	III	IV	Interior forest villages. Malarial. Other conditions similar to those of the IV Group. Similar to the villages Nos. 8, 9, 10, and recommended in the Report for transfer from Group III to IV.
11. Dharmastal 22. Neriya 90. Shirady 93. Konaje 94. Shirivaglu 95. Kombaru 96. Bilinele 97. Subramania 98. Ainakidu 125. Todikana 102. Nekkilady 103. Kodimbala	IV	IV	To be reduced by two tarams for wet; for dry rate to be reduced to Annas 12/- for same reasons as those for which such reduction in recommended for 11 villages in the Scheme Report.

APPENDIX I

Mangalore,
Dated 28th August, 1933.

The Hon. Sir Archibald Campbell,

K. C. I. E., C. S. I., C. B. E., V. D., I. C. S.,
Revenue Member to the Government of Madras.

Respected Sir,

We are deeply indebted to you for the kindness with which you have agreed to receive this deputation on behalf of the South Kanara Land-holders' Association. We have ventured to come forward and place before you our humble representations in regard to the proposed re-settlement of our district in the earnest hope that you will give the same a sympathetic consideration.

1. Settlement was first introduced into the district in 4 out of 5 Taluks in Faslis 1312 and 1313 under G. O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902 and subsequently extended to the Puttur Taluk in Fasli 1314. The usual duration of 30 years of the settlement having expired in the four taluks, in the normal course of things, the re-settlement should have been just introduced. On account of the keen and abnormal economic depression prevailing over the country the Government were, however, pleased to postpone the re-settlement by a period of about 2 years. In answer to question No. 4 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty in the Legislative Council at its meeting on 31—7—1933 it was stated on behalf of Government that they proposed to publish the scheme report in regard to the re-settlement of the district in the current year and with reference to question No. 31 asked by the same member at the meeting of 1—2—1933, it was stated that the representaions made by the South Kanara Land-holders' Association for suspending the re-settlement operations till the present economic depression passed off would be considered and final orders passed thereon after the publication of the report. We have therefore every hope that before Government take a final decision to introduce re-settlement in this district they will favourably consider the submissions which we humbly venture to make herein.

2. At the very outset we regret to have to state that even at the last settlement our district was assessed heavily. The theories and practices governing settlement operations were and still are highly technical and abstruse. The people themselves were ignorant of most of these matters and were hardly in a position to frame or state their case properly. And on this, as in most other matters, our district being situated in a remote corner of the presidency, its cries at any rate in those days if not also now, have mostly been cries in the wilderness. Persons who were responsible for the carrying out of the settlement operations in this disrtict were no doubt familiar with the conditions prevailing in the East Coast districts but were utter strangers to the peculiar conditions of agriculture and life and habits prevailing here. The result was various mistaken notions of classification, basis of assessment and even mistakes of calculation, all tending towards heavy rates of assessment, rates which in all probability cannot be found in any other district of the Presidency. We shall not go into the details of this matter because the appropriate occasion for it would be when the scheme report is published and we would be given opportunities to submit our objections in detail in regard to all such matters, but for our present purpose we shall refer only to a few of them.

3. It is our misfortune that very often visits such as yours come during these months when to all outward appearances rivers are full, fields are green with crops and there is plenty of verdure, and beautiful and attractive scenery all round. A casual visitor would at once be taken up with the idea that the district is a veritable gold mine. Unfortunatly facts are anything but what they outwardly seem. In fact in another 3 months most of the rivers get dry, are hardly navigable in a great portion of their lengths, salt water gets into them where they are navigable, most lands are without crops and hills grow bare and parched up, and cattle starve for want of pasture.

4. The soil in this district is probably one of the poorest in the whole Presidency, at any rate, nothing comparable with the soil of the rich districts of the East Coast. On account of excessive rain-fall amounting to anything between 110 to 180 inches in a year, every richness and manurial property in the soil is washed away. What a great authority on this district, Sir Thomas Munro, said nearly a hundred years ago is as true to-day as it was then. He said "The soil is perhaps the poorest in India. The eternal rains have long ago washed away the rich parts, if ever it had any, and left nothing but sand and gravel. One crop under a tank in Mysore or Carnatic yields more than 3 here." We have little hesitation in asserting that if not at least 3 times as stated by Sir Thomas Munro, the yield per acre of an average 1st class wet land in the irrigated districts would be not less than 1½ to 2 times the yield of an average acre

of 1st class wet land in this district. Whilst in the case of the inferior wet lands here, the yield is undoubtedly very much less. The crop in an irrigated area of an eastern district is practically certain year after year, whilst the entire first crop in this district has to depend upon seasonal rains. So that if one year the crop is good, in the next year it is bad. The total rainfall is not the sole or the main criterion, as mistakenly it is supposed to be, in some quarters, but its even and timely spread over the entire period. In the last 4 or 5 years the South West Monsoon has been quite erratic and unseasonal in this district as on the rest of the West Coast.

5. And yet, whilst the average assessment per acre in the presidency was Rs. 2—1—4 and the Revenue assessment for the 4 taluks of the district was Rs. 2—8—1, at the last settlement it was raised in this district to Rs. 4—3—1 per acre, vide para 21 of G. O. 757 aforesaid. We believe that this figure for the district is even higher now. It may be noted that the figure of Rs. 2—1—4, the average incidence of assessment in 1916, includes also a water rate for the various districts of the presidency where there is irrigation, whilst in this district the assessment is without the inclusion of any such water rate. The conditions in the sister district of Malabar are not quite dissimilar to those here, and yet the average incidence of taxation in that district, we believe, is much less than ours. If we compare the rate of our district with those of even some of the best districts of the presidency like Tanjore or Godavari, after excluding the average water rate therefrom, it will be found that our average incidence of taxation is higher.

6. We shall now notice some of the other errors of the last settlement. The dry lands in the East Coast districts are level plots in which normally dry crops such as cholum, cambu, paddy or ragi are grown. On the other hand we can say without hesitation that 99% of lands which are classed as dry in this district and which bear an assessment varying from Rs. 2/- per acre to As. 4/- are nothing but hill wastes which normally grow only grass or fuel or leaf manure. And yet in fixing the assessment at the last settlement on the dry lands of this district, the Government have fixed the rate of assessment based on ragi as the normal crop on it. The whole thing is a fallacy and the injustice of this will be felt if you will be pleased personally to verify and inspect a few of the dry lands here and compare them with the dry lands of the East Coast.

7. Take, again, the classification of garden lands during the last settlement. On a total misconception of the conditions of this district the settlement officers, used to East Coast conditions, have taken cocoanut, areca, jack, tamarind, mango, palmyra and pepper vine as garden products. In connection with classification of gardens for the district as a whole, it will be wrong to take the conditions of the coastal villages surrounding a few of the towns as a standard for the whole district. In the case of the large majority of the villages, in the middle belt of the district and in the belt situated in the eastern extremity, which are mostly forest areas, no one intimately knowing the conditions of the district would call jack or mango or tamarind or palmyra as garden products. Except in the vicinity of a few of the towns jack fruits have no commercial or marketable value and are eaten either by cattle or by monkeys or by human beings as a substitute for sheer starvation. 90% of the tamarind trees do not yield at all and are tamarind trees only in name. Except for the very small percentage of graft mangoes introduced into this district since the last settlement and that too mostly in the coastal villages, mango, as such, is only a wild and spontaneous product having no market value in most villages of the district and so is palmyra. And yet on the wrong basis of the above definition, vast areas over the entire district have been classed as gardens and charged at heavy rates varying from about Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per acre. But for the mistaken classification these lands are no better than the hill wastes around classed as dry. Recently the Government were pleased to rectify the mistake to some extent by deleting mango and palmyra from the list of garden products. Justice has yet to be done by the deletion of jack and tamarind as well, in which case if only these lands are to be re-classified, a in justice they ought to be, there will be a consider able reduction of assessment on such areas.

8. The above will show that for over 30 years now a district which was assessed heavily even prior to the last settlement has been bearing a heavier burden still ever since. The question now is whatever may be the injustice of the last settlement, whether at this juncture it is fair or equitable to introduce a re-settlement and still further enhance the rates. Though technically a re-settlement might even mean a reduction of the existing assessment if proper grounds are shown, we have, however, yet to come across the instance of any district which has been re-settled in this Presidency wherein such a reduction has been effected. It has always been a case of more and more assessment with each revision.

9. There is an important factor which Government may be pleased to take note of in this connection. In the coastal and middle belts of the district, large extents of dry lands have been since the last settlement taken on darkast by the ryots. In several cases of such assignments though the settlement notification promised that there would be no increase in assessment during the currency of the settlement, 'dry' lands have been assigned as 'garden' lands, thanks largely to the jack or mango trees above referred to. In most cases these assignments have been got made in such large numbers and in such haste, not because they were required or have since been brought under any sort of cultivation, but simply because they are so necessary as an aid to a man's cultivation, for fuel or for grazing, and if he did not take the

earliest opportunity to apply and get it for himself, there were several others to come forward and deprive him of it. The plentiful crop of such darkasts is now well-nigh over. Whatever may be the result of this competition to the ryot or on his ability to pay the assessment on such darkast lands we have no doubt that the revenue of the district has materially gone up as whole. In this view of the matter also it is respectfully submitted that the Government might well take a sympathetic view and stay their hands yet for a while before embarking upon a re-settlemet forthwith.

10. When Government were recently pleased to postpone re-settlement the main reason, we take t, was the keen economic distress then prevailing verywhere. But the distress and prices now btaining in this district, as elsewhere, are in fact ery much worse and there are no indications or ssurances whatever that the worst is over.

11. The main crop in the district is paddy. he following average prices per mura of rice in he months of March, April and May 1932 and 933 respectively obtained from the account books f respectable merchants in the respective towns nentioned below will show where we stand. The rices are for the classes of rice ordinarily paid as ent to the landlords by their tenants:—

		1932	1933.
(a)	Puttur Town Rs.	3—6—0	3— 4—0.
(b)	Udipi Town Rs.	3—1—0	3— 0—0.
(c)	Karkal Town Rs.	3—3—0	2—12—0.
(d)	Hebri Town Rs.	—	3— 0—0.
(e)	Perdur Town Rs.	—	2—14—0.

It may be noted here that though these are the rices prevailing in those respective towns, the rices in villages situated away from them in the nterior of the district are very much less. An llowance ranging from As. 2/—to As. 8/—per nura will have to be made according to the disance of the village from the central town. There re cases in which paddy has been sold at As. 12 nd As. 14 per mura during this year in some arts of the district.

12. If comparative figures are taken in respect f the Dt. Gazette rates, the fall in prices will be ven better illustrated. By way of parenthesis we ave to state however that these rates are as rule igher than the rates obtaining in most parts of the listrict. Taking III class rates per mura for the nonths of March they are as follows:—

1928	Rs.	6—12—0
1929	,,	5—12—0
1930	,,	5—12—0
1931	,,	4—12—0
1932	,,	4— 2—0
1933	,,	3—10—0

13. The prices of this year are perhaps the owest since the years of the introduction of the ettlement if not for some years even prior thereto. The average rate for rice for the current year in he district taken as whole is, we believe, less than even the commutation rate adopted at the settlement and less also than the prices obtaining during the years of the introduction of the settlement. Add to this the higher standard and cost of living now and higher prices for the necessities of life compared with the conditions and prices of 1902.

14. On account of the abnormally low prices the poverty of the average ryot in this district including even that of persons who were fairly well to do at one time is most miserable and depressing. We hope the Government will not be misled by the collections of kists during the current year or the preceding years. We learn that cases of properties distrained and put up for sale for nonpayment of revenue this year are more than in previous years. If an earnest and careful enquiry is to be made by its own officers, we have no doubt that Government will come to know, if already they are not, that the privation to which most ryots have been put to pay assessment during the last Fasli is unheard of. For fear of distraint and loss of honour jewels of women and children have been sold and kists paid. Whilst Government have all the means at their command to collect the last pie of revenue, may we respectfully ask whether it is wise to do so?

15. While such is the state of affairs and whilst none, not even the Government, can safeguard or guarantee reasonably higher prices in the immediate future, would it be fair or proper at such a painful juncture to introduce a re-settlement and all that it means and add further suffering? We earnestly request Government to stay their hands for at least such time as the prices may again go up and the taxpayers are in a position to pay even the existing tax without unnecessary suffering.

16. To illustrate as how actually the present prices would effect the position of a landholder, we beg to cite one or two instances of the actual investments and the income and assessment on the lands. The following holding belonging to Mrs. T. M. Gonsalves, Mangalore, situated in the village of Kotekar, Mangalore Taluk, comprising Patta No. 62 was purchased for Rs. 1,600/-under a registered sale deed dated 7—12—1926. Subsequently about Rs. 200/-have been spent on improvements such as building Kattapunies, extensions of fields, repair to a well, house, etc. in addition to some money on litigation which has to be ignored for our purpose. Though the lease mentions an annual rent of 21¾ muras of rice and Rs. 3, the actual rent regularly collected, the tenant being unable to pay more, is not more than 18 muras and Rs.3/— per year. The rice was sold this year at Rs. 3—8—0 per mura and the total income was Rs. 66/—. Deducting out of this the total assessment and cess of this property amounting to Rs. 40—13—0, the balance was Rs. 25—3—0. On the capital investment of Rs. 1,600/—this works at less than 1¼ p. c. per annum. Instances like these can be multiplied to any extent. And these are cases of coastal villages where the conditions are any day better than the interior and forest villages of the district.

17. Let us take another case, rather of an extreme type, in the village of Nadapal in the Karkal Taluk. The proprietor is Mr. Kutchoor Venkatakrishna Rau, residing at Barkur. His holding comprising of S. No. 5 has to pay an assessment and cess of Rs. 96—5—0 approximately. The total rent paid in respect of the entire holding by 7 tenants is 6 muras of rice and Rs. 118—0—0. Net income after paying assessment, is 6 muras of rice and Rs. 21—11—0. Another holding of his in the same village comprising of S. No. 31 has to pay an assessment and cess of Rs. 66—9—0, whilst the rent from the tenant was only Rs. 60—0—0. Net loss Rs. 6-9-0. And last year the tenant fled and the entire assessment had to be paid by the landlord.

18. It is in this connection that we feel it our duty, though it may not be quite pertinent to our main purpose to-day, to place before Government the specially unfortunate condition of the people inhabiting the forest villages all along the belt of the sub-ghaut areas of the district from North to South. A detailed report of a People's Committee on the conditions of Life and Agriculture in the forest villages of the Puttur Taluk was submitted to Government in 1931. That report, of which a copy is enclosed herewith, will disclose a most unfortunate and sorrowful state of affairs. Subsequent investigation by the Association in similar villages of the Karkal and Kundapur Taluks reveals a similar tale. From almost every point of view conditions of life and agriculture in those areas are becoming worse and worse year after year. In proper time detailed reports on this matter will be submitted by the Association on this subject, but it is up to the Government also to start their own investigation to see whether all is well with the people of these areas.

19. Reverting to the subject of the distress prevailing in this district Government are no doubt aware that the large majority of the landholders in this district are persons who pay an assessment of Rs. 10 and less. Taking the figures for Fasli 1330 we find that as against a total number of 1,14,666 landholders 70,499 pay on their holdings an assessment of Rs. 10 and less. Taking the instance of one such landholder paying an assessment of Rs. 10 his income in the coastal villages may in the current year be roughly taken as Rs. 30. How is he to pay the assessment out of this and also maintain himself, his family and his cattle? The case of a ryot paying even Rs. 100 assessment is not very much better. His income in the coastal villages would be about Rs. 300 and after paying an assessment of Rs. 100 and cess thereon, say Rs. 10, what remains is barely Rs. 190, or about Rs. 17 per mensem. And yet it may be noted that landholders paying Rs. 100 and less in this district are only 7066 out of the above total or barely 6 p. c. The income for a similar ryot in the eastern belt of the district would not be even two-thirds as much.

20. We learn that for some time past the settlement department has been doing in this district the work of assessing the change in classification. In this connection we beg to enter our emphatic protest. It has been laid down time and again as the definite policy of the Government that the ryot's improvements will not be assessed, vide paragraph 20 of the Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government. This has been repeated also by the Madras Government from time to time and we take it that the policy is unchanged. It is laid down also in the Re-settlement Manual as follows:— "Government has undertaken to refrain from enhancing the assessment on account of any additional value which may have been imported to the land by improvements effected by the ryots even though they have been carried out by means of money borrowed from Government." On the strength of this pronouncement, in several instances, ryots particularly in the coastal and middle belts of the district, have spent vast sums of money, excavated hilly wastes now classed as dry and after spending considerable labour and money upon them turned them into either paddy fields or cocoanut or areca gardens. Unlike as in the East Coast nothing but the expenditure of considerable labour and money can change a dry land in this district into either a wet or a garden. We would request you personally to inspect some of these cases. We are sure that in a majority of such cases the investment in money would be as much if not more than the actual cost of purchasing similar land elsewhere. To notice but one class of such cases, a considerable extent of drylands have been converted into 'dry' cultivation cocoanut farms on the advice of the Agricultural Department of Government. But to the regret of all concerned we shall not be wrong in saying that most of these farms are a waste of the heavy investments on them and mere thatching grass or fuel growth on the sites would have yielded more profit than these farms are likely to give now or in the future. It will therefore be a clear breach of faith, in our humble opinion, to change the classification of such lands with a view to enhance the assessment on them. If the Government feel they are justly entitled to change the classification and obtain enhanced assessment on such altered lands, are they similarly prepared to reduce the assessment and change the classification of the vast extent of gardens and wet lands which have either gone fallow or are justly entitled to reduction and change of classification to 'dry' by reason of the wrong and unjust definition adopted at the last settlement and referred to above? It seems to us that whilst it would be unjust to tax the ryots' improvements, the latter course is only an act of bare though belated justice to a suffering population. Whilst still on this point we beg to refer you to the following communication of the Hon. Mr. Winterbotham made in 1862 in regard to our district:—

"It is well that attention should be continually called to the many circumstances which in South Kanara plead for a lenient assessment. All the cultivable land, both wet and garden, has been reclaimed by long years of patient toiling and moiling. There is in truth nothing to tax, except the ryots' improvements. The brooks and streams in the valleys are trained along the sides of the levelled fields by stone revetments, the building of which must have cost immense labour. The springs at the heads of the valleys are cleared out and enlarged by hewing cisterns in the laterite. To clear the land of stones and to keep out the small black cattle of the district which are as agile as goats, solid stone walls, four or five feet high, are built round the occupied lands. In the interior all occupied land is enclosed either by high stone walls or mud walls topped with thorns or with dikes or high thick-set thorn hedges. Most of the hill-sides are terraced, the sides of the terraces being often five or six feet deep. Except when the lands adjoin a road or river there is no way of getting the produce to market except on the heads of coolies."

21. In conclusion, we earnestly pray that Government may graciously be pleased to stop all further re-settlement operations in the district and postpone the consideration of the introduction of the re-settlement until the present distress is well tided over and the ryots of the district are assured of getting fairly higher prices. And from this point of view we submit it will be premature and a waste of energy to publish the scheme report at present. Its publication will lead the people to unnecessary worry and anxiety and the Association to embark upon further investigation to submit the people's objections thereto, all of which will be quite useless if the actual introduction of the re-settlement cannot be made in the immediate future.

22. We, once again, thank you for your kindness in receiving this deputation and in your giving us a courteous and patient hearing.

(Sd.) **K. R. Karant**
Hon. Secretary and 17 others

APPENDIX II

A Memorandum from the Landholders' Association, South Kanara, Mangalore.

To

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nair,
Law Member, Government of Madras.

Sir,

Subject: Forest—Reserves in South Kanara—Withdrawal of concessions.

Since Government have taken the extreme step of withdrawing the concessions or privileges which the ryots enjoyed hitherto in 12 reserve forests of the North Mangalore Division and 1 reserve forest in the South Mangalore Division of this district since 1st April 1933, several meetings of the ryots have been held and memorials and petitions have been submitted to Government from various quarters including this Association protesting against the said withdrawal but the Association keenly regrets to find that Government have not yet been pleased to cancel the same.

2. Amongst the various meetings so held since 1st April 1933 an important meeting was held under the auspices of this Association at Kirimanjeshwar in the Kundapur Taluk on the 8th of October last, when Mr. A. B. Shetty, M. L. C., a member of the Executive Committee of the Association, and Mr. K. R. Karant, its Secretary, were specially present. 140 ryots representing as many as 21 villages of the north and north-west portions of the Kundapur Taluk were present. The question of the withdrawal was discussed in all its aspects and the resolutions passed at the said meeting have amongst others been considered by the Executive Committee of the Association at their meetings held at Mangalore on the 15th and the 22nd of October 1934. The tale of woe and sufferings expressed at the said meeting of Kirimanjeshwar by the ryots present on account of the withdrawal of the concessions to the said representatives of the Association was truly heart-rending.

3. The Committee has at the said meetings also discussed the reports of the Conservator of Forests and the Chief Conservator printed and laid on the table of the Legislative Council with reference to the supplementary question to question No. 73 asked at the meeting of the Council on 2—8—1933. After deeply considering the above as well as the various representations received by the Association regarding the withdrawal from the ryots of the concerned areas the Executive Committee have authorised the Secretary to submit this Memorandum on behalf of the Association to Government and have also authorised Diwan Bahadur B. Mahabala Hegde, B. A., B. L., President of the Association, to interview the Hon'ble the Law Member at Madras and supplement this Memorandum as may be necessary.

4. It is to be highly regretted that in matter of the withdrawal of the concessions which has hit hard the lives and well-being, or more truly the struggle for existence, of thousands of families solely depending upon cultivation in the numerous villages in which the aforesaid reserves are situated, and in which the said concessions have been withdrawn since 1st April 1933, and even though the position of the ryots has become almost desperate, both on account of the withdrawal as also on account of the keen economic depression prevailing in the district, Government should be turning a deaf ear to all representations. It is indeed sad that in this matter the one sided reports of the Forest Department which, it is respectfully submitted, appears to have absolutely no feeling towards the ryots concerned, and the sole object of which appear to be to advance the theory and science of Forest Conservancy and its revenue regardless of all practical considerations, should outweigh with Government the fortunes and miseries of thousands of these cultivators.

5. In taking the drastic step which Government have done, the Association respectfully ask Government whether they have seriously considered the following questions. Have they cared to make an enquiry on the spot as to how many thousands of families are depending for their livelihood entirely upon agriculture in the numerous villages in which the concessions are now closed? Have the people any other means o substituting the numerous needs, which till now they have been getting from these reserves, fo the vast quantities of green and dry leaves for their manure, grass for the fodder of their cattle, fuel for their agricultural and domestic needs, etc.? Has any one, before closing these concessions, as if by a stroke of the pen, ever practically demonstrated to them or shown to them there are other ways in which their needs could be satisfied? Will Government be pleased even now to ascertain the thousands of rupees in the shape of land revenue and cesses which they are obliged to pay Government year after year? Is it not worthwhile making an enquiry as to how they are to cultivate their lands in the absence of these vital necessaries, make a living out of cultivation, and yet continue to pay assessment to the Revenue

Department? Are the forest Department of Govt. and its own Revenue Department so divorced from each other that the former does not care as to how the latter is to collect its revenue? Have Government ever paid serious heed to the ever increasing demands of more and more population living in these areas which are the coastal parts of the district? The reserves in question were constituted some 30 or 40 years ago at a time when population was very much less and the needs of cultivation also much less than now. Since that time both have increased, if the Association is not mistaken, by more than 50 per cent. and yet in all this period, far from trying to meet the ever increasing demands of both, making more and more lands available out of those reserves for the purposes, and absolute purposes too, of cultivation and also lessening the rigours of the forest laws to suit such needs, the attempt seems to be the other way, namely, to curtail cultivation, to increase the extent of reserves in these thickly populated areas, to afforest for the first time even to-day fresh reserves in them and thereby render cultivation almost impossible. Will Government be pleased to order a survey, even on an approximate scale, if not for all the villages concerned, at least for a few typical amongst them, of the various hardships and miseries and losses which are caused to the ryots of these villages, day in and day out, on account of the reserve forests of the Government? How many thousands of valuable cattle which is the best portion of the wealth of these cultivators is being destroyed year after year by the tigers and panthers abounding in these forests! In practically every field growing a crop in the villages concerned a good portion of the same is devoured and devastated by the wild-boars, monkeys and various other kinds of animals that are infesting the forests and which are increasing in numbers year by year. And what of the enormous sufferings these poor people are put to on account of the ever increasing malaria which has become a permanent factor in these regions! Will Government be pleased to call for figures, let alone of cattle, of men, women and children in the villages concerned, apart from other affected portions of the district where the case is much worse, where not even human life is safe, of the men, women and children who are killed or mauled by the tigers and panthers in these areas? Particularly in the Kundapur Taluk, since the last 6 months, this trouble seems to have increased all of a sudden and it is high time that Government took note of these and allied matters. The Association has heard of a society being formed at Madras for the preservation of wild life. Is it not far more important that something is done to set a foot on organisation for the preservation of the very lives of these cultivators and of their cattle which after all have some claim upon the Government?

6. Quite recently a much revered and respected Catholic priest living in one of the villages, wherein these concessions have been withdrawn has written as follows to a member of the Association:—'. . . They (the menials of the Forest Department) give too much trouble to the villagers and extort money and if their thirst is not quenched make false cases and add to the weight of the forest laws which are already unbearable. I am not a prophet. Yet I can foresee that people will not be able to live around these reserves after some years. Their crops are destroyed by the wild animals. Their live-stock is reduced by the panthers and tigers. Yet the Government is merciless. It is a pure tyranny.' People sitting at Madras or the high placed officials of the Forest Department may laugh at this! And yet, any one with a heart and who has an intimate knowledge of the forest areas of this district cannot say that the condition of things spoken to by this sincere and disinterested priest is anything but true and correct. Sir, even worms are said to turn. But it may be only in proverbs. If elsewhere they do not and cannot, is it really worthwhile for the Government to tread and kill them beyond all hope of recovery or redemption? Have the cultivators of this area no claim at all to a mere human existence, let alone a decent one?

7. Dealing, specifically with some of the important points noticed by the Conservator of Forests in his report referred to above, he appears to think that these reserves are being used and exploited only by the 'vociferous landlords' and not by the actual cultivators. This is an entirely mistaken idea. The well-to-do landholders who have their own 'hadies' or petty forests, which the Conservator refers to, are few and far between. It is not every ryot in a village, or even a landlord who has some tenants under him, that can afford to own a 'hadi' in these areas. The hundreds and thousands of petty landholders or the much more numerous class of the chalgeni tenants (tenants from year to year) have no 'hadies' whatever to draw upon for their requirements. The Association does not believe that it has ever been the case of the Forest Department that the thousands of the villagers, mostly actual cultivators, if not paid coolies, walk every day to and fro anything between 5 to 10 miles, to obtain and carry head-loads of these manure leaves or fuel to sell them to others. If that is not the case and if people have ample leaves in their own 'hadies' as the Conservator seems to assume, why should these people put themselves to all this trouble?

8. Another remark of the Conservator is that these concessions have been largely abused in certain parts of the district. As regards the general charge of abuse, whilst the Association will not deny some abuses here and there which are in the nature of things inevitable, it emphatically denies that it exists to the enormous extent which the department would try to make out. In fact the Conservator himself admits that to some extent such abuses are inevitable, that the rules are indefinite, that their practical application is more difficult and that therefore some amount

of abuse is bound to exist. The Association would however submit that if due and proper allowance is to be made for the large demands of thousands of acres of cultivation that depend solely upon these concessions and for the very great needs of the domestic lives of thousands of families living in these vast areas the so-called abuses are surely not serious. It is rather unfortunate that in considering the question of these abuses the mind of the Conservator should have been prejudiced by the lawlessness of the northern portions of Kundapur Taluk. One imagines that this has reference to the civil disobedience activities last year in respect of some of these reserves. The Association deeply regrets the activities in respect of such forests by some of the persons concerned. But can any one say that the wholesale populations of these areas have taken part in these activities? Otherwise it would be wrong to penalise the entire people of these areas for the misguided activities of a few.

9. Speaking of these abuses the Conservator himself admits that in certain parts, as for instance the Mandakole reserve, the abuses of the concessions have greatly abated after the District Forest Officer had an interview with the villagers. The Forest Administration Report for 1930—31 Volume 1, para 113 would show that the forest village system including the Todar and Hosabettu reserves of the North Mangalore Division has worked satisfactorily. And yet these concessions are withdrawn on 1-4-1933 also in those two reserves. Is it credible that in this short interval extraordinary abuses could have taken place? This Association does not think so.

10. On the other hand there lurks in the mind of the Association a shrewd suspicion that the story of these abuses with respect to most, if not all, of the reserves in question, is really the result of a deliberate change of policy with respect to these reserves by the Forest Department. It has been repeatedly stated in the past on behalf of Government that the reserves in question as well as others called 'Ryots' Forests' are intended mainly to supply the agricultural and domestic needs of ryots residing in their vicinity. On 16-3-1928 Sir Archibald Campbell spoke as follows in the Legislative Council (vide Council proceedings Volume 41, page 242):—"The forests of the province are classified into two classes, the Provincial Forests and the Ryots' Forests. The provincial forests include those which it is desirable to work commercially and for which as much revenue as possible could be obtained. The Ryots' Forests are those which are near villages and are not so important commercially but are important to the local people." Said Sir Thomas Moir, some time earlier, in the Legislative Council (vide Council proceedings Volume 35, page 304):—"We do not forget and have never forgotten that its (the Forest Department's) main object is to supply the needs of the people and it must pay attention to the fact that the ryots do require fuel, that they require timber for houses, that they require implements for agriculture and that they require grazing for their cattle." The words of the memorable resolution of the Government of India on the forest policy of the Government stated so long ago as 1894 are still more clear and stand amidst much of the present trouble and darkness, as a beacon light. It is printed in the Forest Code obviously as the guiding star to the Department. But the present attempt of the Department in closing the concessions altogether in some of the reserves and threatening to close them entirely in all the reserves of this District in the immediate future seems to show as if the wise words of the above resolution are no longer to be respected. In a word, it looks as if so far at any rate the people of this district are concerned, hereafter, the people are to exist entirely at the mercy of the Forest Department and not that the Forest Department is to exist for serving the needs of the people.

11. Even at the risk of repeating the relevant portions of the above resolution the Association craves leave to quote them:—"The needs of communities dwelling on the margin of forest tracts consist mainly in small timber for building, wood for fuel, leaves for manure and for fodder, thorns for fencing, grass and grazing for cattle and edible forest produce for their own consumption. Every reasonable facility should be afforded to the people concerned for the full and easy satisfaction of these needs. It should be distinctly understood that considerations of forest income are to be subordinated to that satisfaction. . . It should also be remembered that, subject to certain conditions to be referred to presently, the claims of cultivation are stronger than the claims of forest preservation. . . Such restrictions as may be necessary for the preservation of the forest or for the better enjoyment of its benefits should be imposed. But no restrictions should be placed upon reasonable local demands merely in order to increase the State revenues. . . The inferior subordinates of the Forest Department are perhaps as reliable as can be expected on the pay which we can afford to give, but their morality is no higher than that of the uneducated class from which they are drawn, while the enormous areas over which they are scattered and the small number of controlling staff render effective supervision most difficult. It is not right in order to protect the grass or grazing dues on plots of wastes scattered over the cultivated district, to put it into the power of an underling to pound or threaten to pound cattle on the plea that they have overstepped the boundary between their owners' field and the next. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government of India do not desire that the grazing should be looked upon primarily as a source of revenue." To close the reserves for the just and necessary satisfaction of the several needs of the cultivators in this district as Government have done by their withdrawal of the concessions since 1st April last

and to threaten to do so in all the reserve forests in the extremely hilly and forest areas of this district is to give the complete go-by to the aforesaid resolution of the Government of India and the openly acknowledged policy of this Government itself hitherto, and it is respectfully submitted, a clear breach of faith. The attempt on the part of the Forest Department in this district appears to be not to exploit the vast extent of the dense, the first rate and primeval forests situated on the Ghaut and sub-ghaut regions of this district from one end to the others, as they deserve to and ought to be exploited commercially, but to leave them practically untouched, and on the other hand to change the ryots' forests which have all along been held out to be ryots' forests where only fuel was to be got into sandalwood and other kinds of exploitation forests, and for this purpose to close them entirely to the people and deny them all their legitimate needs irrespective of all considerations of justice and common humanity. Otherwise what right or justice is there in closing a reserve like the Thodar or Hosabettu situated amidst thousands of cultivators into sandalwood forests? Will the Forest Department be pleased to state the total net revenue that they have been able to provide the Government with, ever since the Department was started in respect of the reserves with which we are now concerned, as against the revenue paid in this period in the shape of land revenue and cesses by the people in the villages concerned and vastly more than this the terrible and stupendous losses which the people have suffered by reason of the devastation of their cattle and crops, direct and indirect, solely due to the proximity of the reserves in question. If figures are forthcoming it will no doubt be found that the former is practically nothing compared with the latter.

12. Before leaving the question of these abuses finally, this Association has repeatedly represented in the past that there is no use of compiling an impractical list of as many as 35 species of prohibited and classified trees from which leaves and twigs shall not be removed but which list cannot be known or remembered by even many of the forest guards or Foresters and which has been compiled irrespective of the sufficiency or otherwise of other species that would be necessary to satisfy the legitimate demands of the cultivators.

13. Whilst the Forest Department appears to have been always anxious to point out and emphasise abuses of concessions on the part of the illiterate and ignorant villagers, will the Department show an equal anxiety to look into the record of its own subordinates who have been too some extent at least responsible for some of these abuses. It is an open secret that in almost every part of the district wherever there are the reserves the villagers are practically compelled to submit themselves to almost a systematised form of corruption either for the very use of these concessions on the part of the people or for being saved from the tyranny of false and manipulated foreset cases. In fact even in the case of the very reserves which are now closed and which form the main object of this Memorandum one could find that still certain people in many of these villages are being allowed to remove manure leaves and fuel, but only the charges levied are much more excessive than used to be extorted in the past. The Association does not wish it to be understood that it sympathises in the least with the ryots who have recourse to such unlawful means though it cannot but regret the existence of circumstances which drive them to such a course. To the Forest Department it would, however, say that some amount of self-introspection would not be entirely out of place.

14. There is one matter in the report of the Chief Conservator of Forests referred to above which would require some elucidation. It appears therefrom that the proposal is to close the reserves for these concessions in the interior of the district and then to work towards the sea where the demand is admittedly the heaviest. But unfortunately the reserves now closed are all the coastal reserves and not the interior ones at all. Every one of these reserves is situated as already stated above amidst largely cultivated and thickly populated villages. How happens it then that the process instead of commencing from the interior towards the sea is working in the opposite direction?

15. There is one remark, if it cannot be called also an argument, of the Conservator in his report referred to above which requires an answer. He says that South Kanara is setting up 'awkward precedents' and wants to know as to why it should get the concessions free. Herein lies most of the misfortune of this district. The Forest Officers who come to this district and are transferred almost every year or every other year are absolutely ignorant of the past history of this district and are equally out of touch with the habits, needs and requirements of its people. Anyone who wants to do some justice to the people of this district, belated though it be, would do well to peruse and study its past history from the memorable minute of the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson, 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd December 1870. Therein he will find traced most authoritatively how step by step after the advent of the British rule in this district in 1799 the valuable and immemorial private rights of the people of this district were confiscated and deprived one by one. To Mr. Robinson and to some of the Collectors of South Kanara quoted in that minute who put up a stubborn fight for the Kanara cultivator as against the inroads of the enthusiasts of the Forest Department on the one hand, who appear to have existed even at that time, and those of the Revenue Department on the other, the ryots of Kanara shall ever be grateful though it must be admitted that all along it has been a losing fight. Therein one will find

how private rights in land in this district were in no way different from those in the sister district of Malabar. The only difference in the ultimate result appears to be largely due to the fact that whilst in Kanara the people begged and petitioned and begged and lost, the people of Malabar appear to have taken to stronger and more convincing methods and won. In the said minute and in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 21st March 1871 which conceded the substantial justice of the people's claim urged by Mr. Robinson, will be found a chapter both as to the forest as well as the land revenue administration of this district which exposes the systematic confiscation of private rights and privileges which had begun prior thereto but has gone on ever since and continues to do even to-day. Let it be clearly remembered that the concessions so-called are after all the survivals of some of these old rights and privileges. It will be well for the Forest Department to remember that the forests in question were being enjoyed by the agriculturists of the vicinity for hundreds of years prior to their reservation for the satisfaction of all their domestic and agricultural needs and that these concessions are not mere favours created and bestowed for the first time by Government. This was expressly admitted by Government in their answer to question No. 650 asked in the Legislative Council on 11—10—1924 by the member for South Kanara, Mr. B. Mahabala Hegde (now Diwan Bahadur). It was stated by Government that the reserve forest of this district of the IV class numbering 59 were being enjoyed prior to such reservation by the agriculturists for the above purposes. The fact is that, except for the immemorial forests on the Ghaut section of this district, most of the rest of the lands including the forests therein were the properties of the people. States the Imperial Gezetteer of India (1886) (Volume 7, page 376):— "The forest land is of vast extent, but the exact area is unknown, as the district (South Kanara has never been surveyed. Most of the land is private property, and only a few forests near the Ghauts are owned by Government." The holdings or 'wargs' of the people included not only the actual lands under cultivation but also the surrounding tracts of hilly wastes which grow the necessary grass, fuel, green manure and other materials so necessary for the cultivation of the wet lands and gardens and forming a necessary adjunct thereto. Previous to the advent of the British rule and for nearly a century thereafter the assessment payable to Government on such an holding was fixed with respect to its entire extent and not merely with respect to the cultivated portion thereof. The proprietors called 'wargdars' or 'mulgars' had in their possession what were called 'mulpattas' or 'title deeds,' some of which were found, in 1800 by Mr. Munro, the first British Collector of the district, to be even 300 or 400 years old and which gave to their owners the most complete form of private property ever known in any country. What happened subsequently to these 'mulpattas' and to the valuable rights of which they were the muniments of title is too sad a tale to recount. Nor would all that be necessary in this connection except to inform the high Officials of the Forest Department as to why Kanara alone enjoys these concessions free and why it should be free hereafter also. Suffice it to say that many of these private forests were reserved as Government forests paying practically little or no compensation. In thier place, as shadows for the substance, were granted these forest concessions in the reserves on the one hand and what are called 'kumki' privileges on the other. The former are now tottering whilst with the many inroads that have been made upon the latter from time to time, they have now become as precarious as ever. It looks as if all that one can do is to appeal to the sense of justice of Government, and to Heaven, above in the last resort.

16. Having said this much the Association would like to assure Government of their readiness to co-operate with them in their attempt to see that the concessions in question are used as fairly and properly as may practically be possible. The Association feels that the people who benefit by these concessions should to some extent at least be prepared to come forward and share the resposibility of the protection of the forests concerned. The question of the working of Panchayats for this purpose has been both put to the people as well as considered by the Executive Committee of the Association but unfortunately it is found from past experience in this district as well as by the local peculiarities that the Panchayats do not work satisfactorily at all. One chief reason for it is that unlike as in the East Coast districts where the villagers live in a centralised and compact area and can easily watch one anothor, here all the district over one would find houses and properties spread out in almost every nook and corner. Some villagers will be found living on the edge of a forest whilst there will be others living even 4 or 5 miles away. It is extremely difficult for people to work in such conditions as a Panchayat and assume the entire responsibility of the protection of a forest either from the abuse of the concessions or from fires. The Association has however asked some of the villagers concerned and they have agreed to form some form of 'vigilance committees' to undertak the responsibility of reporting cases of abuse to the concerned Officers of the Forest Department and to keep a general watch on the proper use of the concessions by the people. This was expressly put to the ryots assembled at the Kirimanjeshwar meeting and approved by them. The Association would undertake in the first instance to organise such committees of responsible ryots with a view to achieve the above purpose.

17. The Association would earnestly urge upon Government the imperative need of lessening the rigours of the forest laws in respect of

the reserves in question and also in similarly situated reserves with a view to meet and adjust the increasing demands of cultivation. Larger extents of lands from out of these reserves must be made available to the people who are ever increasing in population. If the Forest Department, situated as it is, cannot be made to change their angle of vision, the Association would urge very strongly to put all such reserve forests under the Revenue Department as the latter are in touch with the people, know their difficulties, and are responsible for the timely collection of thousands of rupees in the shape of land revenue from the people of these areas. If this cannot be done, the Association would earnestly press upon Government the need for the constitution of a representative committee for the whole district in which the Forest Department, the Collector of the district and responsible non-official representatives of the ryots who are affected by the reserves in the district might be represented. This Committee might meet once or twice a year and discuss the hardships of the ryots whether with respect to the concessions or otherwise or the charges of abuses that may be brought against the people by the Department and thereby exercise a proper influence on the ryot population concerned.

18. Next the Association would urge some modifications of the rules governing these concessions so that they may be capable of practical use and enforcement and may satisfy the practicular and special needs of particular localities. For instance, as already stated, there is no use in sticking fast to the entre list of the 35 species prohibiting people from removing leaves and twigs. The number should be reduced to a reasonable limit, regard being had to the sufficiency of otherwise of particular species in paricular locaities. Or again take the case of the removal of undergrowth in coastal reserves up to a limit of 200 yards from the limits of private holdings or half a mile in the case of others. As the Conservator remarks in his report referred to above this rule has not been of much practical utility. As the Conservator observes the main object of this concession is to keep away the wild beasts from the cultivation. But surely the means of an average cultivator do not allow him to clear away all this wide and indefinite belt. What would really achieve this object and which would be well within his means and at the same time make the concession incapable of abuse is to so modify it as to permit him to clear away a belt of say only 50 yards in the first instance allowing him to cut and remove all kinds of shrubs and trees, subject of course to the claim of the Forest Department for such trees cut; and if he so clears that belt, to allow him to cut another 50 yards with similar conditions. The exact form of the rule proposed above might be altered after discussion but on the lines indicated the rule will go a great way to reduce the devastation of crops by the wild animals particularly the wild-boars and monkeys.

19. In conclusion, the Association begs to urge upon Government the imperative need of cancelling forthwith the withdrawal of the concessions and to see that the legitimate needs of the people are met as far as possible and are not altogether denied and also to take on hand the changes proposed herein as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) K. R. KARANT
SECRETARY,
The South Kanara Landholders' Association,
Mangalore.

APPENDIX III

Report of a People's Committee on the conditions of Life and Agriculture in the Forest Villages of the Puttur Taluk in the South Kanara District.

At a public meeting held on the 25th January 1931 at Dharmastal of the villagers of about 50 villages of the forest and sub-ghaut areas of the Puttur Taluk under the chairmanship of M. R. Ry. Dharmastal Manjaya Hegde, Avl., ex-M. L. C., in which over 200 villagers were present, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Resolved that the following Committee be appointed to tour round and study the conditions of the following villages and others which are adjacent and similar to them and submit a representation in writing to the Special Settlement Officer as early as possible with a view to make the following villages into a separate group and reduce the existing rates of assessment in them."

"The villagers are requested to give financial and other help to the said Committee."

"The Commiittee are authorised to coopt the persons named against each of the groups when inspecting the respective villages and also such other persons to be members of the Committee as they may deem fit."

Names of members of the Committee:—

Messrs. (1) Kota Ramakrishna Karant, B. A., LL. B., Vakil, Mangalore, and ex-M. L. C.

(2) Sesha Bhat Bhide, B. A., B. L., Vakil, Mangalore.

(3) Beltangady Mangesh Rao, Vakil and Taluk Board Member, Puttur, and Honorary Secretary of the Puttur Taluk Landholders' Association.

(4) Gore Anantha Bhat, Landholder and Secretary of the Mundaje Landholders' Union.

Mr. Mangesh Rao will be the Secretary to the Committee.

"Names of Villages:—

I. INDABETTU GROUP. (1) Indabettu, (2) Savanal, (3) Nada, (4) Laila, (5) Navur, (6) Kanyadi, (7) Malavantige, (8) Mittabagilu (9) Kadirudiavara and (10) Koyyur.—Committee Member, Mr. Manjappa Pandi.

II. DHARMASTALA GROUP. (1) Dharmastala, (2) Mundaje, (3) Kalmanja, (4) Chibidre, (5) Thotathadi, (6) Charmadi, (7) Neria, (8) Puduvettu, (9) Patrame, (10) Belal, (11) Nidle, (12) Kalanja and (13) Ujre.—Committee Member, Mr. Dharmastal Manjaya Hegde.

III. HATHIADKA GROUP. (1) Hathiadka (2) Kaukradi, (3) Shibaje, (4) Shishila, (5) Rekya (6) Nujibalthila, (7) Nelliadi, (8) Golithottu and (9) Kokkada.—Committee Member, Mr Chiplunkar Ganapathi Bhat.

IV. SUBRAMANIA GROUP. (1) Subramania (2) Yenekal, (3) Ainakidu, (4) Kombar and (5) Bilinele.—Committee Member, Mr. Kushalappa Gowda, Member, Puttur Taluk Board.

V. KOLLAMOGARU GROUP. (1) Kollamogaru, (2) Balagod, (3) Kalmakar, (4) Nalkur (5) Guttigar, (6) Devachalla, (7) Madapadi and (8) Harihara-Pallathadka.—Committee Member Mr. Kattada Govindaiya.

VI. KADABA GROUP. (1) Kadaba, (2) Kodimbala, (3) Bantra, (4) Shiradi, (5) Shirivagilu (6) Konaje, (7) Balpa and (8) Ichlampadi.—Committee Member, Mr. Thimmaya Ariga Jaini.

VII. SAMPAJE GROUP. (1) Sampaje, (2) Aranthodu, (3) Thodikana, (4) Aletti, (5) Ajjavara (6) Ubradka Mittoor and (7) Markanja.—Committee Member, Mr. M. Aithappa Rai, Secretary, Sullia Co-operative Societies' Union.

2. The Committee met at Mangalore on 1—2—1931 and decided to issue notices to the Committee Members in charge of the different groups to collect the information mentioned therein and also to request the villagers to appear before the Committee for examination. The forms of notices to be sent to the proposed witnesses as well as to the Committee Members were drafted and approved. 1,000 forms of the latter were printed and circulated among the villagers in the areas concerned through the Committee Members in the months of March and April.

3. The dates on which the Committee was to inspect the various groups were fixed and published from time to time in the "Rastra Bhandu," a local Canarese Weekly, as well as intimated to the villagers beforehand by means of the aforesaid notices. A slight modification in the dates and the grouping had to be made however and the number of camps had to be increased to suit the convenience of the witnesses.

The following is a list of the camps where and the dates on which the Committee met at the respective places. The number of witnesses who were examined and whose statements were taken at the different camps are noted against each.

Serial No.	Date or dates of visit	Name of Camp	No. of Witnesses examined
1	3rd and 4th April	Sampaje	8
2	5th April	Sullia	4
3	16th ,,	Guttigar	2
4	17th ,,	Kollamogaru	6
5	18th ,,	Subramania	7
6	18th and 19th April	Kadaba	17
7	20th April	Hathiadka	1
8	21st ,,	Nidle	2
9	22nd ,,	Dharmastal	nil.
10	23rd ,,	Laila	3
11	24th ,,	Indabettu	6
12	25th ,,	Laila	1
13	9th May	Shirivagilu	nil.
14	11th and 12th May	Mithabagilu & Malavantige	,,
15	14th May	Navur	,,

The total number of persons thus examined and whose statements were recorded is 59 but the Committee held informal talks with the villagers wherever possible. As far as possible a portion of the time in every camp was utilised for actually inspecting the holdings of the villagers to gain information on the spot.

4. The Committee met finally at Beltangady on the 17th May 1931 with a view to discuss and finally pass this report.

5. Mr. Molahalli Shiva Rao, President of the Puttur Taluk Board, whose experience of the Taluk is second to that of none, was co-opted a member of the Committee and was present during the final meeting.

6. The main object of our enquiry was to learn as best as we could the conditions of living and of agriculture in the villages mentioned in the resolution as well as such others which we found in the course of our enquiry to be similar to those specified above and to see how far such conditions have improved or worsened compared with those which must have obtained at the time when the present Settlement was introduced into these areas, namely Fasli 1314, or thereabouts.

. The area in respect of which we have decided to deal with in this report, as a result of our enquiry, consists of:—

(1) All the Fourth Group villages of this taluk i. e., villages in which the 'wet' and 'dry' lands have been classed in the fourth group. We could not obtain a consolidated list of these in the revenue offices but from an inspection of the individual adangals of the villages of the taluk, we find they are the following:—

(1) Navur, (2) Kanyadi, (3) Laila, (4) Nada, (5) Kadirudyavara, (6) Indabettu, (7) Mittabagilu, (8) Malavantige, (9) Charmady, (10) Thotathady, (11) Neria, (12) Kalanja, No. 23, (13) Shishila, (14) Patrame, (15) Kokkada, (16) Nidle, (17) Puduvettu, (18) Chibidre, (19) Shirivagilu, (20) Konaje, (21) Shiradi, (22) Nelyadi, (23) Ichlampadi, (24) Kaukradi, (25) Rekya, (26) Hathiadka, (27) Shibaje, (28) Konalu, (29) Bantra, (30) Kadaba, (31) Kutrupadi, (32) Renjaladi, (33) Nujibalthila, (34) Bilanile, (35) Aithur, (36) Kombar, (37) Balya, (38) Ainakidu, (39) Subramanya, (40) Yenakal, (41) Kenya (42) Balpa, (43) Nallurkemraje, (44) Markanja, (45) Madapadi, (46) Kalmakar, (47) Balagod, (48) Kollamogaru, (49) Hariharapallathadka, (50) Devachalla, (51) Guttigaru, (52) Sampaje, (53) Thodikana, (54) Aranthodu and (55) Nalkur and

(2) The following eleven villages adjoining them:

(1) Savanal, (2) Mundaje, (3) Kalmanja, (4) Belal, (5) Dharmastala, (6) Koyyur, (7) Golithottu, (8) Kodimabala, (9) Nekkiladi, No. 102, (10) Ubradkamittur and (11) Aletti.

Though the latter class of villages are in the Third Group we find that the conditions now obtaining in them are similar to those in the former class and we have therefore included them. The area thus formed is a belt of about 75 miles in length from north to south and about 15 to 20 miles in width from east to west and contained according to the Census of 1921 a population of 51,156.

Decline of Population.

7. CENSUS FIGURES:—In the period succeeding the introduction of the settlement in this area, judging from almost every point of view, we find that conditions of life and agriculture have gone from bad to worse. We shall deal with them one by one.

The serious decline in the health of the people living in the area:—The chief reasons for this may be ascribed to malaria and the increasing poverty of the people living in this area. If we take the census figures of these villages since 1901 we find either that population has actully declined as in the case of some villages, or the rate of progress has been so much arrested as compared with the increase of population in the district as a whole or

with the average increase of population in the Madras Presidency. Cases of some villages in which the population has actually declined are given below:—

Serial No.	Village	Years		
		1901	1911	1921
1.	Ubradkamittur	896	761	801
2.	Golithottu	903	676	693
3.	Madapady	380	320	329
4.	Shirivagilu	404	118	115
5.	Nalkur	361	348	355
6.	Ainakidu	295	304	285
7.	Kadaba	997	926	941
8.	Rekya	443	365	392
9.	Shishila	373	—	342
10.	Ichlampadi	585	463	444
11.	Kokkada	1566	—	1474
12.	Thotathadi	655	—	595
13.	Charmadi	937	—	894
14.	Nidle	1073	—	922
15.	Mithabagilu	1291	—	1196
16.	Kanyadi	623	—	584
17.	Navur	549	—	534
18.	Koyyur	1628	1308	1308
19.	Malavanthige	851	—	730
20.	Savanal	756	—	715
21.	Patrame	898	—	704
22.	Neria	911	—	861
23.	Kalmanja	1042	—	965

NOTE:—The book of village statistics for 1911 strangely omits the villages shown as blank above.

We regret that the figures for the census of 1931, which was held in March last, were not available to us. We have, however, to notice in connection with the figures for the last Census that they include a considerable population of labourers who had come from the Western parts of the district in connection with the harvesting of the Suggi crops and also workers in the areca gardens who are not the permanent inhabitants of the area, but who had come temporarily for the season. We are afraid therefore that the census figures of 1931 would not be accurate in regard to the actual residential population of this area.

8. BIRTH AND DEATH STATISTICS:—If we see the birth and death rates in some of these villages for which we were able to get the statistics, we find serious cause for apprehension. We venture to state that the figures of births and deaths are a more accurate index of the real growth or decline of population than the Census figures which due to various causes, are often vitiated. We give below the vital statistics for 17 villages of this area for the years 1925 to 1928:—

Name of Village	1925		1926		1927		1928	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
Navur	13	16	17	28	11	19	13	32
Nada	20	16	25	16	18	15	31	59
Kanyadi	13	40	13	25	10	12	13	32
Laila	45	81	34	71	47	40	62	77
Koyyur	55	80	47	80	69	64	66	99
Kalmanja	28	47	38	39	31	21	51	76
Dharmastala	31	71	36	81	41	39	10	98
Mundaje	37	49	29	56	37	44	37	64
Kadirudiavara	16	31	17	36	15	29	33	37
Indabettu	29	16	23	57	18	35	21	76
Mittabagilu	27	42	17	48	14	34	26	35
Malavantige	7	40	22	41	17	44	17	49
Charmady	15	55	23	62	14	50	23	38
Chibidre	14	32	15	20	9	28	5	23
Thotathady	15	29	14	46	9	20	14	20
Neria	31	36	37	44	17	38	18	41
Savanal	28	28	23	41	15	30	18	53
TOTAL	424	769	430	821	392	562	488	909

There were in the four years 1734 births as against 3061 deaths or in other words deaths exceeded births by 43%.

It was found that of the above deaths a large percentage was due to deaths from fever and fever in this area means generally Malarial fever.

9. STATISTICS OF MALARIA PATIENTS:—The figures of patients treated in the only two Local Fund Dispensaries located on the western fringe of this belt are very illustrative. It may be noted that these figures do not by any means include the innumerable cases of Malaria in the area as a whole, for most of such cases do not go to the dispensaries, but are treated locally or are not treated at all, as we found to be the case. We shall now proceed to give the figures:—

Year	Sullia Dispensary	Beltangady Dispensary
1908	734	1754
1909	537	1576
1910	2760	3355
1911	1639	2766
1912	2040	2159
1913	1109	1848
1914	1445	2147
1915	1648	5195
1916	1221	2147
1917	1497	3088
1918	2068	2955
1919	2577	1967
1920	3520	2305
1921	3007	1839
1922	3257	3221
1923	3613	6643
1924	4229	10,279
1925	4393	11,003
1926	5380	10,131

10. MALARIA SURVEY:—On being informed of the seriousness of the situation, the Madras Government were pleased to pass in this connection G. O. Mis. No. 2353 dated 7—11—1928 requesting the Special Malaria Officer, inter alia, to carry out Malaria investigation in the Puttur Taluk. The said Officer travelled over many parts of the Taluk and conducted his investigation in 50 villages in November and December 1928. It may be noted, however, as he himself has remarked in his painstaking and detailed report submitted to Government, dated the 1st February 1929, that his visit was in the afebrile season of the year, the disease being virulent in the months of April, May and June. Reference is made in this connection to the said report, but to give one an idea, a few paragraphs from the same relating to the area under consideration are given in Appendix I hereto.

11. FREE DISTRIBUTION OF QUININE:—We venture to submit that except for the distribution of free quinine which has been ordered by the Government in the past 2 years no serious attempt has been made to grapple with the problem which is undoubtedly a very serious one. Even in the matter of the free distribution of quinine, in the course of our enquiry we found that though the fever season had commenced in the months of April and May when we visited them, there was no stock of quinine in most of the villages. It may be that the stocks were lying in the Head-quarters or in some other corner, but they were not made available to the public. This palliative, viz. the free distribution of quinine, is in our opinion though valuable in itself is quite insufficient to deal with the problem as a whole. In the concluding paragraphs we shall briefly submit what in our opinion are the steps that have to be taken urgently on hand if there is to be any hope and any future for the population of these villages.

Decline of Cultivation.

12. The next question we shall deal with is as to what extent cultivation has increased or decreased in the period with which we are concerned. Here again we have no hesitation in stating, as a result of our enquiry, that cultivation has very seriously declined in this area and this is true whether judged from the standpoint of (1) the extent of the area under cultivation, (2) the yield therefrom or (3) the quality and the variety of the crops raised therein.

13. EXTENT OF CULTIVATION:—Taking the question of the extent, we desire to submit a note of serious warning as to the reliability of the figures that appear to be compiled year after year by the Karnam of the village and submitted to the Revenue Department and shown under the head of "Waste-charge." In most

cases we have no hesitation in stating that the figures compiled are very much understated. We have verified this ourselves in a few instances. The matter, however, is so important that the settlement department which can command the necessary staff will do well to have statistics taken of all the villages of this area for their own use as well as for public enlightenment. Speaking generally we find that a very large extent of the occupied wet lands are lying fallow. We are not in a position to give the exact figures for all the villages concerned, but such as we have been able to get through responsible villagers in the case of a few villages are given below, and we have little doubt that they are nearer the truth than the figures compiled by the Department. The extent of bagayat lying fallow is not as much as in the case of the wet lands. It was curious to find, however, that there was no fallow at all in the garden extent as found in the revenue accounts. But this is not correct as we have seen some cases ourselves. In the case of dry lands, however, we have to state that approximately more than 95% of them are fallow and uncultivated. Here again the figures of the Karnam are wholly inaccurate. We do not know on what principles these figures are compiled by the Revenue Department and we ourselves are unable to find any. A list of fallow lands in 34 villages is given below. It will be seen that even the figures in the revenue accounts give sufficient cause for apprehension.

Extent of wet lands in acres—Fasli 1340

S. No.	Village	For which asst. is paid	Fallow according to Revenue a/cs.	Our information
1.	Markanja	447·47	102·47	—
2.	Shiradi	276·60	76·60	107·28
3.	Shirivagilu	97·56	26·56	46·84
4.	Konaje	292·97	16·47	46·75
5.	Kutrupadi	492·68	77·18	132·00
6.	Hariharapallathadka	118·69	6·69	25·48
7.	Kollamogru	320·89	8·94	59·91
8.	Balagod	195·53	12·71	20·73
9.	Subramania	186·67	5·67	47·00
10.	Noojibalthila	110·86	95·36	—
11.	Renjaladi	247·76	32·26	—
12.	Rekya	289·99	68·39	—
13.	Shibaje	269·88	59·28	—
14.	Shishila	240·81	20·00	97·28
15.	Kaukradi	819·21	69·21	—
16.	Nelyadi	682·80	62·80	—
17.	Mundaje	328·34	13·34	117·00
18.	Thotathadi	585·29	25·29	111·69
19.	Charmadi	508·83	31·83	83·00
20.	Nidle	412·50	12·50	113·06
21.	Kalanja (No. 23)	826·54	6·54	86·79
22.	Nada	678·95	32·95	93·20
23.	Laila	605·40	49·40	—
24.	Mithabagilu	1220·85	260·85	—
25.	Kanyadi	441·52	54·37	97·96
26.	Navoor	612·77	290·17	—
27.	Koyyur	881·69	121·69	—
28.	Kadirudyavara	783·42	183·42	—
29.	Malavanthige	528·57	128·57	—
30.	Indabettu	782·63	256·64	288·81
31.	Neria	544·40	115·40	—
32.	Chibidre	266·42	26·42	45·15
33.	Belal	1021·85	49·85	112·29
34.	Dharmastala	736·98	76·98	240·99

14. YIELD:—Coming to the question of the yield, we find that what a cultivator can get from an acre of wet lands in the shape of paddy which is the normal and the main crop of this area is very much less now than what it was in the past. Again a perusal of the Settlement Registers of the villages comprised in this area will show what a variety of crops such as paddy, ragi, green-gram, horse-gram, blackgram, gingelli, sugarcane, pepper, cardamom and chillies were being cultivated at that time, but we regret to find that most of them have since disappeared. Many local industries such as sugarcane mills, oil mills, handlooms, indigo vats etc. were found

in the cattle census of 1904 (vide the adangals of these villages). Most of them have likewise disappeared. Taking the area as a whole and except in a few villages paddy is now the only food crop that is now raised.

15. LOSS OF CROPS BY WILD BEASTS AND BIRDS:—Proceeding to the reasons for this state of things they may be stated under 3 heads:—(1) Without entering into the question as to whether kumri cultivation is good or not and whether it should be put down altogether in the interests of Forest Conservancy as has been done, the fact remains that almost until the close of the last century, in practically all these villages kumri cultivation was being carried on on a large scale. The result was that the hilly areas surrounding the occupied lands were much freer, and the forest growth around human habitations and cultivated areas far less dense than to-day, when on account of the total stoppage of such cultivation the forests in these areas have grown hopelessly thick and dense, helped by the heavy rainfall and the natural facilities for the growth of forests in these regions. As a consequence of this, coupled with the rigid Forest Laws the forests now contain huge timber and wild trees, bushy growths and impenetrable thickets. They are giving cover to and producing an ever increasing number of wild beasts such as elephants, tigers, panthers, bisons, wild pigs, wild dogs, porcupines, deer, sambhur, rabbits, rats and monkeys. The more the forests, the more also the birds. From the time the seeds are sown till the crop is harvested the crop becomes the food of these animals and birds. It is not that in all areas we find all these wild beasts. In some areas we find some of them, whilst in others some others. When the crops are young, the trouble comes from the deer, sambhur, bisons and wild elephants the latter causing damage and devastation many times more than by the actual eating of the crops. Subsequently as the grain grows the trouble comes from the wild pigs, monkeys and birds. The havoc caused by the wild pigs particularly appears to be enormous. The destruction by the wild elephants, though not seen in some villages, is constant and dreadful in some others. The belt of one or two of the villages adjoining the foot of the Ghauts from Charmadi on the north to Thodikan on the south, is the favourite haunt and habitation of these animals. We are told by the villagers that their trouble is increasing year by year. The villagers have to sit in constant watch during the nights in or near their fields on watch sheds which are spread about everywhere and as many as 2 or 3 persons have to sleep and keep watch in each. The wild elephants come in singles or in herds. The watchmen set fire to terrify these animals, but we are told that they are getting less and less afraid of the trick. Often times the elephants give chase to persons. In the village of Shirivagilu, which we visited on the 9th of May we found that in most fields where there was formerly yenel cultivation (that is the paddy crop raised from June to September) it has now been almost given up as the ryots find it impossible to keep constant and frequent watch during the rainy season to prevent the elephants from devastating the crops. We found the condition in this village very deplorable. We saw the holding of one Kunha Gowda, a 70 years old man, paying an assessment of Rs. 127/- in this village. At one time his condition was quite sound and happy, but a considerable extent of his lands, bail and majal, are lying fallow for want of cultivation. In one place, Thirtha-Pilkaje, 3 muras seed area of majal lands have been fallow for some years past. Near his house at Pilkaje he has 6 muras of bail lands in which the yenel crop cannot be raised on account of the constant trouble of wild elephants. We were informed that about 40 cocoanut trees of his had been up-rooted by the wild elephants and thrown down for being eaten by them. Traces of some of these could be seen on the spot. Of the very few that yet remain even the bark till a height of about 10 to 15 feet has been removed and eaten up by the wild elephants and no new cocoanut plant could be planted for the same reason. At a place called Barya in that village he has about 30 muras of bail and majal (some of which are fallow) which fetch him an income of about Rs. 75/- per annum and his 10 muras of bail and majal at another place called Yenkala are again lying fallow. To pay the last March kist he had to borrow from over the Ghauts and had also to sell some of his cattle. At the time of our visit he had not paid the April kist. He told us that the Potail and the Karnam would be coming in a day or two to distrain his cattle. He has only about 20 muras of paddy in his house to face the monsoon and the few cattle that yet remain from which the Sircar has to be paid the remaining assessment for the year. He has not a single lamp in his house. His condition was truly heart-rending; but the course of law, we have no doubt, will take its course. This is not an isolated instance. It depicts in a large measure the general condition of the villagers of this area wherein the illiterate, backward but hand-working 'Gowda' forms the back-bone of the population. And yet, who knows of their misery? Neither the authorities nor the public elsewhere in the District or outside!

16. "BOMBOOCHI":—Added to the wild beasts and the birds and what has become almost a permanent disease or pest in these parts is what is calld "Bamboochi". It does not appear to have been known or heard of when kumri cultivation was carried on in these areas. Its devastating effects have increased both in intensity and in extent year by year in the past about 30 years. We believe, though we are unable to state exactly the scientific connection between the two, that the dense growth of vegetation in the forests after the stopping of the kumri cultivation and

its constant rotting have undoubtedly something to do with this pest. It consists of billions of the grass-hopper type settling upon crops and eating the grains in them, both of the paddy as well as of the dry crops. Their effect is so bad that often times wholesale fields yield absolutely nothing and even the hay of the paddy crop becomes stinking in smell and unfit to be eaten by the cattle. An effort was made to inform the Government Agricultural Department of this pest, but the only advice which was tendered by the Department was that the ryots should use nets and catch them, a solution which is, it is respectfully submitted, as absurd as it is naive. One effect of this pest which becomes very intense with regard to crops which are harvested rather late in any village is that all of them attack the particular field which is harvested late and devour the whole crop so that people who are late in sowing, whether on account of the late rains or on account of the nature of the land or of the nature of the seedling used which may require longer time, are hardly able to get anything out of the crop, and not even the trouble to harvest and remove the crops to the cultivator's house is taken as even the hay becomes useless as has already been stated. The result is that in this area superior paddy crops such as "gandasale", "jeerasale", and "kalame" which used to be raised in former years have been given up altogether as these cropes take a longar period for harvesting.

17. INSUFFICIENCY OF LABOUR:—Another cause which has led to the decrease in the quality as well as the quantity of cultivation is the gradual decline of the availability of manual labour for cultivation in these areas and side by side the increase in the cost thereof. Practically in the whole of this area labour has become scarce. In former times the local holeyas were the mainstay of agricultural labour in these parts. For one thing now the cultivator is not able to pay him all his wants. The cost of his maintenance, such as it remains to-day in many a village seems to us to be excessive compared with the work turned out by him or by his family. It may be worthwhile briefly to note here the condition of this form of labour. A ryot has attached to his holding one or more families of holeyas. The conditions of this class of labour except for very slight variations here and there are the same everywhere in this area. It is open to every holeya and his family members to come for work to the ryot's house every day whether there is work or not provided of course his fever and his laziness permit him. Work has to be found for him all the days in a year. In the case of a man, he has to be given one meal and 3 seers of paddy in some places or a meal and 2 seers of rice in some other places. Except that a woman does not get a meal the other wages remain the same. In addition to this, salt and chillies necessary for the paddy or the rice as the case may be, has to be given as also betel leaves, arecanut and tobacco necessary therefor, 3 or 4 times a day. The cost of the marriage of a woman or a man has to be met by the master as also certain payments have to be made when a woman is in child-birth. Man and woman have both to be given annually cloth for wear and then certain extra payments, such as rice, oil etc., during festivals, like Deepavali, New Year, Hostu (new rice) and Aati. A kalsige seed area of land has to be given for each family and its cultivation paid for by the master. In case of illness the cost of treatment has to be met. These and various other little needs of the family have to be met from time to time and when the holeya dies the master has to meet the cost of the funerals. If actually worked out, the full cost of this labour will be found to be pretty high but that has been the custom. This relationship between the holeya and his master still continues in a few places and this customary service is still going on. Great in-roads have, however, been already made into it. We found that for various reasons the custom has almost broken down. The holeya is dissatisfied with the conditions of his life and of his remuneration. Malaria has taken a serious hold of him as well as his master. Attractive terms are offered and often obtained in coffee and other plantations immediately over the ghauts, better comforts and medical treatment. On the other hand the ryot himself has been declining economically and is unable to meet all the demandes of this form of customary labour, let alone the prospects of improving it. The result has been that as a class a very large percentage of these holeya and malekudi labourers, men, women and childern, have left the villages for labour on the plantations. Instead we have the petty cultivators, that is the chalgeni tenants of the coastal villages of the Kasaragod and Mangalore Taluks and even of the western parts of the Puttur Taluk migrating to these regions during the sowing and the harvesting seasons with a view to earn something when they are free from their own cultivation. They are more skilled than the local labourers but their wages are pretty high ranging from annas 6 per day in some class of labour to As. 8 per day in others. The small landholder of these areas cannot always afford to hire him for a length of time and often times he cannot also be depended upon, for when the demonds of his own cultivation have to be met he leaves these parts and goes to his own village. The result of our enquiry definitely points out that sufficient labour is not available in these parts and that this has been felt to be the case more and more as years have advanced. Scarcity of labour has had its effect in another way. Till some years ago transplantation used to be done in most of the villages. But now it has been entirely given up in some, whilst it has decreased very much in others. The result is a substantial reduction in the yield as transplantation yields much more than direct sowing.

Increasing Loss of Cattle.

18. BY WILD BEASTS:—Another factor which is of great importance to the agriculturist of

this area may be noticed here. That is the question of cattle. Here again the condition of cattle which are indispensable for the ryots for their agriculture is becoming increasingly worse and worse. It is indispensable chiefly for 3 reasons. First is the question of ploughing the fields. For this a ryot wants ploughing bullocks or buffaloes. Secondly to an important degree cattle is necessary for the very large quantity of leaf manure which is practically the sole form of manure used in these parts for the paddy fields as well as he areca gardens. Every ryot has 15 to 30 heads f cattle consisting of cows, buffaloes, oxen and oung calves. They are all necessary for the reparation of this manure. Large quantities of reen leaves are daily collected and put into their ens as a bedding. The urine and dung of the nimals get mixed up with the leaves and about wice in a month this mixture is removed and tored up as manure. In some months of the ear when green leaves cannot be had dry leaves re used. This form of manure is the only one uited to the conditions of the people and of agriulture in these parts as it is also the case elsewhere in the district. To the cattle it is harmful or by this method of being made to stand and leep in beds of urine and dung there is a onstant degeneration and loss of vitality in the nimals and they slowly sink away. The loss of attle due to the kills by panthers, tigers and wild logs in this region is something enormous. In his connection we have to state that the statistics ept by the Village Potail in respect of deaths due o wild beasts is hopelessly and absolutely inorrect. Where 15 or 20 heads of cattle in a illage are destroyed by panthers or tigers very ew enter his register. This again is a matter vhich can be verified in any village of this area. The pity of it is that often it is the best and trongest animals that fall a prey to these beasts. Taking the district as a whole even the figures of he Village Potails showed that in 1924, 3590 heads of cattle, in 1925, 3418 and in 1926, 4250 were killed by wild beasts. Valuing them at even Rs. 25 per head, the annual loss to the District would be over a lakh of Rupees, but this surely is under-estimated as that does not represent in our opinion even a fourth or a fifth of the total kills in the district. We may add that areas such as the one we are dealing with contribute largely for these kills.

19. BY CATTLE DISEASES:—The next main reason on account of which there is a greater loss still in the matter of the deaths of cattle is that due to cattle diseases such as Rinderpest. Almost every year these diseases are prevalent in these parts and often times they become serious and then villages are swept wholesale of cattle. Adequate measures have not yet been taken by the Veterinary Department to combat these diseases and to prevent the loss. The loss in value on account of these deaths to the ryots is something very large and often times it is irrepairable. Invariably these losses are met by the ryot (and not alwalys fully) by borrowing and purchasing new cattle. The great cattle-fair at Kulkunda near Subramania in this area replenishes annually by bringing in from the Mysore Province thousands of cattle which come here only to find their grave. That almost 90% of the ryots of this area are steeped in debt beyond hope of redemption is a fact which we hope will not be denied. To this aspect of the question we shall advert at greater length in a subsequent paragraph but for the present it will suffice to say that a fair proportion of the debts goes for buying cattle which are lost year after year in both the chief ways aforesaid, namely (1) loss due to destruction by wild beasts and (2) loss due to destruction by cattle diseases.

20. By way of illustration we may quote here a few instances from the evidence taken by us of the number of cattle, their aggregate value, the loss due to wild beasts and to diseases, in the past one year, in connection with some of the witnesses we have examined.

Serial No.	Witness	Village	No. of cattle now owned	Approximate value Rs.	No. lost in the last 1 year by wild beasts and diseases	Approximate value thereof Rs.
1.	Somappa Rai	Markanja	28	484	7	89
2.	Gopalkrishna Noorithaya	Thodikana	11	180	4	66
3.	Sannanna Gowda	Sampaje	56	300	11	100
4.	Annappa Gowda	Aranthodu	10	148	1	25
5.	Subbappu Gowda	Ubradkamittur	27	400	10	160
6.	Ramanna Sagrithaya	Aletti	16	142	3	25
7.	Govindaya	Guttigar	30	433	9	80
	(In 1925 he lost all this cattle by disease).					
8.	Chandaya Shetti	Kodimbala	43	840	13	300
	(During our visit daily two or three were dying by Rinderpest).					
9.	Ramakrishna Bhatta	Hathiadka	13	304	1	30
10.	Jarappa Gowda	Nidle	11	154	1	10
11.	Nemiraja Shetti	Malavanthige	25	364	11	205
12.	Dejappa Shetti	Koyyur	15	300	nil	nil
	(In 1929-30 he lost all his cattle by Rinderpest).					
13.	A. D'Souza	Laila	13	210	6	25
		Total	298	4259	77	1115

This works out at an average loss per year of 6 head of cattle or Rs. 86 per ryot, a loss truly unbearable to an ordinary ryot of this area. Viewed another way it means a loss 28.5% in number and 20.7% in value every year. In other words once every five years a man has to renew his whole stock of cattle.

21. The net result of the various main points which we have dealt with in the preceding paragraphs has led to the following deplorable picture. On account of the heavy incidence of malaria and continuous loss of vitality the people in these parts have physically degenerated in the past 3 decades. Cultivation has decreased to a substantial degree both in the quality and the quantity of the yield as well as the extent under cultivation. It is becoming increasingly unprofitable and useless to cultivate a good portion of the wet lands on account of the repeated attacks and destruction by the wild beasts and the increasing inability of the ryot to watch the areas on which he has grown the crops as well as the constant destruction of the crops by the ever increasing pest "Bamboochi". Added to this we have the unbearable loss by the deaths of cattle year after year.

Devastation by Floods.

22. What may not be general to the whole of this area but what surely is in the nature of a permanent loss to the ryots in some villages where there are rivers and channels is the destruction of wet lands during the great and unprecedented floods of the years 1923 and 1924. Considerable areas of such wet lands have been rendered useless for cultivation in those villages and we do not see in the present condition of poverty and indebtedness of the villagers that there is any hope in the years to come of their having sufficient means to remove the sand and set right these wet lands and make them once again fit for cultivation. For instance, in the villages of Kadirudiavara and Indabettu, in the northern portion of this region, on either sides of the river Netravathi nearly a hundred acres of wet lands have been rendered permanently unfit for cultivation. We have personally inspected this portion. A small portion of the wet lands has been washed away and included in the river itself but a greater portion has been silted up and we see no hope of its being set right and cultivated in the near future, as it will require thousands of rupees for its repair. Again another curious result of the floods which we found in the village of Kadirudiavara aforesaid is that whilst formerly the river was annually bunded up by means of a big and costly dam and its water conveyed for miles by means of an irrigation channel at the cost of the ryots themslves for raising the 2nd crop of gingely, since the floods, however, the river has been so much silted up that sufficient quantity of water cannot be stored up as before. Whilst the gingely crop in thi village had and used to be irrigated at leas 4 times prior to the floods, it can now be done only twice at best. The result has been that the extent of cultivation of this crop has been considerably reduced and on account of the poorer yield the crop is becoming unprofitable. We had neither the time nor the assistance necessary to give as a complete list of all such areas, but we have no doubt that such areas are considerable and form an important subject that shall have to be dealt with in connection with the coming re-settlement.

Heavy Indebtedness.

23. We shall now deal with the general economic condition of the ryots in this area as a whole. We have stated already that almos 90% of the ryots are steeped in debts. We do not believe that the Settlement Department ha the necessary means or commands the necessary confidence of the public to get and arrive at the true figures of this indebtedness. An officer deputed for this work going here and there and getting some statistics from the Co-operative Societies or elsewhere can get but a very insufficient view of this picture. Our enquiry has been of a different type. We are glad to say that the people have placed implicit trust and confidence in us and have not hesitated to tell us their debts whenever we wanted them. Of course we have not compiled nor would it be necessary to compile a detailed list of such debts for all the villages concerned, but to have an idea for ourselves we got figures for a few villages and we shall give them here below:—

Serial No.	Village	Approximate total debt Rs.
1.	Nidle	90,000
2.	Nada	35.000
3.	Kalmanja	40.000
4.	Mūndaje	68,000
5.	Shiradi	8,000
6.	Neria	42,000
7.	Chibidre	9.000
8.	Thotathadi	12,000
9.	Kutrupadi	52.000
10.	Madapadi	13.000
11.	Bālagōd	5.000
12.	Kollamogru	8,000

Serial No.	Village	Approximate total debt Rs.
13.	Haribarapullathadka	3,000
14.	Kalmakar	6,000
15.	Sampaje	60,000
16.	Shishila	34,000
17.	Charmadi	25,000
18.	Indabettu	17,000

We are afraid that even these figures err on the side of modesty.

24. It is our humble opinion that whilst general indebtedness has been on the increase here, as elsewhere, the chief reasons that have contributed to this result are largely, though not solely, the various causes which we have described in the preceding paragraphs.

Some Inequities of the last Settlement.

25. "DRY" LANDS:—We shall now turn to what we may be permitted to call some of the inequities of the last settlement in its application to the area under consideration. We shall deal side by side with some general principles of the last settlement which show that in their application to the District as a whole this district has suffered unjustly as compared with many other districts in the presidency. First comes the question of assessment on the dry lands in this area. The dry rates vary from As. 2/ to Re. 1/. 2 anna assessment being found only in a very few villages. In the last settlement the assessment on dry lands in this District has been fixed on the basis of the ragi crop taken as the standard crop. Whatever might have been the case of the ragi crop when this crop was largely raised in the days of the kumri cultivation, now that since the last settlement this has stopped altogether except with regard to villages in the Kasaragod Taluk where this sort of cultivation is still allowed, in all other parts of the District there is absolutely no fear in stating that the dry lands do not and cannot raise any ragi crop at all or for the matter of that any crop. These dry lands have been taken on assessment and assessment is still paid on them for the only use to which they are put, namely, for getting green and dry leaves for manure as well as for fuel. This was undoubtedly the condition of the dry lands in this District even at the time of the last settlement. One is therefore surprised to find that ragi has been taken as a standard crop. As the sole purpose of the dry lands is to serve as an adjunct to cultivation in the wet and garden lands for purposes of manure and for fuel, it is submitted that it would be entirely unjust to fix any assessment on them on the basis of any sort of a crop which is not raised. In these circumstances the principle on which the dry lands have been assessed in this District is wholly unjust and without any reason. Since the last settlement considerable areas of Government waste lands have been darkhasted by the people and assessment is being paid on them. As against this it may be said that if the assessments are high, there is no reason for the people to get these waste lands on assignment. The only explantion for this state of things is that people have been resorting to darkhast with a view to prevent other persons in the village from getting them on assignment and for fear that if they do not themselves apply for and get them, others might do so and deprive them of what is indispensable to them for purposes of cultivation. It will not, we hope, be disputed that these assignments have contributed not a little to the income of the low paid Karnams in this District who have naturally taken every advantage to see that as much as possible of these darkhasts have taken place. With regard to the assessments on the dry lands in this District it is therefore urged that the rates now prevailing are excessive and unjust and particularly so in the area which is under consideration. The assessment on them should be considerably reduced to a nominal figure especially because being mostly hilly wastes they are naturally unproductive and unfit for any sort of cultivation.

26. 'GARDEN':—Dealing with the garden assessment, whatever might be the condition in Malabar or in any other district of the presidency, we regret to state that the definition of the Settlement notification in regard to a garden is wrong and unjust. The notification states that "for Settlement purposes the cocoanut, arecanut, jack, tamarind, mango, palmyra and pepper vine shall be deemed to be 'Garden' products. 10 bearing cocoanut palms to the acre shall render a survey field or sub-division assessable as garden; 1 bearing jack, tamarind or mango tree shall be deemed equivalent to 2 bearing cocoanut palms; 1 bearing cocoanut palm shall be deemed equivalent to 4 pepper vines, or palmyras, and to 12 areca palms." Speaking of the District as a whole, it is only the cocoanut, arecanut and pepper that can justly be called garden products. Except in the coastal parts of the District and within a short distance of some important towns the jack fruit is not a valuable fruit at all. Speaking of the area under consideration, jack fruit is practically worthless and not a marketable commodity. In the majority of the villages one who has any idea of these parts will have no hesitation in saying that the produce of jack fruits in these parts is not taken to any market and does not fetch any value. Again the same is the case with the mango. The

Settlement Authorities who were alien to the conditions in this District probably mistook the local mango for the grafted and superior variety of the east coast districts. Likewise the local mango fruits are not sent for sale to any market and do not fetch any value in the village itself. So far as the tamarind is concerned though it may be valuable, still not all the tamarind trees yield every year tamarind. There are some classes of tamarind trees which do not yield tamarind and the few that may yield do not yield every year. The palmyra tree has again been wrongly included. Such trees as are marked for purposes of excise yield government revenue but as a garden product it is absolutely unjust to include the palmyra. The fruits do not command any value except in very big towns like Mangalore or other Taluk Headquarters. It is therefore our submission that from the definition of garden trees and especially with regard to the area under report, the jack, the tamarind, the mango and the palmyra trees have to be excluded altogether. One word more as regards the proportion *inter se* which the notification lays down between one kind of tree and another. Any day in this district a cocoanut tree is considered more valuable than either the jack or the mango or for the matter of that even a tamarind tree and yet we have the following proportion given in the notification, namely one bearing jack, tamarind or mango tree shall be deemed equivalent to 2 bearing cocoanut palms. The proportion is unjust and ought to be the reverse. Relying on the presence of the jack trees and the mango trees which are very common in the area under consideration, at the time of the settlement a large percentage of the dry lands which are otherwise hilly wastes have been classed as gardens and assessed at a rate of Rs. 2/- per acre and more. We submit that the imposition of such an assessment is altogether unjust and if the definition of 'garden' has justly to be rectified, we urge that a reclassification has to be made of all such 'garden' lands.

27. ARECA CULTIVATION:—A considerable extent of the garden areas in these parts consists of areca gardens, but the cultivation of areca is not found all over. It is found in abundance in some villages where live some communities who are experts in this form of cultivation as for instance the Chitpavan Brahmin Community residing in the villages of Mundaje, Hatyadka and Kutrupadi. To a considerable extent it is found also in some other villages where other communities also have taken to this form of cultivation. It is no doubt true that the value of the gross yield per acre of an areca garden is considerably more than that of an acre of wet land in which a normal paddy crop is grown, but it must be remembered that many of these gardens involve a very heavy outlay of expenditure in excavating hillsides and levelling them and bringing them into this form of cultivation. Then again after the ground is thus prepared heavy expenses have to be met for the purpose of irrigation. There are no Government irrigation works in this district and every year for this form of cultivation very costly bunds or dams have to be put up in the rivers. These bunds are washed away during the rainy season and new ones have to be put up every year. Then to lead the water collected at these bunds channels have to be made and kept in repair by the ryots. To give one an approximate idea as to the expenditure involved in this matter one may quote the instance of the village of Mundaje. There are 4 important dams in this village, three over the river Mundaje and another over the river Netravati, called Mundaje-katta, Majalu-katta Kadambali-katta and Kayarthodi-katta respectively. On a modest scale the cost incurred annually on each is about Rs. 250. Rs. 300, Rs. 100 and Rs. 160 inclusive of the main channels leading from each. In the case of the first of them, the main channel leading the water to the gardens had recently to be built up and cemented at a cost of over Rs. 1000 and in the case of the third, of about Rs. 500. The water of these four dams irrigates 68, 43, 53 and 16 acres of areca gardens respectively. The total annual cost, excluding permanent repairs, works out at what one might call a 'water rate' of Rs. 4 and odd per acre. The next point that will have to be remembered in connection with the areca cultivation is the long period when a garden freshly prepared and planted begins to yield. This takes on an average about 10 to 15 years. Till then there is no return for the heavy outlay. In the case of an old areca garden a large number of plants have to be planted every year for making up the number of trees which are annually lost by bad seasons, by storms and by old age. The work of irrigating has to be done all through from the close of the south-west monsoon till the monsoon again breaks out. If for a considerable number of days there is no irrigation, or the monsoon fails in any year, the areca gardens are laid waste and for years continuously the yield will suffer. Added to this is the heavy cost of skilled labour necessary for digging up the ground annually or once in 2 years, manuring, the constant work of irrigation, removing weeds, collecting and preparing the produce for sale etc. The areca garden too is not immune from the attack of the wild beasts, as for instance the elephants, wild pigs, porcupines and monkeys. In the wake of this we have numerous pests for the areca crop. A prominent pest which has made its appearance recently in some of these villages is locally called "Kole-roga". These pests have been brought to the notice of the Agricultural Department but remedies have yet to be found. When all these considerations and difficulties are borne in mind, it will be found that areca cultivation is a highly skilled and risky form of cultivation and does not bring much profit. As has been already said above it is becoming increasingly difficult to find the necessary labour for these gardens and the cost of such labour has also very considerably increased.

28. "ARECA BOOM":—In this connection

we may refer to the areca 'boom' which existed from about 1922 to 1929 like what may be called the cotton boom in some other districts. It is no doubt true that high prices ranging from about Rs. 120/-, to Rs. 200/-, per candy were obtained in some of these years but like all 'booms' it has passed away. In the last 2 or 3 years prices have considerably fallen and in the current year very low rates have prevailed. Some ryots have sold areca this year even at Rs. 40/-, or Rs. 50/-, per candy, though at times prices rose. We may take the average rate for this year at Rs. 60/-, or Rs. 70/- per candy. The prices last year were not much higher. If one takes the trouble to calculate the cost of the cultivation, these prices are less than the actual cost and no wonder almost cent per cent of the areca growers have fallen into heavy debts. Another aspect of this boom which we may notice in this connection is that when high prices ranged, a considerable number of ryots in the hope of realising large profits changed from wet cultivation and converted some of their paddy lands to areca gardens at the cost of very heavy outlay obtained by incurring debts. Such gardens are now a failure and the plight of such ryots, though their number may not be very large, will be hard in the years to come.

29. ASSESSMENT ON ARECA GARDENS:— With regard to the Settlement assessment on these areca gardens, it is curious to find that the gardens, in the area under report are mostly assessed at the rate of Rs. 8 per acre which is the rate in the other parts of the district. It cannot be denied that the actual yield, the quality of the arecanut, the prices fetched, the conditions of labour, the cost of conveyance etc. are far more favourable in the coastal areca gardens as compared with the areca gardens in these parts which are the worst, if we take the district as a whole, and yet the rates of assessment are the same all over. It is therefore urged that in justice to the conditions prevailing in this area some reduction ought be made in the assessment of the areca gardens.

30. 'WET' LANDS:—Coming now to the wet lands, here again one finds that the rates of assessment prevailing in this district are comparatively high and excessive as compared with the wet lands of the eastern districts. If we take the district as a whole, the area under report is really highly assessed as compared with the villages to its west. It has already been noticed that a large proportion of the wet lands in this area are being thrown out of cultivation. It is becoming very difficult to get tenants to cultivate and pay rent as the tenant is seldom able to get sufficient yield from the land. It has become almost a practice now in these parts for tenants to be specially imported from the western villages who, however, cultivate for a year or two and then go away to some other village after being in arrears for a good portion of rent. If one takes the actual figures of the rents mentioned in the leases in many of these villages, one will find that in proportion to the coastal villages the rents are comparatively low and the assessment on the wet lands are considerably higher than in the coastal villages. One must deal with these rental figures with great caution. In most cases we have no hesitation in stating that the rents stipulated in the leases are never fully collected from the tenants. A good portion of them is always in arrears until the total for some years swells so heavily that the only alternative for the tenant is to quit the holding and seek some other village. The rents appearing in the leases are often excessive because, if they are all to be paid, they will leave little or nothing to the actual cultivator. The object of showing high rents in the leases seems to be to secure a higher value at the time of the sale of the property which in the desperate condition of the generality of these people is inevitable sooner or later. A hopeful feature in this state of things is that in a great many of the villages which we visited we found that the proportion of tenants was small compared with the western parts of the district. In most villages the petty ryot was himself the cultivator. This may be said to be particulary true in the case of the eastern half of the area under report, where conditions of agriculture and of living have become so hard that it has become impossible for any tenant to cultivate and pay any decent rent, as it is equally impossible for the petty landholder to let out his lands to others and live on the precarious rents. Speaking of these parts as whole, we found that practically all the third class wet lands were lying fallow, a great proportion of the second class wet lands and in some cases even first class wet lands. One other feature which we may notice in connection with the incidence and the rates of assessment for the wet lands in these parts is that in many a village, though we found rates of assessment varying from say Rs. 5 to As. 12, still a high proportion of the total wet lands had been classed and assessed at the higher rates and not the lower rates, so that there is not much satisfacation which we may derive from being told that in many of these villages the assessment rates are as low as As. 12, Re. 1, Rs. 1—8, Rs. 2, or Rs. 2—8. Considering the fact that in a man's holding a good proportion of his wet lands and his dry lands are fallow and do not give him any produce or profit, we submit that the total assessment which these ryots have to pay is high and oppressive. One important fact which we shall have to bear in mind is that in these villages the water supply for irrigation is bad and meagre, and to get even this little supply the ryot has to spend considerable sums in the shape of bunds and channels, particularly for the second crop. Unlike as in the coastal villages a third crop is unknown in these parts and a few villages yield but one crop even for the so-called first class land.

31. COST OF CULTIVATION:—Without going far into the question of the cost of cultivation we shall content ourselves by stating that the cost of cultivation assessed and taken into consideration for settlement purposes is extremely low

and insufficient as compared with what it should have been even at that time. Since the Settlement that cost has risen very much, both in the shape of costlier labour as well as in the form of increased prices for materials and implements. We do not think it will serve any useful purpose if we were to give a detailed list of such cost because it varies from individuals to individuals and from place to place, and what is more, if a bill were to be properly made, it will be found that the total cost of cultivation will exceed the value of the produce. We have attempted to compile such figures and verify this result. Speaking generally, agriculture in this area has ceased to be remunerative and is actually a losing concern. The only reason why the majority of the ryots still cling on to their holdings seems to us to be that while life lasts they have to live, and they have no hope of a different occupation or of another place to which they could go.

32. 'OUTTURN PER ACRE':—Another point in connection with the last Settlement which may be noticed is that of the high outturns per acre adopted by Government as well as the rather high prices adopted for the purposes of commutation. It is unfortunate for this area that the process of 'averaging' which has been adopted in this connection has caused considerable injustice. In the case of the outturn, for instance, what has been done is the crop outturns for the best and the worst lands have been added up and the average fixed as the standard. By this method whilst the better sort of lands and better areas in the district, where the outturns are higher and the facilities for agriculture are greater, have everything to gain, areas like the one with which we are dealing which are more unfortunately placed, have everything to lose, as whatever might be the theoretical capacity of a field to produce, what actually a ryot is able to get out of the crop is comparatively little. So that by this process of 'averages' the area under report has suffered very considerably. This applies with equal force to the commutation rate adopted at the last settlement. Prices at the different taluk headquarters appear to have been taken and averaged, with the result that this area in which, without doubt, the prices are one of the lowest in the whole district, has suffered by this process. Compared with the rates actually obtaining in these villages the rates obtainirg at the taluk headquarters, namely, Puttur, will be found to be always higher. The committee does not propose to go into other general questions affecting the last settlement as they feel that they could be dealt with more appropriately when the question of the resettlement of the district as a whole will come up for consideration.

Some points in connection with the Re-settlement.

33. IMPROVEMENTS:—A point which may be noticed is the question of the enhancement of assessment due to improvements made by the ryot. We understand that it is a principle of re-settlement that "Government has undertaken to refrain from enhancing the assessment on account of any additional value which may have been imparted to the land by the improvements effected by the ryots even though they have been carried out by means of money borrowed from Government". In the area under consideration, as elsewhere in the district, alterations made by the ryots consist of 3 classes:—

(i) From 'dry' to 'wet';
(ii) " " to 'garden';
(iii) " 'wet' to "

Taking the first two classes we have already stated that 'dry' land in this district and particularly in this area is sheer hilly waste-land of uneven level often with tree or shrub growth. To convert it into a wet land or garden means heavy outlay in the shape of excavation, levelling, bunding, etc., and in the case of a garden further outlay in planting. Such gardens are areca gardens as in most parts of this area the cocoanut tree does not thrive. Taking the third class, it will be an areca garden and we have already noticed what a large outlay it means. In these circumstances we are surprised to learn that attempts are being made by the settlement department to take stock of these conversions. If it is only a matter of obtaining a statistics or of making the registers up-to-date the people can have no grievance. But if it is with a view to enhance the existing rates of assessments on them we regret we have to state that it will not only be highly inequitable and unjust, but also a breach of faith on the part of Government. We do not see why in such a case the converse rule should not apply. That is, all wet and garden lands which for reasons beyond a man's control have ceased to be under cultivation should be reclassified as 'dry' and the assessment on them considerably reduced. We should like to know if Government would agree to this. This takes to the question of the Remission and Suspension of assessment.

34. REMISSION AND SUSPENSION OF ASSESSMENT:—We are not fully aware of the rules governing these but we feel that some substantial relief has to be given to ryots in this matter. When several acres of wet lands of a ryot are lying fallow whether for inability to cultivate for one or other of the reasons we have already noticed or whether they are fallow on account of the damage by the floods we find that he has still to pay the entire assessment on them. He ought not to be compelled to surrender such areas for all time. Rules, whether in their framing or in their working out, ought to be liberal to give him substantial remission where such lands lie fallow for reasons beyond his control. Similarly in the case of a bad harvest the rules ought to provide for the suspension or postponement of kists. The last 2 years have been extremely bad in the case of most of the ryots in this area on account of the two continuous bad seasons apart from general causes already detailed and yet nowhere could we find any relief given to the ryots whether by the remission or postponement

of kists. This year we have no doubt that more than 75% of the ryots in this area have had to sell cattle or pawn jewels or otherwise incur debts in order to pay the kists. Their requests for remission or postponement have been in vain. Several cases of distraints have taken place to our knowledge, particularly in the Beltangady division of this area. It is for the Authorities to see that such injustice does not take place.

35. COMMUNICATIONS:—We may now notice the question of the improvement or otherwise of the communications in this area. Except for a few Panchayat roads in two or three places which have been opened in the past 2 or 3 years, the future of which is yet uncertain, no definite improvement has taken place in the matter of the roads in this area. On the other hand they have deteriorated. A great many of the roads are useless and cannot be used during the monsoon season on account of the innumerable rivers and channels which are without bridges and even culverts. For instance even such an important road as the Jalsoor-Subramania Road becomes unfit for use during the rains, and even in the month of April when we passed through it we found it in a hopeless condition. Though these parts pay as much proportion of the cess as the western parts of the district one regrets to find that all the valuable money or at any rate a good portion of it, is spent only in those parts, and very little attempt has been made or expenditure incurred to improve the lot of the villagers in this area. The condition of the roads in this area is deplorable in the extreme and some can hardly be recognised as such in their present condition. As a reference to the administration reports of the Puttur Taluk Board will fully bear out our statement we shall not labour this point further. Speaking generally, this area as a whole is completely cut off from the rest of the district and especially so during the monsoon months, and the people are put to very great difficulty.

36. RISE IN PRICES:—The only redeeming feature in this picture is the rise in prices of the main crops of this area viz., rice and arecanut. In the period since the settlement prices have generally risen in this area as well as in other parts of the district though not to the same extent. The committee have, however, been unable to find out exactly to what extent this rise has taken place. The prices recorded at Puttur or at Mangalore are no guide to the actual rates which an ordinary ryot is able to get in his own village which is situated 15, 20 or even 30 miles from the nearest town. It will be noticed that the majority of ryots living in these areas are petty land-holders. In the conditions in which they are circumstanced it is usual for them to sell rice during the months of March, April and May for the payment of kists when, as is well known, the rates that prevail are the lowest. Unfortunately, the decline in regard to such prices has already commenced and the rates particularly this year are the lowest to be found. It is not known as to how long the present prices would last. Other things which have to be considered in this connection are that the cost of living of the people has risen as also the cost of the materials and improvements, the cost of cultivation, and the cost of labour as has been noticed already. If all these factors are considered as a whole, it will not be wise or just to rely much on the increased prices that have prevailed for some years.

37. KISTBANDI:—The conditions of this area which have already been described will show that they are not the same as in the western parts of the district. In our enquiry we were particular to ask the witnesses who appeared before us about the change of kist-bandi in the future. Suggi crop which is usually harvested in other parts of the district by the end of February, is not harvested in this area till even April, so that when half the assessment has to be paid in the March kist the suggi crop is not available for sale. Some witnesses have suggested to us that the assessment should be payable in 4 or 5 instalments and not 3 as now, the last instalment being made payable in June. Some others have suggested that the first kist should be in February, yet others have stated that instead of the March kist being half of the total assessment, the middle kist in April should be made half. Considering all things we hold that the peculiar circumstances of this area necessitate that the assessment should be made payable in 4 kists, the first kist being made payable in February, the others following it in March, April and May.

Conclusion.

38. We shall now proceed to submit what, in our humble opinion, should be done in connection with the coming re-settlement and also in regard to the future well-being of the people of this area by Government and the concerned local bodies. We do not intend to say that all the burden should be borne by others and none by the people themselves. They too must organise themselves to alleviate their present wretched condition. But poor, illiterate and helpless that they are, the duty lies heavier with others who are more enlightened and fortunate than they, and particularly with the Government whose policy and practices in the past have contributed not a little to their present plight.

39. So far as re-settlement is concerned, we have indicated already what our main intentions are. We believe we have made out a clear case for a substantial reduction of assessments all round, and also a re-classification of the gardens in this area in the light of the definition of what a garden should be according to our suggestion, and for a suspension or reduction of assessment in the case of fallow lands. We believe that if the present rates of assessment and condition of things are to continue much longer there is little hope for the people of this area.

40. As regards other steps to be taken to arrest

the decline of the people all round we beg to suggest the following:—

(a) The forest policy of the Government in regard to this area requires a thorough overhaul. It is impossible for the ryots to thrive in this area if the present rigid laws of the Forest Department are to prevail over all considerations of humanity and agriculture as they now do. We do not mean to say that the reserve forests are to be abolished altogether though, if the real interest of the thousands of people inhabiting these areas should be the sole concern, that would be most desirable. We are aware that the requirements of a state and of the general needs of a country require that there should be a certain proportion of forests and some laws to protect them, but surely that should not mean that the humanity living in these areas, not for the first time but from times immemorial, should be wiped out altogether by a slow but sure process of degeneration and ruin. The interests of the reserve forests in these areas will not substantially suffer if Government are to carry out in a liberal measure the suggestions which we venture to suggest in the following lines. The so-called concessions of the Forest Department now said to be given are not working in actual practice. We make bold to say that in many a village they are altogether unknown and what benefits the villagers get from the reserve forests is by means of a well-established system of bribery to the Forest Guard. We have not the space to go into detail over this question in this place, but if the anthorities should be pleased to institute an enquiry into this question as a whole, we are prepared to give such assistance as lies in our power to bear out what we have stated.

(i) Wherever possible the limits of the reserve should be put off at least half-a-mile from cultivated holdings and permission given to the ryots to cut and burn the tree and shrub growth at least within a distance of 100 yards from the limits of their holdings. The present concession of clearing the undergrowth of unclassified species not above 6 feet in height to a distance of half a mile from the private holdings is absolutely impracticable and worthless for the purpose for which it appears to be intended and has never been taken advantage of anywhere. The mere cutting of the undergrowth will make matters worse as the sprouts that come up soon after from the cuttings will render the place more bushy than ever.The only remedy is to keep a clear belt of at least 100 yards so that a good portion of the damage caused by many of the wild beasts may be reduced. It is not that mere 100 yards will prevent all the damage. We do not at present suggest more because we fear that the average ryot will find it difficult with the little labour and resources he can command, to keep a wider area completely free and clear. There is no use of our asking for half a mile width as an average ryot has not the means to keep such an area free. We have consulted many of the ryots on this point and they are all anxious for this privilege as without it it is impossible for them to go on with cultivation any longer. It is only by burning that the area could be properly cleared. To make up for the considerable expense which a ryot has to incur for the cutting and burning of this strip we suggest that he may be allowed as a special case to raise 'hakkal' cultivation on it free of assessment. This cultivation cannot be done for several years continuously but only for 1, 2 or 3 years in the first instance and repeated again after some years. The royts are willing to undertake to see that the fires do not spread to the Reserve Forests and cause damage. The Forest Department will lose nothing by allowing this. If after experimenting for some years even this does not help matters, more drastic steps shall have to be taken which may involve even the disafforestation of some reserves. No price, we submit, is too dear to save a whole population from misery and ruin.

(ii) The next privilege which should be given to the ryots of this area is freely to shoot and organise hunting parties in the Reserve Forests. In the latter case they may do so after informing the village Potail beforehand. The present concessions in this regard are as halting as they are impracticable. There should be no restriction with regard to the animals to be hunted nor to the time of hunting except that it will not be necessary nor possible to hunt in the months of June to August on account of the monsoon. Unless such liberal concessions are given there is no possibility of any attempt being made to minimise the destruction caused by the wild beasts in the area. One cannot really understand as to why the Government and the Forest Department should be more solicitous about the life of these wild beasts than the well-being of the ryots who are human beings after all, and who have a claim on the Government which collects every year a considerable sum in the shape of assessment. Licenses for guns should be freely given in this area and the process of obtaining it should be made simple and cheap. The present method of depending upon the police department for recommendation means corruption which is harassing to the ryots.

(iii) In most of the Reserve Forests green leaves are not allowed to be taken even to-day by the forest guards. The result is, as we have already said, a system of petty corruption and bribery by which the ryots are able to get only a portion of their wants. At the same time it is not fair either to the Government or the ryots themselves that this state of things should go on. We therefore urge that this matter should be carefully looked into and proper facilities given for the supply of green leaves for manure. Some attempt has to be made to reduce the classified species to a reasonable number or abolish the restriction altogther. At present the list of classified consists of about 35. It may be that all of them do not exist in every Reserve but it is

futile to give an impossible list which no average cooly can understand and insist upon its observance. Here again we have to state that the concession is one thing on paper and quite another in practice. It will be the path of wisdom to modify the rule so that the reasonable demands of cultivation may be properly and adequately met.

(b) We have already stated enough to show the serious state in which the people of this area are placed in regard to the general conditions of public health and vitality. We suggest that the Government whether by itself or through the concerned local body should take up in right earnest the question of opening and maintaining a large number of dispensaries in this belt to give every facility for medical treatment. We welcome the system of free distribution of quinine since about 2 years, but here again we have stated how defectively the system is working. It is up to the Government and to the local bodies concerned to see that real advantage is taken by the people of this relief though, by no means, the problem will be solved by this alone.

(c) With a view to afford financial relief to the heavily indebted and poverty-stricken ryots of this area, the majority of whom are petty landholders, we suggest that long-term loans should be given to the people through the agency of Land-Mortgage Banks or by means of other suitable agencies. We have enquired to some extent about the working of the Co-operative Societies in these areas. While a few have been working well, we regret to have to state that a great many have worked badly and have launched many a thriftless cultivator into debt into which he would never have fallen but for the Societies.

(d) Urgent steps have to be taken to improve the communications in these areas and to see that a greater share of the assessment and cesses paid by the ryots of this area really go for their benefit and not mostly to improve the roads or meet the needs of the western parts of the district.

(e) Lastly better facilities for education should be provided. Here again this area has been treated in a most step-motherly fashion by the local bodies concerned though some attempts are being made to improve its lot. Unless special grants are provided by Government for areas such as these there is no hope of the local body, namely the Taluk Board concerned, effecting much improvement with its straightened finance.

41. Before we close this report, we beg to tender our heart-felt thanks to the people of the area for their whole-hearted co-operation with us in this enquiry. Excepting for a sum of about Rs. 125 to meet the cost of typing and printing which has been met from the funds of the Puttur Taluk Landholders' Association all other costs including the expenses of our tour have been met by the members from their own funds.

42. In concluding this report we beg humbly to sound a note of warning to all concerned that unless immediate attempts are made to improve the lot of the vast population of this area, the next 50 years will see their total annihilation. Lest it should be said that we have unduly coloured the picture, we invite anyone who is willing to take the trouble, to go through the area and study conditions for himself, as we have ourselves humbly attempted to do, and in such a task we shall be ever happy and ready to give such assistance as may be required of us.

Belthangady,
17th May 1931.

M. Shiva Rau.
D. Manjaya Hegde.
G. Anantha Bhat.
B. T. Ariga Jaini.
K. Manjappa Pandi.
M. Aithappa Rai.
K. R. Karant.
Shesha Bhat Bhide.
B. Mangesha Rao.

APPENDIX I

Extract from the Special Malaria Officer's Report.

'PARA 22: Yet another evidence of malaria is to be gathered from vital statistics. This will be referred to later on under the description of individual circles or group of villages as these figures are available only in some instances. Even so far as they are available, it is found that death rates have always been in excess of birth rates, a condition of affairs which requires very serious consideration.

'PARA 23: Although the description of one village serves for the general features of all the others visited by us, there is such an endless variety even in the picturesque likeness that deserves mention in its bearing on the problem of MALARIAL ENDEMICITY.

'PARA 24: SUBRAMANIA: The first group of villages examined is situated in and around Subramania at the South-eastern corner of the taluk. It is conspicuous for its gorgeous peak overlooking the Bisly Ghat and the well-known temple of Subramañya.....Reserve forests are more or less in contiguity with a row of houses which are built on the road which is the only thoroughfare leading to the temple.

NALKURU, GUTHIGAR are two villages lying on the road leading towards the west from Subramania. They are purely agricultural villages. It was repesented that the growth of forests on three sides has led to the increased incidence of malaria. The hill streams are numerous and run on all sides of the villages.

HARIHARA—PALLATHADKA is near the foot of the Ghats on the South-east. The village side extends well into the reserve forest areas.....77 out of 95 children or 81% examined in this group of villages showed enlarged spleen.....

PARA 25: KADABA, KODIMBALA, ETC. The villages under this group are situated about 14 miles slightly about the North-west of Subramania. Except in the case of Nuji-Balthila and Renjaladi, the country side is much more open. No hill streams are found running in the vicinity.....Number with enlarged spleen 51%. It is noteworthy that the children amongst the Adi Dravida converts showed a smaller spleen rate than the caste boys and girls in the Board schools. This was apparently due to the fact that Revd. Lobo, the priest, looks after them and administers quinine from his own resources.

* * *

'PARA 28: GOLITHATTU: This is situated about 10 miles from Uppinangady on the main road to Shiradi.....There is a stream of moderate size and rather sluggish current flowing over a bed of gravel through dense vegetation on either side close to the P.W.D. Rest-house. A search was made for ANOPHELES LARVAE in this stream as well as in the numerous overflow channels from the rich fields: but the only species bred out from here were A. BARBIROSTRIS and A. HYRCANUS VARNIGERRIMUS. Not more than half a mile from the periphery of the village one meets with thick forest areas which are also to be found on either side of the main road. The population of the village as per 1921 census is 693 and the total number of deaths in 1928 were as many as 44 out of which 22 were from fevers, while the total number of births reported for the year was only 18.....

* * *

'PARA 29: The next group of villages visited were HATHIADKA, SISILA and SHIBAJE.....There were in this group 41 cases of enlarged spleen out of a total of 50 children examined and 6 infected blood smears out of 40, the spleen rate and the parasite index working out to be 87% and 15% respectively.

'PARA 30: The BANGADI group of villages is situated in a village close to the hills bordering Mysore and consequently abounds in a number of small channels all round.....The spleen rate is fairly high in this area. Out of 96 children in INDABETTU, BANGADI and KADIRUDYAVARA, 73 showed enlarged spleen (76%) and the parasite index was 16% (12 out of 76).

'PARA 31: * * * MALAVANTHIGE is at the foot of the hills and has a number of arecanut gardens interspersed with cocoanut groves..... The country around this group of villages is a little more open and commands better facilities for natural drainage than the BANGADI group. This possibly explains the slightly lower spleen rate which was only 64% (28 out of 44). * * *

'PARA 32: NERIYA is in the centre of a thick forest area interspersed with small valleys where rice is grown.....The record of births and deaths in Neriya speak for themselves as to the intensity of the disease in this area.

Year	Birth	Deaths	Deaths due to Fever
1927	28	51	48
1928	22	53	46

The spleen rate was very high. As many as 7[illegible] children out of 80 or 90% showed enlarged spleen and 12 out of 80 or 15% blood smears were found infected.

'PARA 33: CHARMADI, KOKKINJI AND CHIBIDRE villages are all situated on the main

... from Belthangadi. Charmadi is only 7 miles from the foot of the Ghat. There are no features of distinctive interest in this group except the spleen rate is among the highest being 86% (52 out of 60) although the parasite index is comparatively low; 8% (4 out of 52).

'PARA 34: 'MUNDAJE is about 5 miles from Charmadi and the village is situated on the slope of two ridges in the hollow between which the Mundaje HOLE (river) wind its ways on a bed of rock. There about 24 streams running down the ridge on either side and draining into the central stream. These streams run through thick vegetations and were found to breed A. LISTONI, A. KARWARI in no. inconsiderable numbers. The main stream has as many as 8 bunds in its course so as to devert the water on the arecanut gardens.....The physical features of this area, such as, its dense forests, numerous hill streams and thick vegetation are most favourable for a high Malarial ENDEMICITY. But some of the people are alive to their own peculiar conditions and without entirely giving way to a feeling of general helplessness, are taking to quinine as a means of remedy. This has had some definite influence on the spleen rate in the children. Mr. Bhide, an influential landlord in the village and a Taluk Board Member, has been stocking quinine with him every year for the use of his tenants and relations. The Brahmin School children who were resorting of the use of quinine in case of need had a much lower spleen rate than the children of other castes.....96 children were examined in this area out of whom 68 had enlarged spleen (71%) and the parasite index was 10% (6 out of 60).

'PARA 35: DHARMASTALA is an important place of pilgrimage attracting about 12,000 pilgrims during the annual festival in the month of December. The country around is thrown into a series of ridges thick with forests and rice fields into the narrow valleys between the ridges. In one such valley the temple of Dharmastala is built and there is a well formed row of houses to the east of the temple. Here are extensive lands mostly belonging to the temple which are left fallow for want of cultivators who can live on the land and prevent depredations from wild animals.....It is obvious from the above table that the fever season commences some time in February and lasts till August. * * * The total number of deaths in 1926 was 81 out of which 68 were due to fevers; in 1927, 32 deaths out of a total of 50 were due to fevers; whereas in 1926 as many as 75 out of 92 deaths were attributed to fevers. The birth recorded for this period were 36, 46 and 38 respectively. Out of 106 children examined in this group of villages, 96 had enlarged spleen (91%) and slides 12 out of 90 were found infected (parasite index 18%).

* * *

'PARA 37:—LAILA, NADA, KANYADI, AND NAVUR serve to exemplify the peculiar conditions prevailing in parts which are strictly rural in contrast to those obtaining in areas which are more or less urbanised. LAILA in particular is but 2 miles distant from the town of Beltangadi and shows a high spleen rate: whereas in the rural parts the spleen rate and the parasite index were 72% and 16% respectively. The corresponding figures for the adjoining town of Belthangadi were 16% and 1%. Possibly the greater extent of open country around Belthangadi accounts for the difference.

* * *

'PARA 43: The last group of villages visited consists of ARANTHODE, THODIKANA AND SAMPAJE.....' Dense forests and rising hills come into view as one proceeds from Sullia to Sampaje which is on the border line between Puttur and Coorg. Aranthode is on the main road midway between Sullia and Sumpaje while Todikana is about 5 miles to the west of Aranthode and could only be reached by a foot path through thick forest. Rice is largely cultivated in the valleys between the hills and arecanut gardens are also in abundance. The groups are however subject to a great deal of denudation by wild animals that haunt the neighbouring Ghats. * * * * This group of villages is fairly highly malarious the spleen rate being 64% (167 out of 262) and the parasite index 11% (9 out of 84).

PARA 44: DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION. In the first place malaria is claimed to be comparatively of recent prevalence and coeval with the overgrowth of forests too close to human habitations. Indeed wherever one went one heard from all quarters, educated or otherwise, that malaria was due to the foul air that emanated from the decaying shrubs and leaves in the dense forest during the dry weather. The more enlightened among the public who lay faith in the connection of mosquitoes with malaria contend that the foul air so depresses the vitality that the people fall an easy and ready prey to the disease. Such prejudices and beliefs exist everywhere with respect to every other disease; and although they may not merit serious consideration by themselves, the facts on which they are based, namely, that the disease is of recent prevalence, as also the extension of reserve forest deserve attention. * * * * *

PARA 47: These explanations notwithstanding, the growth of forests can by no means be considered to play an unimportant role in the increase in the intensity of the disease. They more especially the jungle and low shrub in the proximity of human dwellings, afford nice shade and shelter for mosquitoes which breed small in collections of water in the adjoining streams and seepage channels. In any case the extension of forests right into the village sites is no doubt to be regarded as an enemy to be got rid of and it follows obviously that claim should be encouraged and stimulated in every possible way, in so far at least as the said rank jungle and bush do not encroach right on to the dwelling areas. They

are certainly responsible for the denudation of crops and deprivation of cattle by wild animals besides being a not insignificant factor in the spread of malaria.

PARA 48: PUTTUR Taluk can be divided into two well-marked areas as already stated, by a line drawn from north to south and passing through Puttur. The areas lying to the east of this line are malarious, its extent and severity varying in direct relation to the proximity of villages to the Ghats in the first place, the hill streams and seepage channels in the next place and to the density of forests and forest growths in the third; whereas parts lying to the west of this line are comparatively healthy. The most plausible explanation for this is to be found in the comparative dryness due to the small number of water courses and better drainage and again in the absence of forest or other jungle growths. The amount of malaria is thus determined to be in inverse proportion to the extent of open country present around any area.

PARA 56: SUMMARY: The salient features in this report and the opinions expressed therein are based upon an enquiry carried out in 50 villages and the inspection of water places in almost all of them for the presence of ANOPHELE LARVE and on the examination of 2748 children for evidence of malaria in them.

(1) Puttur Taluk can be divided into two areas one lying to the East of the line passing through Puttur from North to South and the other to the West of this line. The former area is highly malarious while the latter area is comparatively healthy.

(2) The larger Towns in the taluk which have a greater amount of open country around them and are removed further away from the reserved forests are also healthy, as for instance, Vittal, Uppinangady, Ujre and Beltangady.

(3) The submontaine regions and the places with dense reserved forests extending right into human habitations are the most highly endemic areas with a spleen rate of nearly 80% as in Darmasthala, Nidle, Neriya, Subramaniya, Sampaje and in the order of severity of the disease.

(4) The present season was afebrile as evidenced by the compartively low parasite index and therefore a second more and intensive investigation in a few selected places is necessery.

(5) The predominant type of infection is the quartan variety of malarial parasite, which has so far been described (sic) in this Presidency only in Ennore and Cuddapah.

(6) The peculiar physical features of the country make it very difficult to devise and adopt permanent antimalarial measures.

(7) Greater reliance has therefore to be placed upon the free use of quinine, clearing of low jungle and of all marginal vegetation in the garden channels and oiling of all stagnant collections of water such as rock pools.

(8) Methods of personal prophylaxis have to be popularised.

(9) For all the above purposes, a malaria trained Second Class Health Officer may be appointed as assistant to the District Health Officer, South Kanara. He can also attend to the malarial problems of other Taluks of the District, but he should not be saddled with the general duties of a Health Officer.

(10) It is also necessary that the Government should arrange for and encourage and stimulate the clearance of forest areas, at least for a distance of two furlongs from human habitations.

(11) A large number of rural or other dispensaries especially in the interior and in the less easily accessible areas such as Mundaje, Neriya and Subramanya should be opened.

(12) The District Health Officer should arrange for some form of intelligence bureau for getting timely information of outbreaks of fever in the more important centres of population so as to direct the energies of his assistant in useful directions.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

	Date.	Initials.
When received for Fair-copying.		
When copied		
When examined	1.2.0	
When signed	2.8.9	
When despatched		

Settlement - resettlement (exclusive of Amindivi Islands) South Kanara - Scheme - report - Orders passed

READ AGAIN G.O. No. ..... , dated 19

" " " " " " 19

" ALSO :—

Printed No. From the (S.S.O.No.IV Party , No.R.Dis. 3171/33 , dated 1st Jan. 1934

Same cr. in G.O. No.1416 Rev. d.19th July 1934. " " ..... " " (Board of Revenue Resln.No. 85 Press " 3rd July 1934.

" ..... " Board of Revenue Res.No.3850 " 26th Oct. 1934

ORDER.

No. 42 , dated 5-7-1935

The papers read above relate to the proposals of the Special Settlement Officer for the resettleme of the South Kanara district, exclus of the Amindivi islands. The resettlement was due in the faslis specified below:-

Name of the taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which resettlement was due.
Mangalore	178	1342 (1932-33)
Karkal	63	1342 (1932-33)
	42	1343 (1933-34)
Kasaragod	114	1343 (1933-34)
Udipi	115	1343 (1933-34)
Coondapur	103	1343 (1933-34)
Puttur	182	1344 (1934-35)
	2	1342 (1932-33)

Owing to financial stringency the Government in G.O.No.2214 Revenue, dated 21-10-1931 ordered the postponement to fasli 1344 (1934-35) of the resettlement of those portions of the district in which resettlement was due before that fasli.

2. The Special Settlement Officer's proposals for resettlement were published in the South Kanara District gazette in English and in Kanarese on 20-4-1934, and 3 months' time was allowed for the receipt of criticisms. The Government in their order No.1513 Revenue, Ms., dated 31-7-1934 extended the period up to 1-9-1934. The proposals were laid on the table of the Legislative Council on 19-7-1934.

3. Altogether 97 representations were received up to 1-9-1934. A deputation representing the South Kanara Landholders' Association waited on His Excellency the Governor on

12-12-1934. The Government have carefully considered the representati made by the deputation and in the various memorials.

4. Some of the memorialists ontend that the time allowed for the resentation of objections was insuf- icient. The usual period of three onths was allowed from the date on which the Scheme Report was published and a further extension of time was later granted. It is evident from the large number of the representatior received and their detailed nature that there is no force in the conten- tion raised, and the Government are unable to accept it.

5. It is further urged that the system of revising the Land Revenue assessment by executive orders should be replaced by a system based on legislative enactments and that as it is likely that fresh Councils will under the new Constitution be brought

into being next year the resettlement of the District should be postponed. The Government have explained their position in this respect on more than one occasion in the Legislative Council. Certain attempts at land revenue legislation have already been made but have proved unsuccessful and in view of the impending constitutional changes the Government do not propose to take at this stage any further steps towards legislation on the settlement of land revenue. They do not however see any reason why, pending any such legislation or pending the constitution of the new Councils, the introduction of the resettlement in the district should be postponed. The object of resettlement is to ensure a fair distribution of the incidence of land revenue throughout the Presidency. Other districts have been resettled recently and as the resettlement of the South Kanara district is now due the Government consider that

it should be carried out, in accordance with the usual settlement principles.

6. One of the main contentions put forward is that the existing settlement was unfair and imposed upon the land rates of assessment, which were out of all proportion to the productivity of the soil. It is contended that the soil of the district is one of the poorest in India. In support of the contention the memorialists quote a passage from a letter written by Sir Thomas Munro at the beginning of the 19th Century. The Government observe that the same quotation was brought forward and considered at the last settlement. The quotation is from a letter written by Sir Thomas Munro immediately after his first arrival in the district. In a letter written about a year later Sir Thomas Munro, with more experience of the district, stated that —

"The small landlords are prod[illegible]

as comfortable as in any country in Europe. The never failing monsoon and the plentiful harvest of rice far beyond the consumption of the inhabitants secure them from ever feeling the distress of scarcity. Rents are therefore easily collected - no complaints about inability - no absconding at the end of the year. Even after all the disturbances of a Civil war, I had not a single application for remission except from one or two villages near Jamalabad, which had been twice plundered by the Garrison, and in this case they paid the money before making their demands saying that unless it was returned they could not replace their stock of cattle so as to carry on to the usual extent the cultivation of the ensuing year. In Canara there is ..... a wide diffusion of property and a permanent certain revenue not only from the wealth of the inhabitants but also further secured by the

saleableness of the land. What a wid
different between that Province and
late acquisitions here (in the Ceded
Districts) where land is of even less
value and the ryots more unsettled tha
in the Baramahal".

The Government consider that vague statements about the 'poverty an misery' prevailing in the district, unsupported as they are by any reliabl evidence, are valueless. The rates of assessment were determined in accordance with the usual settlement principles and were based upon the actual outturns of the lands of the district as ascertained by enquiry and experiment. The comparison drawn by the memorialists between the rates o assessment in South Kanara and the adjoining district of Malabar is entirely misleading. In the Malabar District, for reasons which do not apply to South Kanara, the Governmert

demand was limited to a smaller per-
centage of the net produce than else-
where - two-fifths in the case of wet
lands and one-third in the case of
garden and dry.

As regards the rate of assessment
determined at the last settlement the
memorialists claim to have discovered
certain errors and defects in the scheme
of settlement. The Government observe
that the same arguments were brought
forward at the last settlement and that
the points now raised were fully and
carefully considered by the Government
before final orders on the scheme report
were passed. The Government were then
of opinion that no valid reasons had
been adduced for discrediting any of the
data on which the settlement was based
or for altering the inferences drawn
from them. The Government do not see
any reason to differ from that conclusion,
and are satisfied that the settlement
rates did not in fact exceed the commuted

value of the Government's share of the net produce. As regards the method of calculation the Government observe that it is and always has been their policy to ~~ex~~ leave at the various stages in the calculations a sufficient margin to ensure that the landholders' interests are protected.

7. With regard to the contention that the economic condition of the district has not materially improved since the last settlement, the S.S.O. has, from an examination of the several factors which indicate the economic development of the area under consideration in its relation to land revenue, clearly shown that, taking the settlement period as a whole, there has been a definite advance. It is in fact admitted in the Memorandum of the South Kanara District Landholders' Association that the standard of living has risen very considerably since the last settlement and has reached a distinctly

8. The Government realise that the South Kanara District in common with other districts, is suffering from the effects of the economic depression. The fall in prices, has however been general throughout the Presidency and the result of continuing the existing rates of assessment in the district of South Kanara would be to perpetuate the advantage enjoyed by it at the expense of other districts of the Presidency which have been resettled since the year in which the settlement of the District was introduced.

In these circumstances and in the light of the facts set out by the S.S.C. and the Board of Revenue the Government cannot find any justification for the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the district.

They accordingly proceed to pass orders on the proposals made for its settlement.

9. The recommendations of the Board of Revenue in regard to the following matters are approved:-

Subject.	Reference
(1) Soil classification	Paragraph 5 of B.P.No.85 Press dated the 3rd July 1934.
(2) Wet classes and reclassification of wet lands and double-crop cultivation on single-crop lands.	Paragraph 7 ibid.
(3) Garden classification.	Paragraph 8 ibid.
(4) Assessment of pepper vines in kumaris.	Paragraph 12 ibid.
(5) Nariya cardamom forest	Paragraph 13 ibid.
6) Kumaki	Paragraph 14 ibid.
7) Banes and kans	Paragraph 15 ibid.
	Paragraph 16 ibid.

The Government have already considered in detail the question whether subdivision should be effected by the settlement staff for the trans. of portions of revenue fields requiring reclassification as wet or garden and of portions of kumaki, bane, kan and mulpatta fields under regular occupati and orders were passed in G.O.Ms. No. 494 dated 9-3-1934.

The Government observe that it is proposed in the third sentence of the penultimate sub paragraph of paragraph 52 of the Scheme Report that when a portion of an occupied dry field is converted into garden, the appropria garden rate should be levied, without sub division, on the actual extent converted. The Government are unable to accept this proposal and they direct in accordance with the orders issued in G.O.Ms.No.494 dated 9-3-1934 that when a portion of an occupied dry field is converted into garden, each revenue field should be considered as a whole for the purpose of determining whether or not it should be classified as garden. Paragraph 22 of the draft notification is amended accordingly.

9. The memorialists have raised objections to the reclassification of dry lands, converted into wet or garden, on the ground that such conversion of dry lands is effected at the ryots'

expense and that the proposal of the Government to levy higher rates of assessment on such lands will involve the taxing of the ryots' improvement The notification for the settlement of the South Kanara District issued in 1902 expressly reserved to the Government the right to introduce at the end of the period of settlement such change in the classification and assessment of wet, dry and garden lands as might then seem proper. The rates of assessment in South Kanara, as elsewhere, represent a share of the produce, the commuted value of which at market rates is calculated in accordance with the ordinary settlement methods. The reclassification proposed is based on the same principles as those on which the classification now in force is based and cannot in the circumstances be held to be a violation of the concession made in favour of ryots' improvements.

10. The objections urged against the methods of determining the garden rate to be adopted for dry lands classified as garden are based upon a misconception. It is proposed that the lowest adjoining garden rate should ordinarily be adopted. This is, in general, more favourable to the ryot than a system of assessing all new gardens on their merits. The proposed rule is, however, subject to the proviso that when the lowest adjoining garden rate would be higher than would on the merits appear appropriate for the new garden it may be waived in favour of a more suitable rate. Dry lands, converted to wet, will be assessed on their merits. The Government are satisfied that the proposed reclassification rules are fair and they see no justification for adopting the suggestion that all new gardens should be assessed at the lowest garden rate, and that all dry

lands converted to wet should be assessed at the lowest wet rate of the group. The Government accept the proposals for reclassification contained in paragraph 52 of the Scheme Report. The S.S.O. proposes that such reclassification as may be found necessary during the ~~currency~~ currency of the resettlement may be undertaken by the district revenue staff on the same principles as those followed at the resettlement. The Government accept this proposal.

11. In paragraph 54 of the Scheme Report the S.S.O. has recommended that there should be no enhancement of the existing dry rates. At the settlement of the South Kanara District ragi was taken as the standard dry grain. It is contended by the memorialists that since ragi is raised on only a comparatively small extent of the dry land in the District, the

existing rates of assessment are excessive and are not in accordance with settlement principles. The Government cannot see any justification in this contention. The principle of land revenue settlement is that the rates of assessment, calculated according to the usual methods, represent a share of the produce which the land is capable of yielding. The fact that there has been a very large demand for dry land since the last settlement demonstrates clearly that the existing rates are not excessive. The Government would be fully justified, in accordance with settlement principles in enhancing the dry rates at the resettlement. In view, however, of the circumstances mentioned by the D.S.O. they are pleased to direct, as a matter of grace, that there shall be no enhancement of the existing dry rates at the present resettlement.

With regard to the new rates of assessment, proposed for wet and garden lands, the Government observe that the S.S.O. has recommended an enhancement of only 12½%, in order to bring the rates more into line with the wet and garden rates in the Malabar District which were enhanced at the resettlement by 18¾%. The Government accept these proposals. They are of opinion that the proposed enhancement is moderate and that on the facts reported the maximum increase of 18¾% would have been justified.

In view of the present level of prices the Government propose as a matter of grace to grant to the District the same concessions in the matter of increment remissions as were allowed in the District of Malabar. The question whether any further concessions should be granted will be considered separately.

12. The S.S.O., after a careful examination of the existing grouping, has recommended that the grouping of a number of villages should be lowered and that the wet tarams in 55 villages in the existing 4th group should be reduced. A large number of requests for re-grouping have been put forward. These requests, which would involve sweeping changes in the existing system, have been made without regard to facts or principles and the Government see no grounds for accepting them. The Government are satisfied that the proposals of the S.S.O. are liberal and will afford relief, wherever it is needed.

The proposals in paragraph 51 of the Scheme Report are approved. The Government also accept the S.S.O's proposals for the regrouping of the Kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk.

13. The S.S.O. proposes that the existing kistbandi should be altered to

one of four equal instalments from February to May. The Government observe that this change has already been introduced in the Hosdrug sub-taluk of the Kasaragod taluk. The S.S.O. considers that at present the first kist month -- March -- is too far removed from the time when the principal crops are harvested. The Collector of South Kanara and the Board of Revenue strongly support the S.S.O's proposals for the alteration of the kistbandi. The Government, after careful consideration, are of opinion that the objections urged against the proposal are based mainly upon a desire to postpone the payment of kist to as late a date as possible and that they cannot be accepted. The Government therefore direct that throughout the entire district the annual kist shall be collected in four equal instalments February, March, April and May.

14. Mention has been made in the Memorandum of the South Kanara District Landholders' Association and in other memorials of the alleged grievances of the ryots in regard to the withdrawal of forest concessions. The Government observe that the proximity of forest areas, in so far as it affects the settlement of land revenue, has been taken into account in the grouping adopted at the settlement and in the regrouping proposed to be introduced at the resettlement. The representations regarding the withdrawal of forest concessions are under the consideration of the Government and orders will issue separately in the matter.

15. The resettlement will be in force for the usual period of ~~three~~ thirty years.

The draft notification as approved by the Government is appended.

~~Annexure I~~ to this order

Annexure ~~I~~: Appendix (OTO

Here enter the Draft Notificati
pp. 138-145 of (L) with para.22
as amended at pp.3-4 c.f.

attached
H 23-32
infra

H.R.U.
29-12-34

Board of Rev (ARB) /

S.A.S.O. in charge. No III Party
No III Party Mangalore

Govt. of India, Deptt of
Education, Health + Lands
(with CA)

Collr of S. Kanara

Finance deptt /

Devt deptt /

P.W.D. deptt /

Secy, Legislative Council

R...

~~ENCLOSURE.~~

~~RESETTLEMENT DRAFT~~ NOTIFICATION.

I.—Area affected.

1. The term of thirty years, for which the existing rates of land assessment were sanctioned in the several taluks of the South Kanara district, expires in the faslis noted below in column 3. Government have, however, ordered the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district due for resettlement before fasli 1344 (1934–35) to that fasli. A revision of the rates and the conditions of assessment in all the taluks will, therefore, be carried out in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. No. , Revenue, dated . . . . .

Name of the taluk. (1)	Number of villages. (2)	The fasli in which the existing settlement expires. (3)	The fasli in which the revised rates will be introduced. (4)
Mangalore	178	1341 (1931–32)	1344 (1934–35)
Karkal	63 (*a*)	1341 (1931–32)	
	42 (*b*)	1342 (1932–33)	
Kasaragod	114	1342 (1932–33)	
Udipi	115	1342 (1932–33)	
Coondapoor	103	1342 (1932–33)	
Puttur	182 (*c*)	1343 (1933–34)	
	2 (*d*)	1341 (1931–32)	

(*a*) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902–03 along with that taluk.

(*b*) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903–04 along with that taluk.

(*c*) The Neriya cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908–09) and the resettlement rates will be introduced in fasli 1344 (1934–35) along with the rest of the taluk.

(*d*) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

II.—General Policy.

2. The resettlement will be based mainly on the rise in the prices of the standard crops since the last settlement.

3. At the original settlement, various allowances and deductions were made in order to arrive at the net income to the ryots; the same liberal deductions will be allowed at the resettlement.

III.—Classification of Soils.

4. (*a*) No general reclassification of soils will be made at the resettlement; the system of soil classification now prevalent will be retained. The present arrangement, by which soils of equal productive capacity are grouped in tarams, and the existing method of notation of the different soils will also be continued.

(*b*) In describing soils, the following symbols will be used—

VI means red ferruginuous clay;
VII means red ferruginuous loam;
VIII means red ferruginuous sand;
XII means arenaceous loam;
XIII means arenaceous sand; and
XIV means arenaceous very sandy.

Arabic numerals, following the Roman figures in the tables in paragraphs 10 and 20 below, denote the sort of soil.

5. The Special Assistant Settlement Officer, however, is authorized to assign a classification, or suitably alter or adjust, wherever necessary, the existing classification in the case of the following lands:—

(*a*) Lands classed as "poramboke" or "unassessed" at the last settlement, which have since been transferred to the head of assessed during resettlement;
(*b*) disafforested lands; and
(*c*) lands transferred from dry to wet or *vice versa* or from garden to dry during resettlement.

IV.—Grouping.

6. Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of "wet" and "dry" assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangadi (present Puttur) taluk where a fourth group was added in view of the climate and other difficulties which the inhabitants of the inferior

llages had to contend against. Wet lands in the coastal villages to the north of the Chandragiri ver were placed in a special group. "Gardens" were classified into seven sorts. The last settlent grouping has been carefully examined by inspection and enquiry and study of maps and statis-s. The wet lands in the coastal villages, lying to the north of the Chandragiri river will be tained in the same group, as they possess special advantages which other villages do not have.

As regards villages in the first, second and third wet and dry groups, the grouping was on the ole well and carefully done at the last settlement. It is found, however, that in a few villages in ch of these groups conditions now approximate to those in villages of the next lower group and vernment have decided, as a measure of relief, to reduce the grouping of such villages. A list of lages, the existing grouping of which will be so reduced, is given below:—

Number and name of village affected by regrouping.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is proposed to be placed at re-settlement.
ndagodu taluk—		
18 Yekkita	II	III
20 Gollholo		
77 Hengavalli		
78 Belve		
89 Hebbigo		
90 Koteshiruru		
91 Nagodi		
19 Kolluru	III	IV
21 Jodkal		
22 Muduru		
80 Madamakki		
83 Amashebailu		
84 Machchattu		
85 Hosangadi		
86 Edamoge		
87 Kamalashile		
88 Hallihole		
kal taluk—		
27 Jarkala		
39 Peradi		
90 Kashipatna		
913 Marodi		

Number and name of village affected by regrouping.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is proposed to be placed at re-settlement.
Karkal taluk—*cont.*		
2 Kuchchuru		
8 Kabbinale		
Jadapala		
Iala		
73 Nuralvettu	III	IV
74 Idu		
97 Sulkerimogaru ..		
98 Shirlalu		
Kasaragod taluk—		
87 Pullur	I	II
Mangalore taluk—		
157 Barimaru	I	II
Puttur taluk—		
60 Punachapadi	II	III
145 Nyayatarpu		
8 Belala		
9 Ujre		
10 Kalmanja		
11 Dharmastala		
12 Mundaje	III	IV
102 Nekkiladi ..		
103 Kodimbala ..		
146 Savanalu		
lipi taluk—		
28 Halad		
82 Kud		
83 Pernankila		

As regards villages in the Puttur taluk [illegible] at the last settlement. Government are pleased to reduce the wet land [illegible] by one taram in some and by two tarams in others, according to their situation, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in these villages and to concede to the ryots a larger margin of profit. The following statement shows the villages coming under the two heads:—

Villages in the Puttur taluk in which the existing wet rates will be reduced by one taram.

Kavuru.	85 Balya.	100 Aitūru.
Nada.	86 Ichlampadi	01 Bantra.
Kanyadi.	87 Nujibalthila.	04 Kadaba.
Layla.	88 Kankradi.	05 Balpa.
Kadirudyavara.	89 Rekya.	13 Kenya.
Indabettu.	90 Shiradi.	14 Nalkuru.
Mittabagilu.	91 Kutrupadi.	15 Guttigaru.
Charmadi.	92 Renjaladi.	18 Devachalla
Chibidre.	93 Konaje.	23 Madapadi.
Tottatadi.	94 Shirivagilu	24 Sampaje.
Neriya.	95 Kombaru.	25 Todikana.
Kokkada.	96 Bilinele.	26 Arantodu.
Patrame.	97 Subrahman	27 Markanja.
Konalu.	98 Ainakidu.	28 Nallurikei
Nelyadi.	99 Enekallu.	

Villages in the Puttur taluk in which the existing wet rates will be reduced by two tarams.

16. Malavantige	24. Shishila.	120. Kollamogaru.
20. Nidle.	25. Shibaje.	121. Balagodu.
21. Puduvettu.	26. Hatyadka.	122. Kalmakaru.
23. Kalanja.	119. Hariharapallatadka.	

The Government have decided as a further concession to the ryots to reduce the highest dry rate in the villages in the existing fourth group and in the villages transferred from group III to group IV. In these villages the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of one rupee, which is the highest for the fourth group villages will be abolished by transferring all dry lands in this taram to the fifth taram which now bears an assessment of twelve annas.

In giving effect to the regrouping and reduction of tarams a slight re-adjustment of sorts and in a few cases of the class of soil also will be made.

V.—Wet Lands.

7. Wet land was divided into three classes at the last settlement and this classification will not be disturbed at resettlement.

8. *Commutation rates.*—Paddy was taken as the standard wet crop at the last settlement. The commutation rate adopted at the last settlement, of 27 imperial seers of paddy a rupee was arrived at from the average annual prices of paddy for the twenty years ending with fasli 1309 (1899–1900), omitting the years in which rice was dearer than 12 seers to the rupee and allowing 25 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. This commutation rate works out at Rs. 133 per garce. Allowing the same 25 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits and calculating on the basis of the average price of paddy in ryots' selling months for the twenty non-famine years ending with fasli 1342 (1932–33), a commutation rate of Rs. 241 a garce is arrived at. This rate shows an increase of 81 per cent over the commutation rate adopted at the last settlement.

9. *Money rates.*—The Government, however, have decided to enhance the existing rates on wet lands by only 12½ per cent. The resettlement rates will therefore correspond to a commutation rate of Rs. 149 per garce (settlement commutation rate *plus* 12½ per cent) which is extremely favourable to the ryots. The percentage increase sanctioned above will be applied to the wet lands concerned on the basis of the regrouping and reduction of tarams sanctioned in paragraph 6 above.

10. The following table compares the new and the old rates:—

Group (1)	Class and sort of soil (2)	I class. Taram (3)	I class. Existing rate of assessment per acre (4)	I class. Proposed rate of assessment per acre (5)	II class. Taram (6)	II class. Existing rate of assessment per acre (7)	II class. Proposed rate of assessment per acre (8)	Taram (9)	Existing rate of assessment per acre (10)	Proposed rate of assessment per acre (11)
	Wet rates.									
I	VII-1	1	7 0	7 14	2	Rs. A. 6 0	Rs. A. 6 12	3	Rs. A. 5 0	Rs. A. 5 10
I	VI-1, VII-2 VIII-1 and XII-1.	2	6 0	6 12	3	5 0	5 10	4	4 0	4 8
II	VII-1									
I	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2, XII-2 and XIII-1.									
II	VI-1, VII-2 and VIII-1 ..	3	5 0	5 10	4	4 0	4 8	5	3 0	3 6
III	VII-1									
I	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3, XII-3, XIII-2 and XIV-1 ..									
II	VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2 ..	4	4 0½	4 8	5	3 0	3 6	6	2 0	2 4
III	VI-1, VII-2 and VIII-1 ..									
IV	VII-1									
I	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4, XIII-3 and XIV-2									
II	VI-3, VII-4 and VIII-3 ..	5	3 0	3 6	6	2 0	2 4	7	1 8	1 11
III	VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2 ..									
IV	VI-1, VII-2 and VIII-1 ..									
I	VI-5, VIII-5 and XIV-3 ..									
II	VI-4, VII-5 and VIII-4 ..									
III	VI-3, VII-4 and VIII-3 ..	6	2 0	2 4	7	1 8	1 11	8	1 0	1 2
IV	VI-2, VII-3 and VIII-2 ..									
I	.....									
II	VI-5 and VIII-5	7	1 8	1 11	8	1 0	1 2	8	1 0	1 2
III	VI-4, VII-5 and VIII-4 ..									
IV	VI-3, VII-4 and VIII-3 ..	7	1 8	1 11	8	1 0	1 2	9	0 12	0 14
I	.... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	.... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	VI-5 and VIII-5	8	1 0	1 2	8	1 0	1 2	8	1 0	1 2
IV	VI-4, VII-5 and VIII-4 ..	8	1 0	1 2	9	0 12	0 14	9	0 12	0 14
I	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	VI-5 and VIII-5	9	0 12	0 14	9	0 12	0 14	9	0 12	0 14

Note.—1. In the special coast group villages, the wet rate for each taram which was raised by Re. 1 for single crop at the last settlement will be raised by Re. 1-2-0 at resettlement.

2. There are no arenaceous soils in II, III and IV group villages. Hence they are omitted from those groups in the table.

3. The consolidated double-crop rate will be 1½ times the single-crop rate.

20. The following table shows the rates of assessment on dry lands:—

Dry rates.

m.	Group.	Class and sort of soil.	Existing rate of assessment.	Proposed rate of assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			RS. A.	RS. A.
1	I	VII-1	2 0	2 0
2	I	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1, XII-1	1 8	1 8
	II	VII-1		
3	I	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2, XII-2, XIII-1	1 4	1 4
	II	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1		
	III	VII-1		
4	I	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3, XII-3, XIII-2, XIV-1	1 0	1 0
	II	VI-1, VII-3, VIII-2		
	III	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1		
5	I	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4, XIII-3, XIV-2	0 12	0 12
	II	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3		
	III	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2		
	IV	VI-1, VII-2, VIII-1		
6	I	VI-5, VIII-5, XIV-3	0 8	0 8
	II	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4		
	III	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3		
	IV	VI-2, VII-3, VIII-2		
7	I	....	0 6	0 6
	II	VI-5, VIII-5,		
	III	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4		
	IV	VI-3, VII-4, VIII-3		
8	I	....	0 4	0 4
	II	....		
	III	VI-5, VIII-5		
	IV	VI-4, VII-5, VIII-4		
9	I	....	0 2	0 2
	II	....		
	III	....		
	IV	VI-5, VIII-5		

Note.—(1) There are no arecaceous soils in II, III and IV group villages. Hence they are omitted from those groups in the table.

(2) As there will be no one rupee rate in IV group (vide paragraph 6 supra), the corresponding soil 7-I is omitted from the table under IV group.

21. *Transfer from dry to wet.*—All occupied dry lands that have been converted to wet will be reclassified as wet, and appropriate rates of wet assessment will be imposed upon them.

22. *Transfer from dry to garden.*—All occupied dry lands that have been converted into garden (i.e., lands containing the requisite number of bearing garden trees with the exception of the mango and palmyra in all the groups and the jack in the third and fourth groups alone) will be registered as garden. Although it is open to Government to classify the new gardens on exactly the same principles as were adopted at the original settlement, and to levy the appropriate rates of assessment, they have decided to follow a system which will ensure a lenient treatment of such gardens. The rate to be adopted for a new garden land will be the rate of the adjoining garden lands; where there are more rates than one it will be the lowest of such rates; and, where there are no garden lands adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the village will be adopted. This rule is subject to the following exceptions:—

(i) All new arecanut gardens will be assessed on their own merits, irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens,

(ii) For new gardens which are not areca gardens and which adjoin old arecanut gardens, the adjoining rate will be waived in favour of a more suitable rate,

(iii) The rate to be imposed on any piece of land which contains no coconut or areca tree will be one rate lower than the garden rate that would otherwise be imposed under the above rule and the lower rate to be imposed for the present two-rupees rate will be one rupee raised to Re. 1-2-0 at resettlement subject, however to the proviso that where the application of these rules results in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land the next higher garden rate will be adopted and

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produces a rate which is definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden, would deserve, the lowest adjoining garden rate will be waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

Entire fields and subdivisions will be reclassified during the introduction of resettlement. ~~When a portion of a dry field is converted to wet or garden the appropriate wet or garden rate will be levied without subdivision of the actual extent thus converted.~~ Occupations in assessed wastes (including kumakis, kans and banes) will be liable to assessment at dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. When such occupations have not already been subdivided for assignment, the extent actually occupied will be assessed without subdivision at the appropriate rate. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the entire occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification.

23. *Kumari lands.*—At the last settlement, after allowing 50 per cent for unprofitable areas, all-round rates of annas three, two and one per acre were adopted for warg kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups respectively. Special attention has been devoted to kumari grouping and the Government consider that the productivity of kumaris should take precedence over all other factors in grouping. Government, accordingly, have decided to place the kumari villages

11. (*a*) *Transfers from wet to dry.*—If any registered holder applies for the transfer of a wet field to dry, the transfer will be made if, owing to causes beyond his control, the field in question is found to be dry on the ground and fit for dry cultivation only.

(*b*) Transfers from wet to garden will not be allowed.

12. *Charge for second crop.*—All lands which, prior to resettlement, were registered as double crop, will continue to be so registered and pay for the second crop the same proportion of the first crop charge, viz., one-fourth, as they have hitherto been paying. The consolidated charge must be paid whether a second crop is grown or not. Single crop wet lands will not be transferred to double crop or *vice versa*.

VI.—Garden Lands.

13. *Definition of garden land.*—At the last settlement, garden land was defined as land which contained ten or more bearing coconut palms (or their equivalent in areca, jack, tamarind, mango, palmyra or pepper vines) to an acre, one bearing jack, tamarind or mango tree being taken to be equal to two bearing coconut palms, and four bearing pepper vines or palmyras or twelve areca palms to be equal to one bearing coconut palm. The Government have decided at resettlement to exclude mango and palmyra in all the groups and jack in the third and fourth groups alone from the list of garden products for transfers from dry to garden to be made at resettlement.

There will be no reclassification of the existing gardens either by raising the present class or by lowering it.

14. *Commutation rates.*—At the last settlement, coconut was taken as the standard garden crop. After making a deduction of 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits, a commutation rate of Rs. 22 per thousand nuts was arrived at by the Deputy Commissioner. Prices at the Mangalore market alone are available for the twenty faslis ending with 1342: deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits, the commutation rate works out at Rs. 62 a thousand nuts as against Rs. 30 at the last settlement, or an increase of 107 per cent. If the figures for the last twenty years (1913 to 1932) for the eight plains taluks of the Malabar district are taken into account, a commutation rate of Rs. 36 a thousand is arrived at, after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. Strictly speaking, this rate should be compared with the Malabar settlement commutation rate of Rs. 16 a thousand; but, if in order to be fair to the ryots, a comparison is made with the South Kanara settlement commutation rate of Rs. 22, the result shows an increase of 64 per cent.

15. *Money rates.*—The Government, however, have decided as in the case of wet lands to enhance the existing garden rates by only 12½ per cent, thereby adopting for resettlement an extremely favourable commutation rate of Rs. 24-12-0 (Rs. 22 *plus* 12½ per cent).

16. The following table compares the new and the old rates on garden lands:—

Garden rates.

Taram. (1)	Existing rate of assessment per acre. (2)	Proposed rate of assessment per acre. (3)	Taram. (2)	Existing rate of assessment per acre. (2)	Proposed rate of assessment per acre. (3)
	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
1	8 0	9 0	5	4 0	4 8
2	7 0	7 14	6	3 0	3 6
3	6 0	6 12	7	2 0	2 4
4	5 0	5 10	8	..	1 2

17. (*a*) *Transfers from garden to dry.*—If any registered holder applies for the transfer of his garden to dry, such a transfer will be carried out if satisfactory proof is forthcoming that, owing to causes beyond his control, the land has become permanently unfit for garden cultivation.

(*b*) Transfers from garden to wet will not be allowed.

VII.—Dry Lands.

18. *Commutation rate.*—At the last settlement, ragi was taken as the standard grain for dry lands. A commutation rate of Rs. 175 per garce was adopted at the last settlement, after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. Calculating on the basis of the average price of ragi in the ryots' selling months for 17 faslis from 1326 to 1342 (the prices prior to 1326 are not available), a commutation rate of Rs. 390 a garce is arrived at after deducting 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. This represents an increase of 123 per cent over the commutation rate of Rs. 175 a garce adopted at the last settlement.

19. *Money rates.*—The Government, however, have decided not to enhance the existing rates of assessment, thereby conceding to the ryots the full value of the increase in the prices of products grown on dry lands.

near the coast in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group and those in the middle in the second group. The following statement shows the existing and the proposed grouping of kumari villages:—

Group.	Villages in existing groups.	Villages in the groups as proposed.
	Kasaragod taluk.	
	74 Bedadka	100 Panathadi.
	75 Kolatturu	101 Malottu.
	95 Kayyur	102 Eleri (East).
	96 Karindolam	103 Eleri (West).
	103 Eleri (West)	....
	104 Chimeni	....
II	72 Bandadka	72 Bandadka.
	73 Kuttikel	73 Kuttikol.
	86 Kodott	74 Bedadka.
	99 Belur	86 Kodott.
	100 Panathadi	96 Karindolam.
	101 Malottu	97 Kinanuru.
	102 Eleri (East)	99 Belur.
	106 Timiri	104 Chimeni.
	107 Kilaykote	....
III	76 Tekkila	75 Kolatturu.
	84 Paniyal	76 Tekkila.
	85 Periye	84 Paniyal.
	87 Pullur	85 Periye.
	97 Kinanuru	87 Pullur.
	98 Matikai	95 Kayyur.
		98 Matikai.
		106 Timiri.
		107 Kilaykote.

When a warg kumari is permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet or garden, it will be registered as ordinary dry, wet or garden as the case may be and assessed at the appropriate rates. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the ordinary occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification. The rest of the kumari area will be assessed at the favourable kumari rates.

The existing kumari rates of annas three, two and one per acre for the first, second and third groups will be retained but their application will be on the basis of the revised grouping referred to above.

24. *The Neriya cardamom forest in village No. 22, Neriya of the Puttur taluk.*—The extent and assessment on the different kinds of cultivation according to the last settlement are:—

	Extent.	Rate per acre.	Assessment.
	ACS. CTS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Cardamom cultivation	146 72	1 0	146 12
Kumari cultivation	1,000 19	0 3	356 4
Kumaki, etc.	17,366 09	0 2	2,170 12
Total	19,413 00	..	2,673 12

The Government are pleased to order that the present assessment under all the heads will be left unaltered at the resettlement of the district.

25. *Kan lands.*—Kan lands brought under effective occupation, otherwise than as provided for in the kan pattas, will be liable to assessment at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification. The existing rate of four annas an acre for the rest of the kan area will not be altered at resettlement.

26. *Kumakis and banes.*—These privileges will be allowed as hitherto. Kumakis or banes brought under effective occupation will be liable to assessment at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification.

27. *Mulpattas.*—At the last settlement, all unreclaimed waste and forest lands included in mulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at a uniform favourable rate of four annas an acre. This rate will be left undisturbed at resettlement subject to the provision that reclaimed areas will be assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates. The wet and garden rates will be determined in the same manner as the wet and garden rates for the ordinary occupied dry fields which undergo reclassification.

VIII.—Ground Rent.

28. The Government reserve the right to impose at any time during the currency of the resettlement ground rent on ryotwari lands assigned subsequent to the date of this notification, if they are used for building purposes.

IX.—Increment Remissions.

29. In view of the relatively low level of present prices, the Government have decided that some leniency should be shown in the introduction of the new rates of assessment now sanctioned. This will take the form of the grant of increament remissions in respect of the percentage increase of the rates of assessment in the fasli in which the new rates are introduced and the two following faslis. This remission will not be allowed in respect of enhancements which are due to increase in area ascertained in the course of resurvey.

In the case of holdings or portions of holdings on which the existing rates are enhanced by 12½ per cent the process of reaching the full sanctioned rates of assessment will be spread equally, as far as may be, over a period of four years; the full rates will be in force in the fourth fasli of introduction. On Government waste lands the full rate will be enforced with effect from fasli 1344. The Government will consider when the kist collections are due to begin in the next fasli and, in the succeeding faslis, whether with reference to the economic situation then prevailing the increment remissions mentioned above should be increased.

30. The remissions due will be worked out for each patta in accordance with the instructions given below:—

(i) The basis of calculation will be the total assessment due on each patta and not the assessment due on individual survey numbers or subdivisions.

(ii) To give effect to the increment remission, a deduction will be made in the first year of one and a half anna for each rupee, one anna in the second and half anna in third year. In calculating the increment remission due, a sum of eight annas and less of the old assessment will be ignored, while a sum of nine annas and more will be reckoned as a rupee.

In the case of transfers of dry lands to wet or garden made at resettlement the special increment remissions referred to in paragraphs 29 and 30 above will be applicable to that portion of the increase which represents the difference between the enhanced resettlement assessment and the assessment which the lands would have paid at wet or garden rates as the case may be if they had been transferred to wet or garden prior to the resettlement. The remaining portion of the increase which relates solely to reclassification will, in cases where it exceeds 25 per cent of the original assessment, be collected in accordance with the following rules:—

When the reclassification results in an increase of more than 25 per cent in the assessment payable on any individual holding, the increment will be spread over a series of years. This concession will not be applied to enhancements which are due to increase in area ascertained in the course of resurvey in excess of 10 per cent of the original extent or to cases in which the total increase does not exceed one rupee. In cases in which this concession is admissible the assessment will be levied in the following manner. In the first year the assessment payable will be the old assessment plus an additional sum not exceeding 25 per cent thereof; in the second year the assessment payable will be the old assessment plus an additional sum not exceeding 37½ per cent of the old assessment; in the third year a further addition of not more than 12½ per cent will be made, and so on until the full resettlement rate is reached: provided that the increment of assessment in any one year shall not be less than one rupee unless and until the full resettlement rate is reached. If in any case it should happen that the application of this method will not admit of the full resettlement rate being reached by the twelfth year, the percentage rate of increase to be adopted in the second and succeeding years will be so raised that the full resettlement rate shall be reached in the twelfth year.

32. If the whole or any portion of the land held by a registered holder at resettlement is alienated or relinquished and reassigned, the full resettlement rate will be levied from the new holder with effect from the fasli in which the transfer takes place. In such cases the amount of remission equitably due on any portion of the holding which remains in the possession of the original registered holder, will be fixed by the Tahsildar subject to the control of the Jamabandi Officer, by the application of the principles already laid down above. When one of the holders of a joint holding transfers his interest therein, either to co-registered holders or to a stranger, increment remission will be admissible, so long as the joint holding remains intact and so long as one or more of the original holders retains his or their interest therein; but, when all the joint holders have transferred their interest in the holding, the full resettlement rate will be levied with effect from the fasli in which the last of such transfers takes place.

X.—Registry of holdings.

33. Preliminary to resettlement, the latest revenue adangal was brought up to date in the resurveyed villages specified in the annexure to this notification and the results were embodied in a fresh land register. In other tracts the registry in the revenue accounts has been adopted for purposes of resettlement. Registered holders or other persons possessing any interest in lands affected by resettlement can obtain any information thereon from the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, No. IV Party.

XI.—Rough pattas.

34. In the villages specified in the annexure to this notification rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement in respect of changes made in connexion with revision of adangals and resurvey and objections thereto have already been heard. At resettlement a notice will be issued in these and other villages to the registered holders concerned of such alterations in the rate of assessment or description of land as may now be carried out in respect of the fields comprised in their holdings in accordance with the principles enunciated in the preceding paragraphs. Where, however, the alterations in rate and assessment are due merely to the percentage increase of the old rates in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 15, of this notification, such notices will not be issued. These notices will be issued through the village headmen and every endeavour will be made to secure their prompt delivery to the holders concerned. Non-resident and absentee registered holders, however, must make their own arrangements to obtain them from the village

headmen. Objections to the entries in the notices should be submitted by post to the Settlement Tahsildar in charge of the taluk Branch Settlement Office within the time specified in the notices, and orders thereon will be communicated by him to the parties concerned by post. No objection petition will be received by the Settlement Tahsildar after the date specified in the notice unless the delay in presenting the petition is explained to his satisfaction.

35. Errors found in the notices in regard to survey numbers, areas, names of registered holders and the registration of lands as dry, garden, wet, Government, inam, poramboke or the like can be corrected at any time during or after the resettlement, if brought to notice by the party interested. Petitions for alteration of demarcation, however, are barred by the provisions of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 and will not be entertained.

36. *Objections barred.*—No objections will be admitted as to the rates of assessment in the case of lands on which the old money rate remains unaltered or has been altered only by a percentage increase in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 15 of this notification.

37 *Appeals.*—In the case of taluks and parts of taluks, where the hearing of objections to changes made in connexion with the revision of adangals or the resurvey has been completed before the issue of this notification; appeals against orders passed at such objection hearing may be preferred to the Collector in respect of assignments of lands under sivaijama occupation and to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) in regard to other matters, at any time within two months of the issue of this notification.

Appeals against orders passed under paragraph 34 by Settlement Tahsildars should, in the first instance, be preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of the Party within 30 days of the date of communication of the order and an appeal against the latter's orders shall lie to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) within 40 days of the date of communication of that order whether passed *suo-motu* or on appeal against the Settlement Tahsildar's orders. This period excludes the time occupied in obtaining copies of the order appealed against and also excludes the time which the order will take to reach the party in the ordinary course of business. With the appeal petition must be sent, the original or a copy of the order appealed against. Appeal petitions need not be stamped, but copies and enclosures appended thereto must be stamped in accordance with the rules.

XII.—Relinquishments.

38. The date fixed for the reliquishment of holdings is the 30th April. As this notification could not be published before that date, the time within which relinquishments may be made will be extended until a month after its publication. Further if, in any of the taluks, under resettlement, it is found impossible to issue the notices referred to in paragraph 34 above, before the date fixed for the acceptance of relinquishments, the time within which relinquishments may be made will be extended up to a month after the date of the order on the objections to the notices. Relinquished lands must consist of entire survey fields or entire subdivisions indicated by sub-numbers or subdivision letters which are separately recorded in the notices or in the revenue accounts.

XIII.—Kistbandi.

39. The existing kist months are March, April and May. The kistbandi will be changed to one of four equal instalments in February, March, April and May.

XIV.—Duration of Resettlement.

40. (*a*) The Government reserve the right to alter or revise within the period of the resettlement the classification of the lands and to impose additional assessment within the period fixed for the duration of resettlement or substitute ground rent for assessment as the case may be, in the following cases:—

(i) Where lands have been included in the ayacut of any irrigation work which may be constructed by Government during the currency of the resettlement;
(ii) Where ryotwari lands assigned subsequent to the date of the resettlement notification are used for building purposes;
(iii) Where unassessed lands come under occupation;
(iv) Where assessed waste dry lands (including kumakis, banes and kans) come under occupation;
(v) Where occupied dry lands are converted to garden or wet or *vice versa*; and
(vi) Where kumari or mulpatta lands are permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet or garden.

(*b*) Subject to the provisions of clause (*a*) (i) to (vi) above, the resettlement will remain in force for a period of thirty years from the year of its introduction and the rates of assessment now sanctioned will not be changed during that period. Government reserve the right to introduce at the end of th eresettlement period such changes in the classification and assessment of wet, dry and garden lands as may then seem just and proper.

ANNEXURE.

List of resurveyed villages in South Kanara district for which rough pattas have been issued and objections thereto heard.

Kasaragod Taluk.

1 Kunjatturu.
2 Pavuru.
3 Vorkadi.
4 Paturu.
5 Kodlamogaru.
6 Koliyuru.
7 Kaliyuru.
8 Bangramanjeshwara.
9 Kadambaru.
10 Talekala.
11 Minja.
12 Bekuru.
13 Kuluru.
14 Mudambailu.
15 Majibailu.
16 Badaje.
17 Udyavara.
18 Hosabettu.
19 Uppala.
20 Mulinja.
21 Kodibailu.
22 Kubanuru.
23 Mangalapadi
24 Shiriya.
25 Ichlangodu.
26 Heruru.
27 Kayyaru.
28 Paivalike.
29 Chiparu.
30 Bayaru.
31 Kudalamerkal
32 Kiduru.
33 Ichalampadi.
34 Ujarulwaru.
35 Bombrana.
36 Arikadi.
37 Koipadi.
38 Edanad.
39 Puttige.
40 Mugu.
41 Angadimo
42 Baduru.
43 Maire.
44 Enamakaje
45 Katukukke.
46 Padre.
47 Nettanige
48 Aduru.
49 Belluru.
50 Kumbada
51 Ubrangal
52 Perdala.
53 Bela.
54 Madhuru
55 Patla.
56 Shirivagil
57 Kannuru
58 Mogralu.
59 Putturu.
60 Kudlu.
61 Adkattab
62 Talangere
63 Kasarago
64 Muttatt
65 Changal
66 Padi.
67 Nekraje.
68 Muliyaru.
69 Karadka.
70 Aduru.
71 Delampadi.
76 Tekkila.
77 Bare.
78 Perambale.
79 Chamanadu.
80 Kalanad.
81 Udma.
82 Pallikara.
83 Kikan.
84 Paniyal.
88 Chittari.
89 Ajanura.
90 Balla.
91 Hosdrug.
92 Kannangad.
93 Pudukai.
94 Nileshwaram.
105 Kolakkat.
106 Timiri.
107 Kilaykote.
108 Charuvattur.
109 Pulikkot.
110 Padne.
111 Udenur.
112 Manlyat.
3 Trikaripur (North).
4 Trikaripur (South).

Put

130 Sulya.
131 Jalsuru.
152 Kedila.
53 Peraje.
54 Mani.
55 Virakhamba
56 Anantadi.
57 Mudnuru.
58 Idkidu.
59 Kula.
60 Mudnuru.
161 Villa.
162 Padnuru
163 Belandur
164 Kolanad
165 Saletturu
166 Karopad
167 Kanyana
168 Peruvayi
169 Manila.
170 Alike.
171 Kepu
172 Punacha.
173 Idre.
174 Panaje.
175 Bettampad
176 Nidpalli.
177 Badagannur
178 Ariyadka.
179 Madnuru.
180 Padubannuru.
181 Mudnuru.
182 Kanakamajalu.

Angalore Taluk.

73 Bondantila.
74 Tiruvailu.
54 Kotekar.
55 Talapadi.
56 Kadeshvalya
57 Barimaru.
58 Baltila.
59 Shambhuru.
60 Narikombu.
161 Panemangluru.
162 Golatamajalu.
163 Amturu.
164 Manchi.
165 Ira.
166 Mudu.
167 Mummuru.
168 Nadu.
170 Cheluru.
171 Boliyaru.
172 Phajiru.
173 Kurnadu.
174 Balepuni.
175 Kairangala.
176 Manjanadi.
177 Naringana.
178 Kinya.

Udipi Taluk.

10 Pilaru.
111 Santuru.

Coondapoor Taluk.

37 Hadavu.
38 Trashi.

PRESS SLIP. 220

Sectt. H-22—2,000—26-11-3

ORDINARY. PREFERENCE. URGENT (a)

..... Department.

5-JAN 1935

Current No. 43228 dated ..... 193 .

G.O. No. 42, dated 5-1-1935

Number of MS. pages sent (b) Correspondence 1 order only.
(b1) Notes. will be sent by Govt later

Brief subject. Settlement - Resettlement - South Kanara - Ordered

(c) Number of copies required when struck off (*not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press*).	E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes.
FOR RECORD.*			
Madras Records		65	
Ooty Records		10	
For filing with original ...		1	
Total ..		76	

FOR ISSUE.†	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	Special issue copies of G.O. (b) No.	Special issue copies of G.O. (b) Papers.	Notes.
Signature copies		8			
India Office			✓		
Govt. of India ..... Dept.		2			
Revenue Department					
Public Works Department		6	✓		
Local and Municipal Department					
Educational Department					
..... Dept.					
Public Dept.					
Judicial Dept					
Political					
Financial Dept	Total	2	✓		
Marine Dept.					
Ecclesiastical Dept.					
Sec Dept		2	✓	Total	
The Board of Rev (2 Lets)		15	✓		
The					
The S.S.O. No III Copy		2	✓		
The					
The Collr of S. Kanara		2	✓		
The					
The Secy Leg Dept		2	✓		
The					
The Circulation Books		8			
The					
The Extra Copies		35			
The					
The					
The					
Total ...		160			

pies distributed on ..... ‡(Press Clerk)

pies distributed on ..... ‡(Press Despa

‡ *To be initialled and dated.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(*a*) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(*b*) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(*b*1) For rules regarding printing of notes see rule 315 of the Office Manual.

(*c*) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(*d*) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for *one* week, and larger papers for *two* weeks only. *The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.*

(*e*) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(*a*) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(*b*) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(*c*) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(*d*) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished. It will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(*e*) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full the first time when they occur on the right hand side left side, the initials alone being print when they appear over.

TO PRESS, MADRAS, OOTY. 221

A

Please send proof in duplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

Referencer.
..... *Clerk.*

Ramchandra ..... *Supt.*
5/1/35

B

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released $\frac{\text{after usual interval}}{\text{at once.}}$

Referencer.
..... *Clerk.*

..... *Supt.*

As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (6) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval.

Referencer.
..... *Clerk.*

..... *Supt.*

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Note for the Press

Please have the 50 printed at once and send 2 proof copies in 2 days. (Notes will be sent to the Press separately)

Appd.

VS
5/1/35

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on.....	.....
First proof furnished on.....	.....
Call for revised proof received on.....	.....
Revised proof furnished on.....	.....
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	.....
Final copies supplied on.....	.....

of bearing trees is sufficient to justify such transfer; otherwise the field will be retained as dry".

3. The order is being printed and will issue in a few days.

Yours sincerely,

To

M.K.Vellodi Esq., I.C.S.,
Joint Secretary, Board of Revenue,
Land Revenue and Settlement,
Chepauk, Madras

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVT. 3 DEC 1934 REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Board of Revenue,
Land Revenue & Settlement,
Chepauk, Madras,
Dated the 3rd December 1934.

Post copy of telephonic message.

From

The Secretary,
Board of Revenue, Land Rev. & Sett.

To

The Under Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Sub: Land Revenue - Arrears - Extent of lands sold in South Kanara during Fasli 1343 - Particulars.

Ref: Your telephonic message dated 1st Dec. 1934.

A talukwar statement of the extent of lands sold is enclosed.

for Secretary.

Statement.

Taluks.	Purchased by Government for want of bidders.		Purchased by others	
	Dry.	Wet	Dry.	Det
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Bangalore	..	..	45.16	24.51
Basaragod	41.16	7.35	21.24	133.03
Uttur.	..	..	48.3.	67.16
Udipi	..	..	0.60	0.23
Coondapur.	4.07	9.19	277.71	43.0[illegible]
Karkal.	8.56	6.00	108.36	1[illegible]
Total	53.79	23.14	562.12	393.3[illegible]

V...3/12.

Name of Crop.	Commutation rate adopted at the Settlement of 1903.	Commutation adopted at the re-settlement of 1934-35.	Commutation rates based on the					
			July 34	Augt 34	Septr 34	Octr 34	Novr 34	Dec 34
	Price per para Rs	Rs						
Paddy	133.	150.	162	167	176	170	152	14[illegible]
Ragi	175	175	244	246.	250.	252	250.	24[illegible]
	Price per thousand.							
Coconuts								
Husked Coconuts	22	24-12-0.	22	22	22	22	24.4	25.8
Coconut in the husk			25	25	25	25	27.0.	29.[illegible]

NOTE Increment remission of 1 1/2 annas allowed ~~where~~ for wet & garden land

1 3 35

for			Percentage of enhancement in last resettlement of 1934-35	Percentage of increase of Jan 35 figures over		Net percentage enhancement over 1903 Settlement rates for current fourth after allowing for increment remission & grain suspension of 2½
July 35	Feb 1935	March 1935 1st week		1903 Settlement	1934-35 resettlement	
43	143	143	12½	+7·5	−4·7	+0 1/8
44	244	252	—	+39·4	+39·4	No enhancement
6·23	31-0 (1st week)		12½	+19·0	+5·6	−2
9·43	34·4 (1st week)			+33·6	+18·5	

Rupee will be
Current fasli

Represents figures for
1st fortnight
of Jan 35 —

Pollachi Kanaiq

(Commutation rates)

Name of Crop	Commutation rate adopted at Settlement of 1903	Commutation rate adopted at resettlement of 1934-35	Commutation rates based on prices for Jan'y 1934	Commutation rates based on prices for January '35	Commutation rates based on prices for March '35 (1st week)	Percentage of variation col (6) over col (2)	Percentage of variation col. (6) over col. (3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs	Rs. as. ps					
Coconuts							
Husked Coconuts	22	24-12-0	23.61	26.23	31.0	+41	+25.5
Coconuts in the husk			26.38	29.43	34.4.	+56.	+41.
Average			24-99	27-83	32-7	48.5	+33.25

M 2/35